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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

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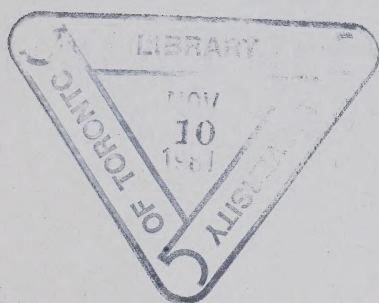
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*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*



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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR**  
**FOR THE**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,**  
**1912**

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, June 20, 1912.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

The financial year 1911-12 proved to be one of abounding prosperity throughout the Dominion. The immigration was greater than in any previous year, and the western crop yield was unprecedentedly high. All lines of industry were active. A time of such marked activity has always a strong tendency to stimulate wages and to give an upward trend to prices, and is usually characterized by an increased number of industrial disputes. This, too, has been the case, the number of strikes recorded being somewhat higher than for the past few years. Fortunately, however, with one important exception, the disputes have not been of a serious character, the exception being that involving the western coal mines; a prolonged contest, affecting approximately 7,000 workers.

The immigration returns for 1911 showed a total immigration for the calendar year of 351,000, as compared with an immigration of 311,084 for 1910, a quite remarkable increase for the period; of the immigrants 175,000 came from Great Britain and 130,000 from the United States. From the trend of events during the present spring, the tide of immigration will rise higher yet, reaching, it has been predicted, not less than 400,000 for the year 1912. The upward tendency of wages, which began in 1909, continued throughout the year and was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living, this being especially marked in the case of farm products. The census of the Dominion, taken on June 1, 1911, showed a population of 7,192,338 persons, as against 5,371,315, the population shown by the census of 1901. Business failures for the year 1911 were reported by Bradstreets at 1,399, as

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against 1,459 in the year 1910, again an excellent showing for the past year. The foreign trade for the fiscal year 1911-12 showed an increase, in round figures, of \$100,000,000 over the year 1910-11, the total of imports and exports for the Dominion for the year being between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000.

The year showed great progress in railway construction, the demand for construction labourers being so heavy that, with a view to easing the situation in this respect, certain immigration regulations were relaxed. The railway mileage of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was increased during the year by 1,459 miles, or from 8,650 to 10,109. The contract for the first section of the Hudson Bay railway was awarded during the year, and the successful tenderer was authorized in December to proceed immediately with the construction. In the building trades the activity was greater than ever before, and the building permits of the twenty-seven largest cities of the Dominion showed an increased value for the year of nearly \$30,000,000 over the preceding year.

Many of these matters bear intimately on the work of the Department of Labour, both as to the statutes administered and as to the various departmental publications. The past year has presented no specially notable feature. The different branches of work have proceeded on the usual lines and in the case of statistical enquiries considerable advance has been made.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, called for by the terms of that statute, is printed, as last year, as an appendix to the present report and under separate cover, this for the greater convenience of the Department in forwarding copies to the numerous correspondents who request information as to these matters. The number of industrial disputes generally reported for the calendar year 1911 is somewhat above the figures reported for the previous year, being ninety-seven as against eighty-four. The strikes were, as stated, chiefly of the smaller order, and the record of the year as to actual loss of time and other matters would have been particularly pleasing but for the prolonged western coal strike. The strike total for the year 1911, however, though higher than for the few years immediately preceding, is very much below the record of nine or ten years ago; in 1902, for instance, the total for the year was 123, and in 1903 the figures stood at 160. Having in mind the large increase of population during the intervening period, the present record would seem to show some improvement of feeling as between employers and employees. Of the ninety-seven disputes of the past year the building trades were responsible, as usual for a larger proportion than any other single group of industries, disputes in the building trades having totalled thirty for the year; the groups of industries coming next in order were the metal workers, clothing trades and transportation industries. The coal mining industry, however, as has been stated, included the greatest industrial strike of the year, that, namely, of the western coal mines, the severest industrial struggle in Canada for many years. This dispute belongs to an industry falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and is therefore treated in the report of proceedings under the Act. It is here mentioned only in passing to indicate its significance and bearing in con-

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sidering the statistics for the year. The strike, it will be remembered, was the result of a failure to renew a working agreement expiring on March 31, 1911. A week or two after the strike had started the miners called for a Board and an inquiry took place; the strike continued in the meantime and the Board proved unable to bring the parties together. The struggle ended only in November, and the mines, when reopened on November 20, had been closed for practically eight months. It is interesting to record that the conferences which resulted in a settlement of the dispute were inaugurated by personal efforts on the part of the Honourable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, who, being in the vicinity of the dispute, induced the parties to start negotiations anew. There was, during the year, no other single strike of particular magnitude. The strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which had been in force from August, 1909, was formally closed in May, 1911, having continued for practically twenty-two months. This struggle is also mentioned more fully in the appendix giving the proceedings of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Of the ninety-seven strikes and lockouts beginning in 1911, forty-two, practically one-half, took place in Ontario and nineteen in Quebec. But one strike was recorded in Nova Scotia. Four strikes occurred in New Brunswick, six in Manitoba, thirteen in Alberta, and ten in British Columbia. None were reported in Prince Edward Island or Saskatchewan. Two disputes extended over more than one province.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The Combines Investigation Act, enacted in 1910, and with the administration of which the Minister of Labour is charged, did not during the year call for active departmental work. It will be remembered that in February, 1911, an order was received by the Minister from the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon, of Quebec, for the establishment of a Board in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company, this process being in accordance with the requirements of the statute. A Board was duly established under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of Montreal. Various judicial proceedings, which are mentioned in the report of proceedings under this Act for the fiscal year 1910-11, prevented the Board proceeding immediately with the investigation ordered, and it was not until November that the Board took up the inquiry, evidence being then taken at the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. It is understood at the date of writing that the investigation has been closed, but that the findings may not be presented to the Minister until the autumn.

There were no proceedings under the Act during the year with regard to any other case than that of the United Shoe Machinery Company, but the Department was in receipt of much correspondence, largely from the United States, as to the nature of the Act, and so far as possible the information desired was forwarded. A formal statement on the subject is contained in the present report.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

Special departmental reports appearing during the year have related to wholesale prices in Canada and to labour organization in Canada.



The Wholesale Prices report for 1911 is a continuation of the inquiry discussed at some length in the annual report of the Department for 1910-11, which drew attention to the intimate bearing of the inquiry on the important question of the cost of living. The inquiry has excited the widest interest, as evidenced particularly by correspondence reaching the Department and by reviews in the newspaper press. The Department has now printed three volumes on wholesale prices, namely: (I) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909; (II) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1910; (III) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911. The increased interest in the subject covered by these several reports is perhaps but a natural consequence of the continually increasing cost of the general commodities of life. The commodities included in the departmental inquiry numbered, it will be remembered, 230 in the case of the earlier reports and has been increased in later reports. For the 1911 report the number stood at 261.

The index number, which the Department has been able to maintain as the result of its prices inquiry, and which has been published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* as part of a monthly article on retail prices, has become a feature of prices reports and is printed regularly by leading journals in Canada, as Sauerbeck's index is printed in English journals. The departmental index number, which stood at 124 for the 261 commodities included in the inquiry for 1910, reached 127.2 for the year 1911. These index numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, this being the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The statement, therefore, is equivalent to saying that wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent higher in 1910 than in the closing decade of the last century, and that they rose during 1911 to a point over 27 per cent above that basis. An indication less specific than the above, though interesting in its way, of the extent of the rise in prices during 1911 may be obtained by noting that of the articles for which monthly price statistics are published in the present report and in the similar report for 1910, and which are therefore available for immediate comparison, 124 showed an advance during the past year while 67 remained stationary, only 82 showing declines.

The report on labour organization in Canada represented an effort in a different direction. In the report it was aimed at placing before the public in concise and definite form a statement showing details on the subject which had not been previously brought together. This report is of necessity largely statistical in character but includes a general statement as to methods of organization, and considerable general information. As the report shows, the relations as to labour organizations between the United States and Canada are closely interwoven, and the statistics printed include sufficient information bearing on this international aspect of the subject to permit a comprehensive view of the whole. The report was freely and favourably reviewed in the press and many letters have been received from both employers and employees expressing appreciation of the publication. The report becomes incidentally a labour organization directory for the Dominion and it will probably be considered desirable to publish it annually, revised to date.

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## TECHNICAL EDUCATION ROYAL COMMISSION.

The work of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, appointed in 1910, was discussed in some detail in the departmental report for 1910-11. The general work of inquiry on the part of the Commission was brought to a close about the end of 1911. The Commission had, during the late summer of 1911, returned from Europe and the Commissioners had conferred carefully together as to the report to be presented. The preparation of the report was, after conference with the Minister, referred to Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Commission, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Bengough, secretary of the Commission, the Commissioners generally to be called together for conference or other purposes, as occasion might require.

The inquiries of the Commission had been very extensive in character and much information and material had been gathered. The preparation of the report was therefore a task of considerable magnitude. At the close of the financial year it was understood that the report was well in hand, but some time would yet elapse before it could be formally laid before the Minister.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette* proceeded during the year without a noticeable departure to record. Mention has already been made of the public interest manifested in the index figure or price record now printed monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. The regular reports printed in the *Labour Gazette* also of strikes and industrial accidents and its statements on industrial conditions are commonly quoted at length in the daily press.

## FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages branch continues to be of special importance. During the year the officers charged with the work prepared 290 schedules for different Government contracts. This brings to a point well over 2,000 the number of schedules which have been prepared by the Department since the passage of the Fair Wages resolution in 1900. Naturally the majority of the schedules have been prepared at the instance of the Department of Public Works, but other Departments figure in the record of the past year as follows: Railways and Canals, 54; Marine and Fisheries, 41; Militia and Defence, 28; Naval Service, 10; and Interior, 1.

The year has been remarkably light as to grievances arising out of the application of the fair wages principle and a few cases reported have been satisfactorily adjusted.

In some other respects the work of the branch has shown a tendency to marked development. Representations have been received from time to time by the Minister urging that an officer of the Department of Labour charged with the duties of preparing Fair Wages Schedules, &c., should be permanently located in Western Canada. These representations were made on various occasions by the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which has for many years waited on the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour to present resolutions passed at the annual convention of the Congress held in the month of September, and resolutions to the same effect have been passed by various Trades and Labour Councils in Western Canada, copies of which resolutions have been usually forwarded to the Minister. The continued and increasing development of Western Canada has made

more urgent the necessity for action along the lines indicated; moreover, the addition to the duties of the officers in question of certain responsibilities in the nature of inspection of railway construction work, &c., particulars of which are explained below, has required a certain reorganization of this branch of the service of the Department. Shortly before the close of the fiscal year 1911-12, therefore, it was decided to transfer to Western Canada one of the officers charged with this work, and Mr. J. D. McNiven, who had for several years performed excellent service as a Fair Wages officer, having had under his special care in this respect Ontario and Western Canada, was recently removed to Vancouver, B.C. This change made necessary the appointment of a new officer to continue throughout Ontario the duties previously performed by Mr. McNiven, and Mr. W. D. Killins was recently appointed. These changes did not come actually into effect during the year 1911-12, but so shortly after its expiration that they are properly mentioned here. Mr. Victor DuBreuil will, as in the past, perform similar work for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

This branch of the work of the Department has been much extended during the last year or two. The skill and experience which these officers have acquired in their investigations for the purpose of preparing Fair Wages schedules have frequently enabled them to perform service of marked usefulness to the public by the adjustment of differences between employers and employees; the good offices of the Department have been used on many such occasions without the public having been made generally aware that friction existed. In addition, the natural growth of the Dominion, and particularly the great expansion of Western Canada, has led inevitably to a large growth in government works, and the Fair Wages schedules called for by the various Departments of the Government show a tendency to continual growth, as shown above.

A further matter which may be here conveniently mentioned is one bearing on the increased duties falling on the officers of this branch. On various occasions the Minister of Labour has had representations made to him respecting the severe conditions under which, as it has been alleged, men engaged in railway construction have performed their work. Complaints on the subject have proceeded particularly from labour organizations and from the consuls and vice-consuls of those countries from which come immigrants who have been chiefly employed in this work. It has been explained that it is frequently impossible to procure accurate information, if any information at all, concerning men who are believed to have been employed in certain construction camps and who have fallen ill, or have in some cases become deceased. It has been stated that the possessions of a person deceased have not infrequently been frittered away in ineffective efforts looking to identification of the owner, or have disappeared otherwise.

The difficulty proved on inquiry by the Department to be very real, and one with which, it seemed to the Minister, a practical effort should be made to deal. After a discussion of the matter with the Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission it was arranged that the Department of Labour should frame special regulations for the protection of workmen employed on railroad construction, copies of which were to be supplied to the contractors or sub-contractors controlling any section of work of any railway constructed by the Dominion Government.



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Copies of the regulations and forms connected therewith are printed in the present report; the regulations, it will be noted, provide in effect that the employer shall cause the form to be filled out in the case of every employee, with all the information which is thought necessary for the purpose of identification, with names and addresses of relatives or friends, &c.; and in the event of the person concerned falling seriously ill or dying, the form relating to him is to be immediately forwarded to the Department of Labour. The form was prepared on the understanding that trouble of the nature indicated will arise chiefly in the case of immigrants of recent arrival and not well conversant with English; and when the person concerned comes from a country which is represented by consuls in Canada, the Department of Labour will immediately forward to the consular office concerned the information which has been reported. Where, however, the information shows the person ill or deceased, no matter of what nationality, to have relatives or friends in Canada whose addresses are clearly given, then the Department of Labour will communicate the information received to the parties interested.

These forms have been on application distributed in large numbers to the contractors and sub-contractors along the construction camps of the Transcontinental railroad, the Department of Labour having received the largest measure of assistance from the authorities of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. At present the regulations, &c., apply only to railway construction work performed for the Government of Canada, but it is thought the advantage to both contractors and workmen will be such that it may become possible late to extend the system to other construction work.

It should be added that the officers of the Department of Labour will be required to visit from time to time the chief points of railway constructions, with a view to reporting generally on conditions prevailing in the camps; also to inquire specially into the working of the regulations in question.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES UNDER WAY.

During the year much effective work was done on an inquiry into wages, the report resulting from which, it is believed, will be of the highest value to the public. The two questions of cost of living and rates of wages are intimately related and the inquiries which the Department is conducting on the two topics are proceeding side by side. The reports will be companion volumes and will be mutually helpful in throwing light on the somewhat intricate subjects dealt with in their pages respectively. The Department has already necessarily accumulated much information as to rates of wages but had not previously found it possible to undertake the collection from each important centre in the Dominion of wages rates in all lines of industry. The Department is endeavouring, moreover, to carry the inquiry back for a decade so that it may establish a basis for further comparison as in the case of the wholesale prices inquiry.

A further important report now well under way and which may be ready for publication during the coming summer is one showing the strikes of a decade in Can-



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ada. The decade concerned is that for 1901-10. The information needed for this report has been collected from month to month during the decade in question for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette* and for the furtherance of the work of the Department in so far as the latter has touched the settlement of disputes. By bringing together the figures for this period it will be possible to present the precise situation of Canada in this respect and permit apt comparisons with other countries printing similar reports, points on which the Department is frequently requested to furnish statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

## I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Previous issues of the present report have described in detail the work of the Department in connection with the issuing of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department. It will be unnecessary to repeat the reference to this work, which during the past year was carried out on very much the same lines as previously.

The *Labour Gazette* is issued each month in both French and English. Its regular features are a monthly article on industrial and labour conditions for the Dominion as a whole, and in the more important industrial centres; a monthly statistical record of trade disputes in existence throughout the Dominion; a monthly statistical record of industrial accidents; a monthly reprint of immigration and colonization statistics; a quarterly record of changes in wages and hours of labour; a monthly statement of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; annual reviews of legislation affecting labour passed by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces; annual reviews of building operations; labour organization, and industrial disputes, &c.; annual reports of conventions of important labour and industrial bodies; a record of industrial agreements; and generally a current review of industrial conditions touching on such subjects as technical education, welfare work, conservation, public health, co-operation, profit-sharing, benefit associations, &c., &c. A reproduction monthly of the various fair-wage schedules inserted in Government contracts, reviews of the more important blue-books and official reports received by the Department, and a monthly account of legal decisions affecting labour throughout Canada, are also given, and a highly important feature also is a monthly statistical statement as to the course of prices. The last mentioned feature has been enlarged during the past year by the addition of a monthly summary of the course of wholesale prices, the Department's record of wholesale prices having previously been published only annually, while the record in the *Labour Gazette* previously was limited to a monthly table of retail prices in the various cities. In general terms, the *Labour Gazette* contains, as will be seen, information in so far as space permits, on all matters of special importance in the world of industry and labour, the information being gathered as before from a variety of sources, more particularly from the official correspondents of the Department resident in each centre of over 10,000 inhabitants.

## II.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, a measure which received the royal assent on May 4, 1910. Briefly, the object of the Act is to place at the disposal of the people a readier and, it is believed, a more effective means than had been available in Canada of disclosing and of remedying the abuses of combines which may be formed, whether as corporations, monopolies, trusts or mergers, or in the looser forms of agreements, understandings, or arrangements, for the purpose of unduly enhancing prices or of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers or producers.

The Department received much correspondence during the year from persons who had become interested in the new statute. Publicists in the United States, interested in following the legislation in various countries on this subject, were particularly desirous of receiving details of the operation of the Canadian Act. The Act, it will be remembered, provides that a board may be established on the order of a Superior Court judge after a preliminary inquiry under stated conditions. The first order directing the establishment of a board was received in the Department on February 27, 1911, and a Board of Investigation was on that date established by the Minister of Labour. The order was issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the Superior Court, Quebec, under date of February 25, 1911, and related to an alleged combine on the part of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada in respect of the manufacture and sale of boot and shoe-making machinery; the original application under the Combines Investigation Act for the establishment of a Board of Investigation was made before Judge Cannon at Quebec, on November 10, 1910.

The establishment of the Board was completed on March 16 by the appointment of a chairman, and was composed as follows, namely: the Honourable Mr. Justice Charles Laurendeau, of the Superior Court, Montreal, chairman; Mr. William J. White, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the recommendations of the persons named in the judge's order as being concerned in the alleged combine; and Mr. Joseph C. Walsh, journalist, appointed on the recommendation of the applicants concerned in the matter. Judge Laurendeau was appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. White and Walsh.

In the meantime certain procedure had taken place looking to an appeal against the establishment of a Board of Investigation. On March 1, the Minister of Labour received a certified copy of an inscription in appeal against Judge Cannon's order on various grounds, and generally to the effect that Judge Cannon had not been competent to grant such order.

The Minister of Labour requested the Department of Justice to take all such steps as might be possible to permit the Board to proceed with the investigation ordered, and the Department of Justice is understood to have taken such action accordingly.

On March 21 the Board held a preliminary meeting for organization.

On March 22, pending the hearing and decision of the Court of Appeal, a petition was filed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the issue of a writ of prohibition, enjoining the Board of Investigation from proceeding with the investigation ordered. The case was argued on March 23, before Mr. Justice Bruneau, and on April 1, a judgment was given permitting the issue of a writ prohibiting proceedings by the Board until June 15.



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The appeal in question was considered by the Court of Appeals during the first week of May. A motion was made on May 5, before the court, for the dismissal of the appeal. This motion was granted by the court on May 16, the court holding that an order made, under the Combines Investigation Act, was not subject to appeal. The Department was informed that it was the intention of the United Shoe Machinery Company to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals of Quebec. In connection therewith, steps were taken by the Department of Justice to oppose the granting of the application in question.

## COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The reasons for the judgment of the Court of Appeals of May 16, above referred to, were given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cross, as follows:—

“COURT OF KING’S BENCH (IN APPEAL); UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, APPELLANT;  
AND DROUIN ET AL, RESPONDENTS; CROSS—JUDGE.

“This is a motion to quash the appeal. It is made on behalf of the persons who are named as respondents, and substantially on the grounds that the so-called judgment is not a judgment of court in any action or matter pending between the appellant and themselves, and in any event is not a judgment from which an appeal to this court is competent.

“The order appealed from is an order of a judge of the Superior Court directing an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act (9-10 Ed. VII., chap. 9, Canada). An investigation such as that Act provides for is not entered upon without having been directed by an order of a judge. It has been so directed, and the present appellant, having been named in the statement accompanying the application for the order as being one of six persons or companies believed to be concerned in the alleged combine, has brought up this appeal from the order, as if it were a party defendant, against the respondents who made the application under section 5 of the Act, as if they were parties plaintiff.

“The order in question is one, the original of which is not required by section 8 of the Act to be transmitted to the Registrar of Boards of Investigation—an officer of the Department of Labour of the Government—thereafter to be acted upon by the Minister of Labour. The prothonotary of the Superior Court—who appears to have acted as a clerk to the judge—has nevertheless sent up to us upon this appeal a copy of the order, as if it were a record in that Court instead of in the Department of Labour. The order papers which the judge had before him have also been sent up to us, apparently by courtesy of the Minister of Labour.

“I consider that the order from which it is sought to appeal is not properly speaking a judgment of a court or judge. It does not decide any matter in issue between parties or make any adjudication against anybody, but nearly has the effect of opening the door to the investigation provided for in the Act.

“It is of the nature of those judicial acts referred to in the treatise of Poncet ‘Des jugements’ at No. 6 where the writer says: ‘Cela posé, le bon sens nous fait voir avec la même certitude que les actes ‘inobligatoires’ ou simples ne peuvent mériter la qualification propre de ‘jugements,’ car qui dit ‘jugement’ dit la fixation des rapports qui ont existé ou doivent exister entre les parties et la déclaration des droits que ces rapports ont produits ou doivent produire entre elles; en d’autres termes, on ne peut donner à un acte judiciaire de magistrature le nom caractéristique de ‘jugement,’ qu’autant qu’il en résulte une action à l’une des parties contre l’autre.”

“To guard against ill-considered or meddlesome procedure, the Act has provided the requirement that an investigation shall be entered upon only after a judge who

has heard the applicants has become satisfied that there is reasonable ground for it and has ordered it.

"It has been pointed out for the appellant that there is no declaration in the Act, that such an order shall be final and without appeal, such as is sometimes introduced into Acts which treat of the Proceedings of Executive Government; and it is argued that as the order is that a judge of the Superior Court, article 72 of the Code of Procedure applies and establishes the right of appeal. But from what has been said it is clear that the order here in question is not one of those decisions mentioned in article 72, but properly speaking is not a decision at all.

"It is to be remembered that the authority upon which the judge acted is that conferred by the Act which is a Dominion Statute. By section 3 the Minister of Labour is given the 'general administration' of the Act. The action which he can take is to be taken by virtue of there having been transmitted to his Department an order of a judge of the Superior Court—he need not act upon the order of any other Court.

"Where actions are about to be instituted or are pending there are numerous instances of judges' orders upon such incidents as permitting a married woman to plead, granting leave to sue '*in forma pauperis*,' fixing security, ordering the breaking open of doors, &c., which are not treated as judgments' or 'decisions' either interlocutory or final.

"We recently held at Montreal, in *Donaldson vs. Defoy*, that a judge's leave to an applicant to proceed under the Employer's Liability Act was mere '*ordonnance préparatoire*' and not a judgment from which an appeal lay '*de plano*.'

"In France, it has always been recognized, in determining the question of the existence or non existence of the right of appeal, that a distinction was to be made between mere orders regulating procedure (*jugements préparatoires*) and interlocutory judgments (*jugements interlocutoires*).

"The former were not considered to be judgments properly so-called and there was no right of appeal from them, whereas from interlocutory judgments there was a right of appeal. The difficulty frequently experienced in deciding whether particular orders were to be considered of the one kind or of the other was what led to the enactment of the rules contained in article 452 of the Code of Procedure of France.

"This fact makes it manifest that there are orders of a judge which are not to be regarded as judgments or decisions of a nature to be subject to appeal. Reference may be made to what is said in the matter in *Dalloz*, Rep. Verbo '*judgment*' at Nos. 706 to 722, and in the same work, Verbis '*jugements d'avoir dire droit*,' Nos. 24 and 58, where many illustrations are given; and to *Fuzier-Hermann*, Rep. Vo. '*judgment*,' Nos. 3173 and 3174.

"The cases cited in the treatises just referred to relate in general to incidents of pending suits. It is, however, to be remembered that here there is no pending suit.

"If action is to be taken upon the order, it will be taken before quite another person, to be selected by the Executive Government. The order in question is consequently more of the nature of a '*fiat*' of the Attorney General, or of a justice's act in '*backing*' a warrant or any of those cases in which a judge is called upon to do an act in virtue of some Act of Parliament and which does not relate to the judicial determination of some right.

"It would not be successfully contended that a warrant of arrest was bad because the magistrate did not hear the person against whom it was directed before deciding to issue it.

"From such acts of a judge, there is, generally speaking, no right of appeal to an appellate court or in fact to any court of law except as may be specially given by apt enactment.

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"Under a different system of law, there would be ground for saying that, in making the order here in question, the judge acted administratively, as the licensing justices in *Lord Mayor and of Leeds vs. Ryder* (1907), A.C. 420, were considered to have acted in granting renewal of certain liquor licenses.

"But, in applying our law of pleading and procedure to this matter, it is unnecessary to decide whether the judge in making this order acted judicially or administratively.

"The judge of the Superior Court is clearly designated as being the person who is to grant or refuse the order. Having made that designation, the Act straightway thereupon provides that the order itself and the related papers shall be transmitted to a department of the Executive Government there to be acted upon as the Act authorizes. That is a statutory scheme which is repugnant to the idea that another court can act in appeal from the order of the judge designated in the Act. His action is like that of a judge in making a recount of votes under the Election Act.

"The right of appeal is a substantive right and its existence, if it has any, should be clear.

"I not only cannot find that there is any clear right of appeal, but having regard to the special nature of the subject of this Act—as it was held appropriate to do in respect of the Election Act in *Theberge & Landry* and *Moses & Parker*—I consider that there is a clear legislative intent that there shall be no such right of appeal as is here sought to be exercised.

"The persons who are made to figure as respondents upon this appeal, appear to have done nothing else than to make the application provided for by the preliminary part of the Act. That did not have the effect of raising an issue between themselves and this appellant. I conclude that there is no pending suit, no judgment, no parties in issue and no appeal. In fact it cannot be said with certitude that we have any proper evidence of the existence of this order, because the prothonotary who has certified the copy which has been sent up to us was not custodian of the original of it.

"In view of what has been said it is apparent that the appellant's motion for a *certiorari* to the prothonotary of the Superior Court to add a document to the record is unfounded. The custody of such documents is not in the Superior Court but is assigned to the registrar named in the Act. We cannot order the prothonotary to send up papers which are in Government custody. Besides, in view of the tender of the document made at the hearing of the motion before us the appellant's objection ceases to have any effect.

"A few words may be added in reference to the argument made on behalf of the appellant to the effect that, though section 6 of the Act provided for hearing the application only and not an adverse party or a party supposed to be adverse, it was nevertheless a fundamental common law right of any party, who might be affected by a decision, to be heard, and that the appellant had therefore a legal right to defend itself and to be heard even though the Act does not say so. With the proposition stated in these general terms no fault is to be found. In the quite recent case of the Board of Education vs. *Rice*, 27 T.L.R. 378, it appeared that a statutory duty rested upon the Board of Education to decide 'questions' respecting administration of the Education Act and upon an action by way of 'mandamus' to enforce the decision of such a 'question,' in the opinion expressed in the House of Lords it was said in relation to this duty of the Board: 'It will, I suppose, usually be of an administrative kind; but sometimes it will involve matter of law as well as matter of fact or even depend upon matter of law alone. In such cases the Board of Education will have to ascertain the law and also to ascertain the facts. I need not add that in doing either they must act in good faith and fairly listen to both sides, for that is a duty lying upon every one who decides anything.'



"But the proceeding before us is not in the nature of a demand to have any judicial or public authority commanded to hear the appellant or to perform any other statutory duty. What the judge purports to have done in this matter can indeed be seen to come within the next following observation of the Lord Chancellor in the case just cited which is: 'But I do not think they are bound to treat such a question as though it were a trial.'

"However well founded it may be as a proposition of law, the argument does not help the appellant on the question now before us, and I refer to it now merely to show that it has not been overlooked.

"The existence of a duty to hear before deciding does not of itself impress upon the decision the character of a judgment, and it is scarcely necessary to add that if it were established that this order was bad in law that would not make the matter an appealable one.

"Upon the whole, I would quash the appeal at the instance of the persons named as respondents other than Brunet who withdrew from the proceedings at the hearing.

"It appears to me that the persons named as respondents might appropriately have ignored the appeal as being a matter to which they were not properly parties, but, as it constitutes a sort of a menace of trouble to them, they have an interest sufficient to justify the motion.

"We are unanimous in the opinion that there is no right of appeal to this court in this matter."

#### FURTHER APPEAL PROCEEDINGS DISALLOWED.

At the request of the Minister of Labour the Department of Justice continued to use efforts to remove all impediments to the investigation originally ordered by Judge Cannon, and the Deputy Minister of Justice proceeded to England to oppose the application of counsel representing the United Shoe Machinery Company for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. On July 12 the Department was informed that the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council had been refused. Under these circumstances the writ of prohibition effective until September 15 now alone restrained the Board from proceeding with the investigation under the order of Judge Cannon. It is understood that the grounds on which special leave to appeal was asked were as follows, namely:—

(1) That the Combines Investigation Act is a recent Act, founded on novel principles, and the inquiry in connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada was the first investigation held under the Act, and it is of great importance that the general principles on which the Act is to be interpreted and administered should be decisively settled.

(2) That such an investigation throws a heavy burden on the persons accused of being concerned in a combine; and the methods and details of their business would be exposed to hostile competitors; and that the issue of an order for an investigation appears to remove the matter from judicial check and to place the persons involved in the hands of administrative departments.

(3) That the most crucial question arising under the Act is whether an order for an investigation is subject to appeal.

(4) That the reasons given by Mr. Justice Cross attach too little importance to the consideration that an order for an investigation under the Act is a final judicial Act involving important modifications of the ordinary civil rights of Canadian traders by subjecting these rights to curtailment by administrative departments.

(5) That the injury suffered by the petitioners by an investigation, no matter what the result might be, would far exceed the amount ordinarily justifying an appeal to the Privy Council.

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So far as the Department is informed, no reasons were given for the refusal to grant leave to appeal, the Lords of the council merely stating that they would not advise His Majesty to grant such leave.

## THE INVESTIGATION PROCEEDS.

The investigation before the Board commenced on November 17, and sessions of the Board were subsequently held in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, evidence being taken from numerous persons. The final session of the Board is understood to have been held on March 28, 1912. Argument by counsel for the respective parties was heard during May. Shortly before the date of writing, the Department received word from the Chairman of the Board stating that owing to the fact that one member of the Board had been compelled to go to England for the summer, it would not be possible to bring the proceedings to a formal close until the autumn months when, no doubt, the report will be laid before the Minister.

The Department had no part in any proceedings taken during the year with reference to any other combine or alleged combine, and had not been informed of any application made under the terms of the statute for the establishment of a Board of Investigation.

### III.—WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT— RAILWAY INSPECTION DUTIES.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Département has proceeded along the usual lines, showing, however, evidences of considerable expansion, in keeping with the general progress of the Dominion and growth of population. The officers charged with the work of preparing Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the year 290 schedules for insertion in different Government contracts, thus bringing to a figure well over 2,000 the number of schedules of this nature which have been prepared by the Department since the Fair Wages Resolution was passed by the House of Commons in 1900. The schedules have been distributed among the various Departments of Government as follows, namely: Public Works, 156; Railways and Canals, 54; Marine and Fisheries, 41; Militia and Defence, 28; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 1.

Towards the close of the financial year it became evident that the increased work pertaining to Fair Wages Schedules and additional duties which fall naturally to officers who had been charged with the same might require a certain reorganization or expansion of this branch of Departmental service. While no changes took place within the fiscal year it will not be out of place here briefly to record what has occurred since the close of the fiscal year and before date of writing. Representations have been frequently made to the Minister as to the desirability of having located permanently in Western Canada one of the Departmental officers associated with the Fair Wages work. The growth and activity of Western Canada have made action along this line yet more desirable, and shortly before the close of the fiscal year the Minister decided that Mr. J. D. McNiven should be given headquarters at Vancouver, there to undertake necessary work for the Department, including the preparation of Fair Wages Schedules and other necessary duties. Mr. McNiven had for several years performed the duties of Fair Wages Officer. Mr. McNiven left for Vancouver early in May. This change made necessary the appointment of a new officer, and Mr. W. D. Killins was appointed to perform throughout Ontario the duties which had been previously performed by Mr. McNiven. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of this branch of the service for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Duties of inspection have frequently fallen to the Fair Wages officers as a result of inquiries which have been made into grievances laid before the Department, and the duties of inspection have now been placed more definitely on these officers. The Minister has on various occasions received representations as to the alleged severity of conditions attaching to the labour of men engaged in railway construction. Such representations have proceeded sometimes from labour organizations and sometimes from consular representatives in Canada of those countries from which Canada receives immigrants who are chiefly employed in this work. After careful consideration and inquiry and in consultation with the President of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, it was decided that the Department of Labour should frame special regulations for the protection, as to certain matters, of workmen employed on railway construction, copies of such regulations to be supplied to the contractors or sub-contractors controlling the work of any section of any railway constructed by the Dominion Government. The regulations provide in effect that the employer shall cause the form connected therewith to be filled out in the case of every em-



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ployee with the information thought necessary for the purpose of identification, &c., and in the event of the person concerned falling seriously ill or dying, the form relating to him to be immediately forwarded to the Department of Labour. The regulations and form were prepared on the understanding that trouble of the nature above indicated will arise chiefly as to immigrants of recent arrival and unable to speak English; when the person concerned comes from a country represented by Consuls in Canada the Department will immediately forward to the Consular office any information which has been reported. Where, however, the information shows the person ill or deceased, no matter of what nationality, to have relatives or friends in Canada whose addresses are clearly given, then the Department of Labour will communicate the information received to the persons indicated.

These forms have been, on application, distributed in large numbers to contractors and sub-contractors in the construction camps of the Transcontinental Railway, the Department of Labour receiving the largest measure of assistance in these matters from the authorities of the Transcontinental Railway. The officers of the Department of Labour will be required to visit from time to time the chief points of railway construction with a view to reporting generally on conditions prevailing in the camps, also to inquire specially into the working of the regulations in question.

## TEXT OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing these matters and the identification form dependent upon the regulations are here printed:—

*Special regulations of the Department of Labour for the protection of workmen employed in railway construction.*

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible on a printed form,\* copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, age, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

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\* The form for use by contractors, sub-contractors or others in the keeping of such record is printed on the reverse side of this sheet.

*Identification Form.*

NAMES, ADDRESSES, ETC., OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

(To be forwarded to the Department of Labour, Ottawa, in case of death, serious accident or illness, along with an inventory of the workman's effects and a statement of the amount of money due him for work or otherwise.)

Name of contractor or sub-contractor, firm or company by whom the workman is employed. . . . .

Workman's full name. . . . .

Date employed. . . . . Age. . . . .

Nationality. . . . .

Place of birth. . . . .

Full address in Canada. . . . .

Full home address, if any, elsewhere. . . . .

Full name of relative or representative to be communicated with in case of illness, accident or death. . . . .

Full address of such relative or representative. . . . .

Signature of employee as to correctness of information above given. . . . .

## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1911-12, also during previous years, and show the various departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

**Schedules by Provinces.**

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE "FAIR WAGES" SCHEDULES PREPARED—1911-12.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works. . . . .	31	19	5	27	51	4	9	10	....	156
Railways and Canals. . . . .	18	10	3	7	15	....	1	....	....	54
Marine and Fisheries. . . . .	16	5	....	5	6	....	....	9	....	41
Militia and Defence. . . . .	....	....	....	5	16	....	6	1	....	23
Naval Service. . . . .	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	4	....	10
Interior. . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Total. . . . .	66	34	8	44	93	4	16	25	.....	290

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**Fair Wages Schedules—1900-12.**

SCHEDULES PREPARED, COVERING PERIOD FROM JULY 1900 TO MARCH 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Department of.	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Grand Total.
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	978
Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	969
Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	196
Other Departments.....	.....	...	...	....	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	107
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	2,190



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1911-1912 WITH NAME OF  
LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Cribwork breakwater.	French River, N.S.	April 6	Dec. 30	4,600 00	XII 773
Cribwork extension to wharf	Negoon, N.B.	" 18	Day Labour.		
Cribwork wharf	Grandigne, N.B.	" 18	Sept. 9	5,895 00	XII 379
Improvements to post office.	Kingston, Ont.	" 21	" 15	49,100 00	XII 380
Crib and concrete wharf.	Beaumaris, Ont.	" 24	" 12	23,994 00	XII 379
Pile and concrete wharf.	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 24	Day Labour.		
Public building.	Seaford, Ont.	May 6	July 4	27,500 00	XII 177
" "	Port Perry, Ont.	" 6	Nov. 29	22,475 00	XII 696
Crib and span wharf	Meaford, Ont.	" 8	Sept. 1	5,394 00	XII 378
Concrete breakwater	Brooklyn, N.S.	" 8	Dec. 19	119,650 00	XII 698
Armoury	Fernie, B.C.	" 13	Day Labour.		
Crib and concrete wharf	St. John West, N.B.	" 22	Dec. 12	760,285 00	XII 697
Breakwater.	Dalhousie, N.B.	" 23	Sept. 9	23,440 00	XII 379
Public building.	Calgary, Alta.	" 26	July 15	25,700 00	Not published.
Garage at Rideau Hall.	Ottawa, Ont.	June 1	Aug. 4	13,100 00	XII 263
Brick cottage at Rideau Hall.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 1	July 27	7,250 00	XII 177
Building trades.	Parrsboro, N.S.	" 7	Oct. 19	26,900 00	XII 590
Tobacco curing station Experimental Farm.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 7	Aug. 22	6,500 00	XII 265
Public building.	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 19	Nov. 25	260,000 00	XII 591
Extension to breakwater.	Wood Islands, P.E.I.	" 20	March 4	7,036 00	Not yet published.
Cribwork wharf	Papineauville, Que.	" 21	Sept. 29	6,995 00	"
Steel superstructure and concrete floor	Chaplain Bridge, Que.	" 24	" 20	25,500 00	" XII 381
Extension to breakwater and dredging.	Naufrage Pond, P.E.I.	" 29	No contract.		
Repairs to wharf.	Brookville, Ont.	" 30			
Certain trades.	Levis, Que.	July 3			
Cribwork breakwater.	West Advocate, N.S.	" 4	Feb. 2	16,400 00	XII 1094
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	Devils Island, N.S.	" 5	April 9	26,984 00	Not yet published.
Dormitory at Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 5	March 22	98,444 00	
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Cornwall, N.S.	" 5	No contract.		
Pile wharf.	Edmonton, Alta.	" 10			
Crib and concrete breakwater.	Thornbury, Ont.	" 17	Dec. 20	23,895 00	XII 699
" "	Fort Stanley, Ont.	" 17	" 30	210,376 00	XII 773

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Immigrant detention and reception building.	Savard Park, Quebec, Que.	18....	No contract.	
Cribwork breakwater	Felitzen, N.S.	18....	"	
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Kellys Cove, N.S.	18....	"	
Cribwork wharf and excavation	Goosebury Cove, N.B.	18....	"	
Public building	Moosejaw, Sask.	18....	Nov. 25.	260,000 00
				No. yet pub- lished.
Crib and pilework wharf with stone approach.	Norway Bay, Que.	20....	Oct. 7....	10,040 00
Pilework wharf	Fort William, Ont.	20....	Feb. 13....	XII 493
Immigration building	Quebec, Que.	21....	Dec. 15....	XII 1094
Cribwork breakwater	Thessalon, Ont.	26....	Nov. 23....	XII 698
Crib and pile landing wharf	Wheatley, Ont.	26....	May 8....	XII 595
Pile trestle and wharf	Prince Rupert, B.C.	31....	Jan. 19....	XII 1195
Armoury	Sarnia, Ont.	Aug.	1....	XII 775
Pile cribwork and concrete reconstruction of wharf.	Kingston, Ont.	2....	No contract.	
Cribwork wharf	Leonards Cove, N.S.	5....	Oct. 10....	XII 493
Cribwork training pier	Anse au Canard, Que.	9....	"	
Cribwork breakwater	Cape Cove, Que.	9....	May 14....	XII 1196
Detention hospital (concrete) laboratory and nurses cottage.	Grand Manan, N.B.	9....	" 18....	XII 1197
Cribwork extension to landing pier	Grosse Isle, Que.	12....		
Cribwork breakwater.	St. Valier, Que.	12....	Jan. 13....	XII 774
"	St. George de Malbaie, Que.	12....	No contract.	
"	Rimouski, Que.	12....	May 1....	XII 1195
Cribwork wharf	St. Joseph, N.S.	12....	Jan. 13....	
Pilework wharf	Pleasant Hill Road, N.B.	12....	No contract.	
Cribwork and concrete wharf	Riverside, N.B.	12....		
"	Surf Inlet, B.C.	14....	Dec. 26....	4,150 00
"	Stewart, B.C.	14....	April 26....	4,627 00
"	Needles, B.C.	14....	No contract.	
"	Boswell, B.C.	14....		
Public building	Weyburn, Sask.	14....	Oct. 9....	48,911 00
Cribwork breakwater	Petit Cap, Que.	15....	No contract.	
Pile and concrete ice pier	L'Assomption, Que.	15....		
Reconstruction and repairs to wharf.	Grand River, P.E.I.	15....	Dec. 20....	6,499 00
"	Gordons Point, P.E.I.	15....	" 20....	XII 699
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging	Kincardine, Ont.	17....	No contract.	XII 700
Pile and concrete wharf	Windsor, Ont.	17....	"	
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging	Meaford, Ont.	17....	April 3....	XII 1096
Cribwork wharf	Red Bay, Ont.	17....	No contract.	
Public building	Three Rivers, Que.	21....	"	
Pile and cribwork extension	Fourchu, N.S.	21....	"	
Cribwork breakwater.	Port Hood, N.S.	26....	"	
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	Long Point, N.S.	26....	"	
Cribwork extension to wharf and warehouse	Marble Mountain, N.S.	26....	"	
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont.	26....	"	
Pilework breakwater	North Bay, Ont.	26....	Dec. 27....	13,900 00
Pilework wharf.	Cache Bay, Ont.	26....	No contract.	XII 772
"	Petewawa, Ont.	29....	Mar. 29....	XII 1095

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1911-1912, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.—Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wage schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Pilework jetty.....	Steveston, B.C.	Aug. 29	April 10	171,350 00	XII 907
Public building.....	Athens, Ont.	" 30	Jan. 29	13,800 00	XII
Pile and concrete ice pier.....	St. Gerard de Magella, Que.	" 31	No contract.		XII 1195
Cribwork wharf.....	Little Lamèque, N.B.	" 31	April 30	24,890 00	XII 1195
Filling.....	Three Rivers, Que.	" 31	March 18	38,400 00	XII 1194
Cribwork pier.....	Upper Salmon River, N.B.	" 31	April 26	5,386 00	XII 1195
Pilework wharf.....	Louisdale, N.S.	" 31	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 31	May 6	11,800 00	XII 1195
Pile and cribwork breakwater.....	Jamesville, N.S.	" 31	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf.....	Meal Cove, N.S.	" 31	"		
Pilework wharf.....	Rouse Brook, N.S.	" 31	"		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Charles Forests Cove, N.S.	Sept. 1	"		
Cribwork wharf.....	Beaumont, N.B.	" 1	"		
Opening channel and protection work.....	Aspy Bay, Dinghall, N.S.	" 1	"		
Pilework extension to protection piers.....	Gimli, Man.	" 2	Jan. 9	9,910 00	XII 774
Pilework wharf and shelter basin.....	Sarnia, Ont.	" 5	No contract.		
Pile wharf.....	Spanish, Ont.	" 6	"		
"	Kront Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork wharf.....	Shediac Island, N.B.	" 6	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Cheticamp Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Extension to breakwater.....	New Harbour, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork extension to wharf.....	Finlay Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork and concrete wharf.....	Berthierville, Que.	" 6	May 9	14,721 00	XII 1,196
Pilework wharf.....	Bessiers Grove, Ont.	" 8	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Port Richmond, N.S.	" 8	"		
Completion of stone slopes.....	Cape Tormentine, N.B.	" 11	"		
Cribwork and concrete breakwater.....	Escuminac, N.B.	" 11	"		
Extension to wharf.....	St. Godfrey, Que.	" 13	"		
Public building.....	Chesley, Ont.	" 13	April 3	19,795 00	XII 1,197
Extension to cribwork wharf, with stone talus.....	Lion Head, Ont.	" 13	May 18	C,200 00	
Extension to cribwork breakwater and concrete improvements.....	Bayfield, N.S.	" 13	No contract.		
Cement and cribwork wharf.....	Fredricton, N.B.	" 13	"		
Extension to cribwork wharf.....	Anse a la Barbe, Que.	" 13	"		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Cape Dauphin, N.S.	" 13	"		
ibwork breakwater with stone talus.....	Point Aconi, N.S.	" 15	"		



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Concrete and piling approaches.....	Red River, Man.....	"	18....	"					
Alterations to public building.....	Summerside, P.E.I.....	"	19....	"					
Cribwork wharf and dredging.....	Chatham, N.B.....	"	22....	"					
Reconstruction of cribwork and concrete approach to wharf.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Oct.	14....	"					
Pilework breakwater with stone and earth approach.....	Victoria Harbour, Man.....	"	14....	April 3.....	14,500 00	XII	1,096		
Addition to cribwork wharf.....	Cap Ste. Ignace, Que.....	"	23....	" 15.....	11,440 00	XII	1,097		
Work shop.....	Victoria Island, Ottawa, Ont.....	"	26....	No contract.					
Cribwork and concrete wharf with dredging for berth.....	Goderich, Ont.....	Nov.	8....	"					
Alterations to old Geological Survey building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	10....	"					
Addition to fuel testing station and concentrating buildings for Mines Department.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	10....	"					
Methylated spirits warehouse.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	30....	"					
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging.....	Goderich, Ont.....	"	30....	May 17.....	265,000 00	XII	1,196		
Public building.....	Kempville, Ont.....	Dec.	4....	No contract.					
"	Chesley, Ont.....	"	9....	*See above.					
"	Lloydminster, Sask.....	"	18....	April 1.....	27,500 00	XII	1,095		
Azimuth and stellar camera buildings for Dominion Astronomical Observatory.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	18....	No contract.					
Armoury.....	Fernie, B.C.....	"	18....	"					
Opening N. harbour with cribwork protection piers.....	Aspy Bay, N.B.....	"	28....	"					
Cribwork extension to wharf.....	Grand Mechin, Que.....	Jan.	9....	April 15.....	71,617 00	XII	1,097		
Highway approaches to steel service bridge.....	Lockport, Man.....	"	10....	No contract.					
Public building.....	Bracebridge, Ont.....	"	19....	"					
Cribwork breakwater.....	Green Point, N.B.....	"	24....	"					
Public building.....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	"	31....	"					
Pile and timber wharf.....	Kronh Point, N.S.....	Feb.	2....	"					
Extension to wharf.....	Cap Chat, Que.....	"	2....	"					
Shelter basin and wharf.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	"	5....	"					
Dormitory at Royal Military College.....	Kingston, Ont.....	"	9....	Contract given as above.					
Extension to breakwater.....	Lorneville, N.B.....	"	12....	No contract.					
Geodetic Survey office, stellar camera building, and two azimuth mark huts for Dom. Observatory.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	17....	"					
Cribwork breakwater.....	East Chezzetcook, N.S.....	"	23....	May 4.....	7,260 00	XII	1,195		
Examining warehouse.....	Montréal, Que.....	"	29....	No contract.					
Cribwork isolated block.....	Ste. Felicie, Que.....	March 1....	1....	"					
Cribwork wharf.....	Ste. Lucie, Que.....	"	1....	May 17.....	11,968 00	XII	1,196		
Wages paid labourers.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	"	6....	No contract.					
Public building.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	"	6....	"					
"	Greenwood, B.C.....	"	19....	"					
"	Brantford, Ont.....	"	19....	"					
Pile wharf.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	"	19....	"					
Detention hospital.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	"	19....	"					
Nurses cottage.....	Grosse Isle, Que.....	Jan.	26....	June 20.....	24,500 00				
Laboratory building.....	"	"	26....	May 28.....	5,760 00				
	"	"	26....	"	4,240 00				

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &amp;c.

Nature of Work	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Erection of Strauss bascule bridge over Trent Canal	Campbellford, Ont.	April 24	June 30	26,990 00	XII 62
Passenger station and platform	Campbellton, N.B.	" 26	" 17	52,250 00	XII 62
Addition to I.C.R. office building	Moncton, N.B.	May 5	Aug. 17	74,500 00	XII 266
Erection of machine shop for Ontario—St. Lawrence Canals.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 13	" 18	4,646 40	XII 265
Addition to I.C.R. engine house	Stellarton, N.S.	" 22	Oct. 26	23,500 00	XII 495
Erection of station on I.C.R.	Mulgrave, N.S.	" 22	Sept. 2	15,166 00	XII 383
Excavation in Welland Canal and extension of mooring dock.	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26	Aug. 8	Schedule rates	XII 178
Extension to north mooring pier at upper entrance.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont.	" 29	July 20	Schedule rates	XII 167
Line of railway	Dartmouth to Deans, N.S.	" 30	Feb. 16	Schedule rates	XII 908
"	Alba to Baddeck, N.S.	" 30	Work abandoned.		
"	Sunny Brae to Country Harbour, N.S.	" 30	Work abandoned.		
Station on I.C.R.	Fredericton, N.B.	" 31	Aug. 25	20,184 00	XII 383
"	Truro, N.S.	June 1	Feb. 27	132,770 and schedule rates.	XII 908
Lockmaster's residence.	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 8	Contract not executed		
Steel highway draw-bridge, Lock 12, Section 4, Ontario—Rice Lake Div., Trent Canal.	Campbellford, Ont.	" 8	Aug. 4	3,998 00	XII 266
Supply of crushed stone for macadamizing road	Hungry Bay Dyke, Lake St. Francis, Que.	" 16	July 8	1.85 per 2,000 lbs.	XII 178
Sand houses on I.C.R.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 29	Contract not executed		
"	St. Flavie, Que.	" 29	Sept. 15	1,519 00	XII 383
Freight shed on quay wall	Halifax, N.S.	" 30	Oct. 3	23,975 00	Not published.
" and extension to wharf	Summerside, P.E.I.	July 4	" 26	8,997 00	XII 495
Rest room for engineers, I.C.R.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 5	Contract not executed		
Lock gates, Holland River Division.	Trent Canal, Ont.	" 20	Work abandoned.		
Protection works at upper entrance.	Soulanges Canal, Ont.	" 31	Aug. 28	Schedule rates	XII 266
Station building on I.C.R.	Truro, N.S.	Aug. 8	Feb. 27	132,770 00 and schedule rates	Not published.
Supply of crushed stone for macadamizing road	West side Chambly Canal, Que.	" 9	Aug. 22	2.35 per ton of crushed stone.	XII 382
Freight shed on I.C.R.	Truro, N.S.	" 9	April 9	24,838 00	XII 1098
Station on I.C.R.	College Bridge, N.B.	" 12	Contract not executed		
Dredging with forming of turning basin, Welland Canal	Thorold, Ont.	" 14	Sept. 29	\$0.36½ per cu. yd.	Not published.

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Station on I.C.R. Substructure for Strauss bascule bridge, Lachine Canal. Supply and operation of dredging plant. Line of railway, Sault Ste. Marie to a point on C.P. R. between White River and Dalton Stations. Portion of Hudson Bay Railway. Line of railway " " Canal improvements. Pier and shed at Deep Water Terminal, I.C.R. Cut-off line and freight terminal yard and spur line. Line of railway, Lake Superior towards C.P.R. Superstructure of bridge, Lachine Canal. Removal of material intended for use in old Quebec bridge. Brick freight shed on I.C.R. Line of railway Railway station Station and freight sheds Permanent pavement on Station Street. Line of railway Team, wagon and teamster employees, Rideau Canal Bridge over Rideau Canal. Heating system, new wing, I.C.R. general offices. Work on approaches to 2nd Concession and Yonge Street bridges, Sec. 2. Holland River Division, Trent Canal. Station on I.C.R. Line of railway from D.A.R. to Govt. pier or wharf Line of railway	Lourdes, N.S. St. Pierre aux Liens, Que.. Murray Canal, Ont District of Algoma, Ont.. Le Pas to Thicket Portage, Sask.. O'Leary Station to West Point, P.E.I.. Kensington to Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.. St. Peter's Canal, N.S.. Halifax, N.S.. Hampton to Hampton Village, N.B.. Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.. Ste. Pierre aux Liens, Que.. Quebec, Que.. Truro, N.S.. Guysboro, to Country Harbour, N.S.. Nelson, N.B.. Little Bras d'Orand Florence, N.S.. Amherst, N.S.. Mansenville, Que., to Interhal Boundary. Ottawa, Ont.. " " Moncton, N.B.. Newmarket, Ont.. Chatham, N.B.. Canning, N.S.. Centreville to Weston, N.S.. " "	" " " " " " " " Sept. " " " " " Oct. " " Nov. " Dec. " Feb. Mar. "<
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\* Not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, 1911-12, WITH NAMES OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wooden lighthouse on a steel frame.	Hall Harbour, N.S.	April 6	April 20	325 00	Not published.
Construction of a shed and mast light.	Eastern Points' Harbour, N.S.	" 6	April 20	185 00	Not published.
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Pointe Carleton, Que	" 18	April 28	1,200 00	XII 63
Wooden fog alarm building.	Point Prim, N.S.	May 8	Day labour.		
Lighthouse and buoy steamer for St. Lawrence River.	Kingston, Ont.	" 22	May 30	155,000 00	Not published.
Stone ballasted pier and steel skeleton lighthouse.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 23	Not let.		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Sheldrake Island, N.B.	June 8	July 8	1,450 00	XII 384
Steel skeleton tower.	"	" 16	Day labour.		
Sheet piling at Marine Department wharf.	Amherstburg, Ont.	" 20	Aug. 29	14,650 00	XII 496
Concrete lighthouse tower and dwelling.	Parishenne Island, Lake Superior, Ont.	" 20	July 13	2,700 00	XII 384
Combined lighthouse and dwelling.	Owls Head, N.S.	" 21	July 22	895 00	XII 384
Pier and lighthouse.	Hamstead Wharf, N.B.	July 5	May 8, 1912	14,684 00	Not published.
Rebuilding of light station.	Point Atkinson, B. C.	" 20	Dec. 13	8,745 00	Not published.
Construction of a light station.	Glacier Island, B. C.	" 20	Day labour.		
Building to be used as engine room.	Active Pass Fog Alarm Station, B. C.	" 20	Day labour.		
Fog alarm station.	Langara Point, Queen Charlotte Island, B. C.	" 25	Day labour.		
Establishment of light station.	Holland Island, outside Prince Rupert Harbour, B. C.	" 25	Day labour.		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Kidston Island, N.S.	Aug. 9	Sept. 13	997 00	XII 496
Wooden lighthouse and dwelling and a concrete pier.	Holland Island, B. C.	" 19	Day labour.		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Man of War Point, N.S.	" 31	Sept. 22	974 00	XII 496
Bungalow.	Richibucto Beach, N.B.	" 31	Sept. 29	1,190 00	XII 496
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Thornbury, Ont.	Sept. 11	Day labour.		
Range lights on Saguenay River.	Simard, Que.	" 15	Not let.		
Wooden lighthouse on steel framework.	Joggins, N.S.	" 15	Oct. 9	678 00	Not published.
Two wooden echo boards.	Burrard Inlet, B. C.	Oct. 26	Dec. 5	1,845 00	XII 701
Wooden boat-house and oil store combined.	Ingonish Island, N.S.	Dec. 5	Jan. 3, 1912	380 00	Not published.
		1912			
Dwelling and lighthouse combined.	Etang du Nord, Que.	Jan. 9	April 11	2,944 00	Not published.
Dwelling and watch tower.	Cheticamp, N.S.	" 9	Not let.		
Dwelling and outbuildings.	Kamouraska, Que	" 9	Not let.		
Double dwelling.	Magnet Beach, N.S.	" 7	May 7	5,840 00	Not published.
Wooden lighthouse tower on wharf.	Lions Head, Lake Huron, Ont.	" 10	Feb. 16	773 00	XII 1098
Lighthouse.	East River, N.S.	" 23	Not let.		

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Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.		Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$	cts.	
Combined boathouse and dwelling	Uchuelet, B.C.	Feb. 1	Not yet entered into.	794 00		Not published.
Wooden dwelling	Gregory Island, N.S.	Feb. 23	May 13.			
Fog alarm building, dwelling and oil store.	Cape d'Espoir, Que.	Mar. 15	Day labour.			
"	Cape Mudge, B.C.	" 19	Day labour.			
Concrete tower, dwelling, boathouse and oil store.	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario, Ont.	" 19	Not let.			
Fog alarm building (dwelling and oil store).	Cape St. Mary, N.S.	" 20	Not let.			
"	Cape Negro, N.S.	" 20	Not let.			
"	Whitehead Island, N.S.	" 20	Not let.			
Combined lifeboat house and dwelling	Bay View, N.S.	" 20	Not let.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1911-12, WITH NAMES OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.						
Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.		Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$	cts.	
Wagon shed and harness room for armoury	Montreal, Que.	April 19	No contract.			
Nature of work not given (all trades)	Levis, Que.	May 22	"			
"	Quebec, Que.	" 22	"			
New floor for drill hall	Kingston, Ont.	" 22	Jan. 29, 1912.	5,697 00		
Renewal of armoury roof (in galvanized iron).	Kingston, Ont.	June 8	July 26.	1,490 00		
Retaining wall	Chatham, Ont.	" 12	June 10, 1912.	3,191 85		
Rifle range	Chatham, Ont.	" 21	June 10.	3,425 00		
Repairs and renewals of armoury (all trades).	Cobourg, Ont.	July 10	Dec. 5, 1911.	4,185 00		
Armoury	Onemeo, Ont.	" 18	No contract.			
Concrete retaining wall for rifle range	Long Branch, West Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 2	"			
Building trades (nature of work not given).	Cardston, Alta.	" 14	"			
"	Red Deer, Alta.	" 14	"			
"	Maple Creek, Sask.	" 14	"			
"	Battleford, Sask.	" 14	"			
"	North Battleford, Sask.	" 14	"			
Gun shed	Cobourg, Ont.	" 19	"			
Armoury	Cardnuff, Sask.	" 19	"			
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 31	"			
Dominion Arsenal	Quebec, Que.	" 8	"			
Lodge keepers quarters, Royal Military College.	Kingston, Ont.	Sept. 19	"			
Magazine and explosives store building.	Montreal, Quebec.	Oct. 23	March 18, 1912.	7,400 00		
Certain trades.	Kingston, Ont.	Nov. 8	No contract.			
Repairs and improvements to drill hall.	Kincardine, Ont.	Dec. 13	Jan. 12, 1912.	4,838 00		
Renewing floors in drill hall	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18	March 6.	4,500 00		
Stable.	Victoria, B.C.	Feb. 1	No contract.			
Engineer fixtures in drill hall.	Kingston, Ont.	" 17	"			
Concrete retaining wall at rifle range.	Windsor, Ont.	Mar. 19	"			
Rifle range.	Chatham, Ont.	" 25	"			

### Naval Service Contracts, 1911-1912.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which Schedules were supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wage Schedule was published.
Certain work.....	Midland, Ont.....	June 30. ....	Aug. 15, 1911. ....	Dwelling and operating house, \$8,904. 2 masts, \$3,600. Clearing site, \$90 .....	Vol. Page. Not published.
" " .....	Tobermory, Ont.....	July 10.....	Aug. 15, 1911.....	Dwelling and operating house, \$10,540. 2 masts, \$4,560....	"
" " .....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 10.....	Sept. 30, 1911.....	Dwelling, operating house and outbuildings, \$10,450. Two 185' housing masts, \$4,800...	"
" " .....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 31.....	No contract awarded		
" " .....	Toronto, Ont .....	" 31.....	" "		
Dwelling house .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Jan. 19, 1912 .....	" "		
" " .....	Prince Rupert, B. C.....	" 19.....	" "		
" " .....	Cape Lazo, B. C.....	" 19.....	" "		

### Interior Department Contract, 1911-1912.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Motor boat.....	Pacific Coast.....	1911. Nov. 24...
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## Post Office Departmental Contracts, 1911-12.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR 1911-12.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	892 55
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	11,476 34
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes, and post marking and cancelling ink.....	9,734 68
Making and repairing post office scales.....	2,276 19
Supplying mail bags.....	35,060 51
Repairing mail bags.....	27,752 83
Repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings.....	53,718 28
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes, and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	12,247 97
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing portable stores.....	1,589 50
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	51,919 40
Total.....	\$206,668 25

### Fair Wages Complaints Investigated by the Department of Labour during the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1912.

The Department of Labour received during the past fiscal year sixteen complaints arising for the most part out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour. One of these complaints had not been disposed of at the end of the year. Two complaints which were received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year were also dealt with, in one of which an investigation had been made during the previous year but the matter had not been disposed of. Thirteen of the complaints were made the subject of special investigation by officers of the Department. The complaints related to the following subjects, namely: rates of wages, hours of labour, neglect to post up the Fair Wages Schedules, the employment of workmen other than metal lathers to perform that class of work, importation of stone from the United States, and the sub-letting of railway construction work under false pretenses.

The workpeople affected, classified according to their occupations, are as follows: bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, metal lathers, railway construction labourers, builders' labourers, and ordinary labourers. Complaints were received from the workmen employed by the Department of Militia and Defence at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec; from the employees in the shops and yards of the Marine and Fisheries Department at the Quebec Agency; and from the workmen employed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners, Montreal.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year, one had to do with work carried out in the Province of New Brunswick, eleven with work in the Province of Quebec, four with work in the Province of Ontario, one with work in the Province of Manitoba, and one with work in the Province of British Columbia.

Nine of the complaints related to work performed for the Department of Public Works, three to work performed for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, three to work performed for the Department of Militia and Defence, two to work per-

formed for the Transcontinental Railway Commission, and one to work performed for the Harbour Commission of Montreal.

Of the thirteen complaints investigated by the Department during the fiscal year nine were shown to have been well founded and the matters complained of were adjusted, two were reported groundless, in one case the complainant refused to substantiate his claim, and in the other case the workmen on whose behalf the complaint had been made could not be located. Of the remaining five complaints, one was referred to the Transcontinental Railway Commission, one to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, two of the Department of Public Works,—one of these being declared not well founded,—and the other had not been disposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

A complaint against the contractors for the construction of the Red River Bridge at Winnipeg regarding the rate of wages paid to bridge and structural iron workers had been investigated by an officers of the Department during the previous fiscal year, the result of the investigation being that the claims of the workmen concerned were reported as well founded. The contractors, however, took exception to the statements embodied in the officer's report and accordingly a further investigation was conducted by an officer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. His findings were substantially the same as those of the officer of the Department, namely, that 40 cents per hour should be paid for competent structural iron workers in the City of Winnipeg, and the working day should consist of nine hours. The matter was left in the hands of the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

In connection with the contract for the construction of the Quebec Customs House, complaint was made that the contractor had hired workmen from Levis, and further that he was paying labourers only 15 cents per hour which was lower than the rate provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department of Public Works, to whom the matter was referred, stated that the contractor could not be compelled to hire workmen from Quebec City and requested that an officer of the Department of Labour should investigate that part of the complaint respecting wages. This was accordingly done, the result being that the contractor promised to pay the rate of wages stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule and to keep the Schedule posted up in a prominent place, which had not been done previously. It was subsequently ascertained that the Fair Wages conditions were being lived up to, and the matter was declared closed.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of Port Arthur, Ont., was received in the Department asking that an investigation should be made into the system of sub-contracts on railway construction work in order that ignorant labourers should be protected from exploitation. The work in question was that of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway north of Lake Nipigon, and the particular case to which attention was directed was that of a gang of eight men who were hired by an agent at Duluth on the supposition that they were to receive \$2.50 per day. Upon arrival at their destination they were persuaded to accept station work, and after working seven months they were over \$1,300 in debt, having been charged exorbitant prices for supplies. On the request of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners one of the officers of the Department was instructed to investigate these charges. The sub-contractors stated that the men's loss was due to their incompetence and produced statements of earnings by other gangs who made a profit on their work as well as some who had sustained a loss. The exorbitant prices for supplies were explained as being caused by the expenses of transportation. As the officer was unable to locate any member of the gang referred to the charges could not be proven, and no further action was taken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, lodged complaints in connection with the non-compliance of the Fair Wages conditions of the contract

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for work on the Central Post Office building in that City. One complaint was to the effect that the contractor was paying from 20 to 25 cents per hour to his workmen, thus violating the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule which called for 30 cents per hour; the other complaint was that the contractor had neglected to post up the Fair Wages Schedule. An officer of the Department visited Montreal and investigated these matters, the result being that the contractor promised to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The matter was accordingly declared closed.

Complaint was made by the Central National Trades and Labour Council, Quebec, that the contractor for the construction of the Quebec Customs House was working bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers ten hours per day instead of nine hours as set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule of his contract. An investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, in the course of which he pointed out to the contractor the fact that the Fair Wages Schedule called for a working day of nine hours. The contractor stated that the Fair Wages conditions should be immediately complied with. The matter was thus satisfactorily adjusted.

Complaint was made by the Montreal Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association that the rates of wages in Montreal were higher than those provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the erection of Postal Station 'C,' and that the hours of labour specified were not those prevailing in the district. It was subsequently stated that the stone used in the construction of the above mentioned work had been imported from the United States. In the course of the investigation it was found that the current rate of wage and working day hours for stonecutters in the City of Montreal were the same as those stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, namely, 40 cents per hour, eight hours per day. The officer was informed that the stone was imported from Indiana but was cut in Montreal, the Fair Wages conditions of the contract being complied with by the sub-contractor for that part of the work. No action was therefore necessary.

An investigation was made into a complaint lodged by the National Union of Carpenters on behalf of the carpenters employed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. The complaint was to the effect that the workmen concerned were being paid at a rate lower than the current rate for that class of labour in Montreal. A request was made that the rate should be increased to 30 cents per hour. In the report of the officer of the Department it was stated that the demands of the men were reasonable and it was recommended that the increase asked for should be granted. The finding of the officer was transmitted to the Board of Harbour Commissioners.

Complaint was made by the Quebec Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America that the stone used in the construction of the Quebec Custom House was being cut at a place outside Quebec City—St. Marc des Carrieres—and the workmen were being paid the rate of wage prevailing in that locality, namely, 31½ cents per hour, whereas the rate paid in Quebec City was 40 cents per hour. It was found on investigation that the sub-contractor in Quebec for this work had been unable to fill certain orders and had been authorized to give the extra work to a firm at St. Marc des Carrieres. It was further found that the last mentioned firm had paid the stonecutters according to the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The complainants having failed to substantiate their claims, the matter was declared closed.

Request was made by the National Trades Council for an investigation by one of the officers of the Department relative to the rates of wages and conditions of employment of workmen employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the Quebec Agency. The Department of Marine and Fisheries expressed the wish that an investigation should be conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour.



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This was accordingly done and a report presented making certain recommendation. Copy of the report was then transmitted to the Department concerned.

An investigation was made into the rates of wages paid to and the nature of the work performed by the workmen employed in the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, by the Department of Militia and Defence, the workmen concerned claiming that their wages were too low and asking that an increase might be granted them. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and on request of the latter a list of wages current in Quebec was prepared. The Department of Militia and Defence stated that any increase decided upon by the Department of Labour should be given the workmen concerned.

Complaint was made by the St. Marc Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of violations by the contractor and sub-contractor for the armoury at Levis, Quebec. It was alleged that the sub-contractor was not observing the Fair Wages conditions of his contract in that he was paying stonecutters at rates varying from fifteen to thirty cents per hour and working his men nine hours per day, whereas the Fair Wages Schedule stipulated forty cents per hour and eight hours per day. One of the officers of the Department made an investigation and reported that the contractor was not complying with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the posting up of the Fair Wages Schedule; also that the complaints against the sub-contractor were well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. The Department of Labour was later informed that the Department of Public Works had insisted upon a strict compliance with the Fair Wages conditions of the contract.

An investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department into a complaint forwarded by the International Association of Machinists on behalf of certain machinists employed by an Ottawa firm in the execution of contracts awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence. The complaint was to the effect that the Fair Wages conditions were not being lived up to by the Company. The investigation showed that the Company was paying its machinists at rates ranging from twenty-one to thirty cents per hour, the average being  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; also that overtime was paid for at the regular rate. The report of the officer recommended that the minimum rate of wages of machinists employed on Government work should be 25 cents and that the average rate should be  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; also that the custom prevailing in Ottawa in regard to overtime should be observed, namely, time and a half between 6 p.m. and midnight, double time between midnight and 7 a.m. and for work performed on Sundays. The Department was subsequently informed by the Company that the minimum wage paid to its machinists had been fixed at 25 cents per hour. Exception was taken by the complainants to this statement, the difference being in the main one involving the proper definition of the class of workmen concerned. It was proposed that one of the officers of the Department of Militia and Defence should co-operate with the Fair Wages Officer in an endeavour to ascertain how many employees were entitled to the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour previously recommended. The Department of Labour was informed on behalf of the members of the International Association of Machinists that they had secured an increase of ten per cent.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint that the contractor for the construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on Hog Island, Chippewa, Ontario, was not complying with the Fair Wages clause of his contract providing for the payment of rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. It was stated that the rate for carpenters in that locality was 40 cents per hour and the working day eight hours, whereas the contractor worked his men 9 and 10 hours per day and paid from 30 to 35 cents per hour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the claims were not well founded and



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that the contractor had been living up to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The result of the investigation was communicated to the complainants and the matter was dropped.

In connection with a contract for the construction of a lighthouse on St. Helen's Island complaint was made that the contractors were paying the carpenters employed on the work at a rate of 25 cents per hour instead of 35 cents, the latter being the current rate for that class of labour in Montreal at that time. The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries with recommendations from the Department of Labour as to the rate which should be paid to carpenters on the work in question.

A complaint was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B. that the contractor for the new Armoury building in that place was paying carpenters \$2.50 per day whereas the current rate for that class of labour was \$3.00 per day. Complaint was also made that the contractor had failed to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the posting up of the Fair Wages Schedule. On inquiry it was found that the rate for carpenters at the time the contract was let was \$2.50 per day. It was understood, however, that the matter was settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

In connection with the construction of an Examining Warehouse at Vancouver, B.C., complaint was made that the carpenters employed on the work were being paid 50 cents per hour and working eight hours per day, whereas the current rate was 53½ cents per hour. It was also stated that carpenters were working nine hours instead of eight hours as provided for in the Fair Wages conditions of the contract. It was pointed out that at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared the current rate for carpenters in Vancouver was 50 cents per hour. On being asked for a statement regarding wages and hours the contractors stated that they had never worked carpenters more than eight hours per day and that they were then paying \$4.25 per day. These facts were communicated to the complainant and no further action was taken.

A complaint was made by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers on behalf of certain men employed on Government work in the blacksmith department of an Ottawa firm. It was alleged that they were being paid at a rate lower than the rate prevailing in the district for that class of labour, also that straight time was paid for overtime. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, the result of which was that a recommendation was made for the payment of a rate of wage not less than 27 cents per hour for blacksmiths and 17½ cents per hour to all blacksmiths' helpers employed by the Company in the execution of Government contracts. A further recommendation was made that overtime should be paid for at a rate of time and a half, this being the custom of the trade in the City of Ottawa. The men concerned went out on strike. Shortly afterwards a meeting was held in the House of Commons at which representatives of both employers and former employees were present. At this meeting it was decided that the parties themselves should endeavour to effect an amicable settlement. No further action was therefore taken by the Department.

Complaint was received from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, Montreal, Quebec, that the work of metal lathing on the old Post Office building in Montreal was being done by carpenters, bricklayers and masons. This complaint had not been disposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Following is a tabular statement covering the various grievances investigated.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 20, '10	Winnipeg, Man., Construction of Red River Bridge.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	That the contractors were violating the terms of the Fair Wages Clause of their contract respecting the rates of wages and hours of labour of structural iron workers.	This complaint was investigated and reported upon by an officer of the Department during the fall of 1910. The contractor, however, took exception to the rate named as the current rate for structural iron workers. A further investigation was then made by an officer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. His findings were substantially the same as those previously submitted, and the matter was left in the hands of the Commission.
Mar. 28, '11	Quebec, Que., Construction of Customs House.	Public Works.	Alleged payment to labourers of a rate lower than that specified in Fair Wages Schedule of contract; also that labour was being hired from Levis.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the contractor had promised to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The Department of Public Works, under whose direction the contract was let, reported that it could not compel the contractor to hire Quebec workmen. The matter was therefore declared closed.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

May 8, '11	District north of Lake Nipigon, Ont., Construction of National Transcontinental Railway.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	That men were hired to work by day labour and were then induced to take sub-contracts under conditions which often resulted in the men not only having nothing for their work but being in debt as well.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that he had been unable to locate any member of the gang on whose behalf the complaint was made. No further action, therefore, could be taken by the Department.
June 12, '11	Montreal, Que., Alterations to Central Post Office.	Public Works.	That the Fair Wages conditions of the contract with respect to rates of wages and the posting up of the Schedule were being violated.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, the result of which was that the contractor promised to adhere to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract.

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June 14, '11	Quebec, Que., Construction of Customs House.	Public Works.	That the Fair Wages conditions of the contract were being violated in that the contractor was working certain employees longer hours than those stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the contractor had stated that he would immediately give orders to have the Fair Wages condition complied with.
June 19, '11	Montreal, Que., Construction of Postal Station "C."	Public Works.	That the current rate of wages for stonecutters was higher than that embodied in the Fair Wages Schedule; also that the stone used in the work was imported from the United States.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded, the rate of wages of stonecutters specified in the Fair Wages Schedule being the current rate for that class of labour. The stone used was imported from Indiana but was cut in Montreal.
June 28, '11	Montreal, Que., Work undertaken by Harbour Commissioners.	Board of Harbour Commissioners.	That the rates of wages paid by the Harbour Commissioners to carpenters were less than the current rates in Montreal for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department. In his report it was recommended that an increase should be given carpenters employed by the Harbour Commission, to whom the matter was referred.
July 3, '11	Quebec, Que., Construction of Customs House.	Public Works.	That part of the work having been sub-let to a firm in Ste. Marc des Carrieres, the stonecutters were being paid the local rate.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was not well founded, the sub-contractors for the cutting of the stone paying the workmen the rate of wages specified in the Fair Wages Schedule.
Aug. 10, '11.	Quebec, Que., Workmen employed in shops and yards of the Marine & Fisheries Department.	Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding rates of wages and conditions of employment.	At the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour. Certain recommendations for increases were embodied in his report, copy of which was transmitted to the Department concerned.
Aug. 16, '11.	Quebec, Que., Workmen employed in Dominion Arsenal.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding rates of wages.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department into the nature of the work performed in the Dominion Arsenal, also as to the rates of wages prevailing in the City of Quebec. A revised list was then prepared and submitted to the Department of Militia and Defence.
Aug. 16, '11.	Levis, Que., Construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	That the terms of the Fair Wages clause of the contract were being violated with respect to wages and hours.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the complaint was well-founded and also that the contractor had further violated the Fair Wages conditions of his contract in neglecting to post up the Fair Wages Schedule. The result of the investigation was communicated to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. The latter Department wrote the contractor insisting upon a strict compliance with the Fair Wages clause of the contract.
Aug. 22, '11.	Ottawa, Ont., Work in connection with certain Government contracts.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged violation of Fair Wages conditions in certain Government contracts.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department. His report embodied certain recommendations regarding wages and overtime rates of machinists in accordance with the custom of the trade in the City of Ottawa. A difficulty then arose regarding the classification of the employees. It was understood that the matter was settled satisfactorily, the company granting an increase in wages.



TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION, &amp;c.—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Nov. 10, '11.	Hog Island, Chippewa, Ont. Construction of lighthouse tower.	Marine and Fisheries.	That the contractor was violating the Fair Wages clause of his contract in paying less than the current rate and working longer hours than those specified in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, who reported that the complaints were groundless. The complainant was unable to substantiate his claims, and accordingly the matter was declared closed.
Nov. 23, '11.	St. Helen's Island, Montreal, Que. Construction of lighthouse.	Marine and Fisheries.	That carpenters were being paid a lower rate of wage than that current in the City of Montreal.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries under whose direction the contract was let, the Department of Labour submitting certain recommendations regarding the rate which should be paid carpenters on the work in question.
Jan. 15, '12.	St. John, N.B. Construction of armory.	Public Works.	That the contractor was paying a lower rate to carpenters than the current rate; also that he had not posted up the Fair Wages Schedule of his contract.	It was ascertained that the rate for carpenters at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared was \$2.50 per day, whereas the rate at the time the complaint was made was \$3.00. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. It was understood that the matter was settled satisfactorily.
Jan. 23, '12.	Vancouver, B.C. Construction of examining warehouse.	Public Works.	That the rate for carpenters specified in the Fair Wages Schedule was lower than the current rate; also that contractor was working carpenters 9 hours instead of 8 hours per day.	It was ascertained that the contractor had been living up to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the hours of labour; also that he had been paying carpenters the current rate which was higher than that specified in the Fair Wages Schedule, the same having been prepared prior to the increase.
Jan. 31, '12.	Ottawa, Ont. Work in connection with certain Government contracts.	Militia and Defence.	That the blacksmiths and helpers employed by an Ottawa firm on Government work were being paid less than the current rate provided for in the Fair Wages conditions of the contract; also that straight time was paid for overtime.	An investigation was made by an officer of the Department. His report contained recommendations regarding wages and overtime rates. The matter was understood to have been finally settled by negotiations between the parties concerned and others who were interested.



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## III.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, BUT REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Mar. 26, '12.	Montreal, Que., Work on old Post Office.	Public Works.	That metal lathing was being done by other classes of labour.	The investigation had not been entered upon at the close of the fiscal year.
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#### IV.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES—SPECIAL REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1911.

The Department has continued during the past year its current investigation into the course of Wholesale and Retail Prices, issuing in this connection during March, 1912, a special report dealing with the course of prices in Canada during the preceding calendar year. The report dealt largely with Wholesale Prices and was the third of the kind to be published by the Department. The first report it may be recalled, was published in 1910 and covered the twenty years 1890-1909 inclusive. In it the Department stated its intention of carrying the investigation forward currently and of issuing periodic reviews and analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly summary of price fluctuations with an estimate of their relative importance now appears in *The Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, while a special report in more detail is made at the close of each year. The report issued in March thus brings the survey of the subject by the Department from the beginning of 1890 down to date of December, 1911, *i.e.* over the past twenty-two years.

##### SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT.

The original investigation covered 230 articles selected for their representative character. As explained in the first report, however, the list, though as complete as was possible at the time, was not regarded as final, and efforts have since been made to extend it. Six additional commodities were included in the annual report for 1910. To these have now been added twenty-four others. For each of the articles thus added a series of quotations was secured back to 1890 so as to ensure uniformity of statistical treatment throughout, especially in the matter of including them in the Department's index number, for which the base period is the decade 1890-1899. These historical tables are published in Appendix A of the report. The Department's index number for 1911 accordingly covers 261 articles.

The manner of quoting prices was the same as in the earlier reports except that for certain articles subject to rapid fluctuations (grains, live animals, butter, eggs, and fresh fruits,—twenty-five in all) weekly instead of monthly quotations have been obtained.

The arrangement of subject matter was the same as in the report for 1910.

##### RETAIL PRICES DURING 1911.

A new feature of the report is an Appendix giving a comparative view of retail prices throughout Canada during 1910 and 1911. Since the beginning of 1910 the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month a return from the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over, forty-nine in all) showing the current retail prices of some thirty articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to rentals. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditure of the ordinary family is represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the two years 1910 and 1911 reported in this way to

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the Department were averaged and the results set forth in the table in the Appendix, with a brief analysis of the nature and extent of the changes shown as between 1910 and 1911. They amounted to about 5 per cent increase.

## COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Turning to the findings of the report as to the course of wholesale prices the following statement is made:—

‘Wholesale prices in Canada reached during 1911 a general level higher probably than in any previous year within the present generation. The detailed statistical record of the Department of Labour on the subject goes back to 1890; within that period prices have only once approached a high point comparable with those of the past year, namely, in 1907, and as may be seen from the diagram which is published on the preceding page, the level is distinctly higher now than then. Looking to the period prior to 1890, prices ranged very high in the early 70’s but were lower in the later years of that decade; in the decade 1880-90 they rose again, reaching a higher level than in 1890-1900. Accepting the findings of the most authoritative foreign index numbers as roughly applicable to Canada for these earlier years, it is safe to say that prices have been higher in Canada in the year just past than at any time since 1882-4 or possibly since 1872-3.

‘The upward movement during 1911 which effected this result did not develop with any degree of strength during the first six months of the year. From the middle of June onward, however, the advancing trend became pronounced and continuous, each month showing a material gain over its predecessor, the year closing without appreciable check to the tendency and with November and December prices on the highest levels of the twelvemonth. Between January 1 and December 1, the average rise may be set down as approximately three per cent. How the level varied from month to month in the interval may be conveniently seen from the chart on the next following page in which the line indicates the course followed throughout 1911 by the combined prices of 261 articles, including the most important commodities of Canadian commerce, and selected as representative in so far as possible of all phases of production and consumption in Canada.

‘Comparing the average level for the year as a whole with that of 1910, the Department’s index number which was 124.0 for the 261 commodities above mentioned in 1910 was 127.2 in 1911. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, this being the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The statement, therefore, is equivalent to saying that wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent higher in 1910 than in the closing decade of the last century, and that they rose during 1911 to a point over 27 per cent above that basis.

‘An indication less specific than the above, though interesting in its way, of the extent of the rise in prices during 1911 may be obtained by noting that of the articles for which monthly price statistics are published in the present report and in the Department’s similar report for 1910, and which are therefore available for immediate comparison, 124 showed an advance during the past year while 67 remained stationary, only 82 showing declines.’

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RISE.

Reviewing the circumstances attending the rise above mentioned the report states:—

‘The year was one of general trade prosperity and industrial expansion in Canada. The heavy immigration movement, the very pronounced activity in rail-

way construction and other building operations, the enlarged outputs of manufacturing establishments, and the increased volume of trade, foreign and domestic—in which fields the returns of the year uniformly indicated a marked advance over those of 1910—all united in causing an exceptionally keen demand for materials, with resultant enhancement in prices. In foodstuffs, at the same time, the unfavourable crop reports of the summer and autumn months worked similar tendencies. Grains advanced sharply, and though there was a decline in live animals and meats this was attributed to feed shortage and cannot be regarded as an alleviation in fundamental conditions. Moreover, imported foods, including sugar, were on decidedly higher levels. The financial tone was favourable, and the gold production the largest recorded. From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, notwithstanding declines in cotton, rubber, and a few important instances, the year must be regarded as having, through this double influence of crop shortage and accelerated consumption distinctly intensified the situation which had previously given rise to such widespread comment, though industrially and commercially it constitutes on the whole a very favourable record.

#### FEATURES OF THE ADVANCE.

Some light in detail on the movements above referred to is thrown by a table of the Department's index numbers throughout 1911 for the various groups of articles into which the investigation has been divided. It may be noted, for example, that grains and fodder, dairy products, fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, hides, leathers and boots and shoes, metals, implements, fuel and lighting, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and liquors and tobaccos—all were higher in December than in January, animals and meats, textiles, and paints and oils being the only groups to show a contrary tendency. Fuller details, with charts by way of illustration, for each of these several groups are given. It is noted that the present high point is the culmination of a movement which began about the middle of 1909, previously to which a recession had been in progress following the financial stringency which occurred in the autumn of 1907. For the ten years previous to 1907, however, the tendency was one of rapid and all but continuous advance, following an almost equally rapid decline in the early nineties. Comments at some length have been made on these movements in previous reports. Compared with the low year, 1897, the rise shown by 1911 prices amounts to approximately 40 per cent.



## V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—SPECIAL REPORT ISSUED.

An officer of the Department was occupied during the later months of the fiscal year in preparing material for a special report published in May, 1912, on Labour Organization in Canada, the general nature of which is set forth in the opening sentences of the introductory chapter. 'The aim of the present report,' it is there explained, 'is to present in concise and convenient form a statement showing the details of labour organization in Canada. The subject is one that has not perhaps in the past received the attention it has merited. The extent and variety of interests concerned, and the elaborate system of organization which has been evolved, are little realized by the public in general, and are not closely appreciated, in all probability, by many of those who are themselves sometimes participating in the work here indicated formally in facts and figures. The information presented will be of particular value to employers and employees of all classes, but will also be of deep interest in other circles. Labour organization is to-day attracting a closer attention than perhaps at any previous time, whether in Canada or elsewhere. Associated with the question of labour organization, growing sometimes, in fact, out of it, are some aspects of those industrial problems which are becoming more and more the subject of research on the part of publicists, journalists and all students of affairs. The one matter bears closely on the other, and the facts which have been here assembled will be, it is believed, of material value from this point of view. It is not intended that this record should be considered as in any way either an advocacy or a condemnation of trades unionism. An effort is made simply to state freely and clearly the facts gathered, and thus to show as precisely as the limits of an official publication will permit the general situation in Canada to-day.'

The report is of necessity largely statistical, but includes a general statement as to methods of organization. As the report shows, the relations as to labour organization between the United States and Canada are closely interwoven, and the statistics printed include sufficient information bearing on this international aspect of the subject to afford a comprehensive view of the whole.

## EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION.

Briefly, it may be stated that there are 1,741 local unions in Canada, of which 1,531 are international in character and the remainder are associated with central bodies having affiliation outside the Dominion. Ontario bulks largely in trade unionism, claiming over 600 local unions out of 1,741 in Canada. British Columbia comes second with 234 local unions, and Quebec is third with 205. The other provinces divide the honours as follows: Alberta 153, Nova Scotia 138, Manitoba 118, Saskatchewan 84, New Brunswick 73, Prince Edward Island 7. These figures as to provinces include all local unions whether international or otherwise; in Prince Edward Island there are respectively three international and four national bodies. The special strength of unionism is necessarily in the larger cities in Canada comprising between them about one-fifth of the local unions, proportioned as follows: Toronto 105, Montreal 95, Winnipeg 79, Vancouver 76. Other cities rank in number as follows: Hamilton 48, Ottawa 47, Quebec 42, Victoria 42, Calgary 40,

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London 35, Edmonton 33, St. Thomas 28, Fort William 28, Lethbridge 28, Port Arthur 27, Halifax 22, Moosejaw 21, Saskatoon 21, St. John 20. It is interesting to note in these figures the prominence taken by western cities and how far in some cases they have, relatively speaking, outstripped the older eastern cities in labour organization.

## MEMBERSHIP.

The total estimated membership in Canada of trade unions is 133,132, the Canadian international roll reaching 119,415, the remainder belonging to purely Canadian unions. Of the latter class the membership is no doubt actually larger than these figures indicate, but precise reports have not been received. The international bodies represented in Canada show a total membership, mostly in Canada and the United States, of 2,340,865 members comprised in 27,418 unions; there is besides, it will be remembered, a considerable minority of trades organizations in the United States without branches in Canada, the membership of which in the United States will increase the total considerably. The total union membership in the United States is placed at 2,625,000 for 1910, a somewhat greater strength relatively than in Canada, having regard to the respective populations.

## LABOUR ORGANIZATION ABROAD.

The report includes an interesting statement of the totals of trade union membership as to various leading countries of Europe, and including Canada and the United States, respectively, the figures being as follows:—

	Total Member- ship.	Percentage of Membership to total Popu- lation.
Austria.....	400,505	1.4
Belgium.....	138,928	1.8
Denmark.....	131,563	4.9
France.....	977,350	2.5
German Empire.....	2,638,144	4.1
Hungary.....	85,266	.4
Italy.....	167,256	.5
Netherlands.....	143,850	2.4
Sweden.....	148,649	2.7
Switzerland.....	110,749	3.1
United Kingdom.....	2,426,592	5.4
United States.....	2,625,000	3.0
Canada.....	133,132	2.0

Canada, it will be noticed, is less highly unionized than many European countries. Germany has the largest union membership, exceeding even the figures of the United States, with its greater population, but Great Britain shows the highest percentage of unions to population, Denmark being second, Germany third and the United States fourth.

The report serves also as a Trade Union Directory, including as it does the names and addresses of secretaries for 1912 of all Canadian trades organizations.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT.

A slight delay in printing prevented the issue of the report prior to the close of the fiscal year, but copies were distributed shortly after March 31. Notices in the press generally, and in many cases special articles, were given to the contents of the report. Many letters were received in the Department expressing appreciation of the value of the report.

## VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1911, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1902 TO 1911.

The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1911 exceeded the record in any year since 1907, and the loss of time occasioned by them to employees was greater than in any single year since the Department began its record in 1901. The total number reported of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1911 is 100, the number in each of the past ten years having been as follows: 1902, 123; 1903, 160; 1904, 103; 1905, 87; 1906, 139; 1907, 151; 1908, 69; 1909, 69; and 1910, 84.

The dispute of the most serious nature was a strike of coal miners in Alberta and in the Crow's Nest District of British Columbia, which affected about 7,000 coal miners, and caused a loss to them of about 1,390,000 working days. This strike arose from the failure of the miners to reach an agreement with members of the Western Coal Operators' Association with regard to wages and conditions of employment, and lasted from April 1 to November 20. The agreement finally made was in the nature of a compromise and provided for an increase in wages amounting to from five to ten per cent. Apart from this single prolonged strike, there was no strike during the year involving very notable losses, and the miners' strike is chiefly responsible for the large increase in time lost. The total of strikes for the year was swollen by an increase of small strikes.

### MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Of the ninety-seven disputes which began in 1911, five involved over 1,000 employees each, and ten affected from 300 to 1,000 employees. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was approximately 28,898, compared with 19,554 in 1910, and 17,302 in 1909.

### LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1911 was approximately 2,021,440 days, compared with a loss of about 718,745 days in 1910, and 872,000 days in 1909. While these figures are of necessity merely rough approximations, they serve to convey some idea of the extent of the loss suffered by the community through strikes and lockouts and to afford a fair means of comparing the different years.

### TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

Out of ninety-seven disputes which began in 1911, thirty occurred in the building trades, eighteen in the metal working trades, twelve in the trades connected with transport, and eleven in the clothing trades. No strikes or lockouts took place in the industries relating to agriculture, fishing, lumbering, printing and bookbinding.

### LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

The strikes and lockouts of the year were distributed among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, forty-one; Quebec, twenty; Alberta, thirteen; British

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\* In this chapter the expression "Trade Disputes" refers only to disputes which involved a cessation of work on the part of not less than six employees.



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Columbia, ten; Manitoba, six; New Brunswick, four; and Nova Scotia, one. One of the remaining disputes occurred in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the other extended through the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. No strike or lockout took place in Prince Edward Island.

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the ninety-seven trade disputes which began in 1911, forty-two arose from demands for higher wages, and questions of wages entered into nineteen other disputes, in seven of which a reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of trade unionism entered into eleven other disputes, and in nine cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the one hundred disputes in existence during 1911, forty-two were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, two by arbitration and seven by conciliation. In seventeen cases work was resumed on the employers' terms, and in ten places of the strikers were filled. In four cases the disputes were settled partly by negotiations and partly by the places of the strikers being filled, in two cases the demands of the strikers were granted without negotiations, and in three disputes some of the strikers returned to work, while the places of others were filled. In one work was resumed pending an investigation, and in three others work was resumed, the employer not being involved. The remaining nine disputes were either unsettled at the close of the year, or the method of their settlement was not reported.

## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the one hundred disputes in existence during the year, thirty-four ended in favour of the employers and twenty-one in favour of the employees, while compromises were reached in twenty-four disputes. In three cases the employees were partially successful some of their number having been granted their demands. In two cases work was resumed, the employers not being concerned in the settlement, and of the remaining seventeen, four were unsettled at the end of the year, and the final results of thirteen were not reported.

## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1911, and during the previous nine years, in so far as they were reported to the Department.

In ten disputes during 1911, the number of firms involved was not reported; in six disputes the number of employees involved was not reported, and in four disputes particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the results.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1911, arranged according to industries and trades. In each dispute is shown the occupation of the work-people concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate loss of time in working days.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Methods of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Mining—</i>					1909.				
Coal miners.	Springhill, N.S.	For recognition of union, increase in wages, and against conditions.	Conciliation	A compromise	Aug. 11	May 29	1	1,000	190,000
"	Port Morien, N.S.	Against reduction in wages from summer to winter rates.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Jan.	2 Jan.	25	1	3,230
"	Michel, B.C.	Against conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Feb. 21	Mar. 1	1	950	6,650
"	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.	For higher wages and changes in conditions.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Apr. 1	Nov. 20	16	7,000	1,390,000
"	Cardiff, Alta.	For higher wages and changes in conditions.	Reference to a Board under I.D.I. Act, 1907.	"	Nov. 9	" 20	1	80	720
"	Coleman, Alta.	Against withholding of union fees by company to force settlement of claims.	Reference to a Judge as arbitrator.	Not reported.	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	1	550	2,200
Silver miners.	Silver Centre, Ont.	Against reduction in wages	Not reported.	"	Jan. 15	"	1	35	"
<i>Building trades—</i>									
Bricklayers	Brandon, Man.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	July 7	July 10	1	87	174
" and masons	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	June 1	June 10	35	201	2,620
Builders' labourers.	St. John, N.B.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 5	6	40	160
"	Berlin, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	" 12	" 19	"	130	780
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	" 1	" 19	"	"	"
Carpenters.	Vancouver, B.C.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Apr. 10	July 25	"	116	10,556
"	St. John, N.B.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 5	"	29	116
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	" 1	Jan. "	50	300	4,900
"	Welland, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	" 2	June 12	10	40	480

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"	Brandon, Man. . . . .	"	"	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	"	15 May	16	1	10	10
"	Calgary, Alta. . . . .	Against employment of a particular person	Not reported.	"	Not reported.	"	Not reported.	"	June 20	Sept. . .	1	38	88
"	Victoria, B. C. . . . .	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	In favour of employees.	"	May 1	May 16	50	800	11,200		
"	Port Arthur, Ont. . . . .	For increase in wages for overtime.	Not reported.	"	Not reported.	"	June . . . . .	June . . . . .					
"	Montreal, Que. . . . .	For increase in wages.	Partly by negotiations, partly by places of strikers being filled.	"	Employees partially successful.	"	July 18	Aug. 18	10	800	7,100		
"	Calgary, Alta. . . . .	Against reduction in wages.	Places of strikers filled.	"	In favour of employer.	"	Nov. 16	Nov. . .	1	29	300		
Cement workers and labourers.	Wingham, Ont. . . . .	For increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	"	Unsettled at end of year.	"	Dec. 19	Dec. . .	1	50	550		
Electrical workers.	Vancouver, B. C. . . . .	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Not reported.	"	June 1	July 25					
Marble workers.	Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	For increase in wages and recognition of union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	"	In favour of employees.	"	May 1	May 8	6	35	210		
Painters.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. . . . .	For increase in wages and recognition of union.	Places of strikers filled.	"	"	"	Apr. 17	Apr. . .	1	90	2,000		
Plasterers and plasterer's labourers.	Calgary, Alta. . . . .	For increase in wages.	Arbitration.	"	"	"	" 3	" 10		85	450		
Plasterers.	Montreal, Que. . . . .	For longer hours in winter months.	Work resumed without negotiations.	"	In favour of employer.	"	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	1	45	90		
"	Brandon, Man. . . . .	Against alleged violation of union rules.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	In favour of employees.	"	18 "	22 1	24	75			
Plumbers.	St. Catharines, Ont. . . . .	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	"	May 1	May 2		55	55		
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Calgary, Alta. . . . .	Against employment of non-unionists and discharge of foreman.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	A compromise.	"	June . .	June 23	1				
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Berlin and Waterloo, Ont. . . . .	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	"	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	6	20	20		
Plumbers, tinsmiths and roofers.	Quebec, Que. . . . .	For increase in wages.	Cancellation.	"	"	"	May 1	May 15	9	94	1,128		
Stonecutters.	Calgary and Clinton, Alta. . . . .	Against sub-letting of work.	Not reported.	"	Not reported.	"	June 29	July . .					
Stonecutters and masons.	Kingston, Ont. . . . .	Dispute between unions.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Employers not involved.	"	May 1	June 30	2	50	2,650		
Stonecutters.	Quebec, Que. . . . .	Against alleged violation of Fair Wage Clause.	Work resumed pending investigations by Dept. of Labour.	"	In favour of employer.	"	Aug. 3	Aug. 12	1	20	180		
All building trades except bricklayers, carpenters and electrical workers.	Vancouver, B. C. . . . .	In sympathy with striking carpenters and electrical workers.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Settlement made by individual unions.	"	June 5	July 25	54	5,500	241,000.		
Metal Trades—Blacksmiths.	St. Catharines, Ont. . . . .	Against discharge of foreman.	Work resumed after explanation from company.	"	In favour of employer.	"	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	1	100	200		



CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause of Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Metal Trades—Con.</i>									
Boilermakers.....	Montreal, Que...	Sympathy with other strikers...	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer...	Nov. 13	Nov. 25	1	200	2,400
Car and foundry workers.	Montreal, Que...	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer...	June 12	June 20	1	1,200	8,400
Electrical workers.	Toronto, Ont...	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	" 12	July 18*	18	100	1,800
" " "	Calgary, Alta....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	" 15	June 26	....	100	900
Electrical linemen.	Edmonton, Alta.	Delay in payment of wages....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	Aug.	1	100	100
Furnace tenders....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 1	1	20	100
Iron moulders.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of a foreman and for change in shop conditions.	Conciliation.....	A compromise.....	Jan 3	Jan. 6	1	250	1,000
" " "	Guelph, Ont.....	Against reduction in piecework prices or for shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer...	May 1	May 1	1	67	900
Iron moulders and coremakers.	Toronto, Ont...	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	" 4	May 12†	12	270	2,388
Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages to make up for reduction in hours.	Men procured work elsewhere.	In favour of employees.	June 5	Nov. 4	3	60	5,400
Labourers in iron works.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	May 2	May 6	1	200	600
Machineists.....	St. John, N.B....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	1	65	130
Sheet metal workers	Calgary, Alta....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	June 23	July 8	....	70	980
Shipbuilders.....	Levis, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Conciliation.....	In favour of employees.	July 4	" 12	1	115	805
Structural iron workers.	Toronto, Ont....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 31	5	200	5,200
Structural iron workers.	Hamilton, Ont...	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	" 1	" 31	2	50	1,350
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>									
Billiard table makers.	Toronto, Ont....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	Mar. 30	April 6	1	42	283



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Pattern makers...	Peterborough, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	partie A compromise.....	April 18	May	1	18	304
<i>Textile Trades—</i>									
Carpet weavers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lockout on account of employees joining a union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer..	Mar. 24	Sept. 5	1	114	9,690
Cotton spinners.....	St. Henri, Que..	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Work resumed; non-unionist joined union.	In favour of employees.	" 31	Apr. 8	1	109	873
Cotton mill hands..	Hochelega, Que..	Against action of a foreman....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	1	120	360
Cotton mill hands..	Magog, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer..	" 20	Dec. 4	1	600	7,200
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>									
Cap workers.....	Winnipeg, Man..	Lockout on refusal to make caps for a company which had a strike.	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	Dec. 30	Jan. 4	1	15	30
Coat makers.....	Hamilton, Ont..	Against introduction of piece-work system.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May 30	May 31	1	100	100
Fur workers.....	Sandwich, Ont..	For increase in wages.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Jan. 14	.....	1	32	.....
Garment workers...	Winnipeg, Man..	Lockout on refusal to make clothes for company which had a strike.	Work resumed under open shop conditions.	In favour of employer..	Dec. 22	Jan. 4	1	23	46
" " " " " "	Montreal, Que..	Against employment of a particular person.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	1	20	80
" " " " " "	Montreal, Que..	Against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.....	June 13	June 20	1	140	840
" " " " " "	Toronto, Ont.....	Against conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	" 28	Oct. 1	1	35	2,870
" " " " " "	Montreal, Que..	Against conditions of employment.	Places of some strikers filled; others resumed work.	In favour of employer..	Nov. 21	Dec. 1	1	350	3,150
" " " " " "	Montreal, Que..	Not reported.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.....	Dec. 26	.....	1	.....	.....
Glove workers.....	Montreal, Que..	Against employment of a foreman and alleged reduction in piece-work prices.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	June 5	June 14	1	150	1,350
Shoe workers. ....	Quebec, Que.....	Men objected to foreman doing work of absent employee.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Both parties claimed settlement in their favour.	Mar. 17	Mar. 20	1	332	664
" " " " " "	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher piecework prices....	Work resumed by some strikers; places of others filled.	In favour of employer..	" 3	Apr. 8	1	80	2,560
Tailors.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Against discharge of an employee.	Work resumed on reinstatement of employee.	In favour of employees.	" 27	" 7	1	8	80

\* About 12 men continued out after July 19. No definite settlement reported in their case.

+ About 13 men of one firm continued out after May 12. No definite settlement reported in their case.

‡ Six men still receiving strike pay on Nov. 1.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause of Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in work in days.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i>									
Bakers. ....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. ....	For shorter hours. ....	Partly by negotiations between parties concerned.	Employees partially successful.	May 1	May—	*		
Brewing workers. .	Winnipeg, Man. ....	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise. ....	July 10	July 12	2	160	320
Cigar makers. ....	London, Ont. ....	Against employment of particular persons.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	1	53	53
<i>Leather Trades—</i>									
Horse collar makers	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Alleged lockout for refusal to sign an agreement not to join a union.	Places of strikers filled. ....	In favour of employer. ....	Oct. 9	Oct. —	1	15	300
<i>General Transport—</i>									
Freight handlers. ....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	For increase in wages. ....	Places of strikers filled. ....	In favour of employer. ....	May 1	May 5	1	29	1,145
" " ....	Montreal, Que. ....	For increase in wages. ....	Work resumed. ....	In favour of employer. ....	Sept. 28	Oct. —	3	200	900
Garbage collectors. .	Hamilton, Ont. ....	For increase in wages. ....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Indefinite. ....	June 7	June 9	1	20	40
Longshoremen. ....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Refusal of men to work under another company.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employer. ....	May 10	May 11	1	40	40
" " ....	Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	Against reduction in wages. .	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	2	30	160
" " ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Against conditions of employment.	Conciliation. ....	A compromise. ....	" 17	" 20	20	2,100	6,300
Railway machinists and boilermakers.	Westport, Ont., to Edson, Alta. ....	For higher wages, shorter hours and changes in conditions of employment.	Unsettled at end of year. ....	Unsettled at end of year. ....	Oct. 10	.....	1	300	21,000
Railway yardmen. .	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Places of strikers filled. ....	In favour of employer. ....	Sept. 20	Sept. —	1	68	408
Section men. ....	Niagara Falls to Windsor, Ont. ....	Against reduction in wages. .	Conciliation. ....	In favour of employees.	May 3	May 26	1	1,400	28,000
Teamsters. ....	Victoria, B.C. ....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise. ....	" 10	" 11	20	225	225
" " ....	" " ....	For payment of wages for legal holidays.	Places of some strikers filled, work resumed by others.	In favour of employers.	June 1	June 12	50	300	27,000

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	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	8 Aug	9	4	275	275
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>										
Railway construction labourers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed.	In favour of employer.	June 1	June 3	1	135	270	
Street labourers	Prince Rupert, B.C.	For increase in wages.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 6	April 8	3	250	6,000	
"	London, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Increase granted to some strikers, places of others filled.	Strikers partially successful.	June 6	June 7	1	30	30	
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	For increase in wages and immediate payment of wages due	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	1	10	30	
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i>										
Basket makers	Stoney Creek, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.	Feb. 16	Feb. 21	1	17	85	
Gas works employees	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed.	In favour of employer.	July 12	July 17	1	60	120	
Hotel waiters	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Conditions ceased to be affected	In favour of employer.	Mar. 3	Mar. —	1	52	520	
Pulp beaters	Ottawa, Ont.	For shorter hours.	Work resumed.	In favour of employer.	July 18	July 22	1	73	292	
Pulp mill hands	St. George, B.C.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	Unsettled at end of year.	Apr. 26	.....	1	50	10,000	
Warehouse men	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employers.	July 31	Aug. 3	1	150	450	

\* Number not reported, but fifteen firms signed agreement with Bakers' Union.

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## NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table shows the total number of employees so far as could be ascertained, involved in trade disputes during each month of 1911, including both old and new disputes each month.

Month.	Approximate No. of Employees.
January.....	1,509
February.....	2,134
March.....	4,424
April.....	9,143
May.....	13,007
June.....	14,775
July.....	19,156
August.....	8,114
September.....	7,772
October.....	7,790
November.....	3,578
December.....	1,424

## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY MONTHS 1911.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes which were reported to the Department in 1911, according to the months in which they occurred:—

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2,000 and over..				1		1					1		3
1,000 to 2,000..					1	1							2
500 to 1,000..		1	1				1				1		5
300 to 500..			1		1	1				1	1		5
200 to 300..	1		1		4	1		1	1		1		10
100 to 200..	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	1			1		17
50 to 100..			2	3	5	3	3		1			2	19
25 to 50..	2		1		5	3					4		15
6 to 25..		1	2	1	2	2		2	1	2	1		14
Not reported..					3	3						1	7
	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS 1902-11.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

Magnitude.	Year.										Total
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
2,000 and over ..		5	2	.....	1	3	2	2	2	3	20
1,000 to 2,000 ..	2	5	3	4	4	10	2	2	2	2	36
500 to 1,000 ..	1	10	2	5	6	7	4	7	7	5	54
300 to 500 ..	8	9	9	4	6	9	9	6	2	5	67
200 to 300 ..	7	18	2	4	15	7	6	4	9	10	82
100 to 200 ..	15	13	10	15	14	18	7	12	10	17	131
50 to 100 ..	21	29	15	17	29	28	12	10	4	19	184
25 to 50 ..	28	34	23	17	32	28	7	11	15	15	210
6 to 25 ..	37	36	35	21	30	31	15	14	15	14	248
Unknown .....	4	1	2	.....	1	5	2	.....	5	17	37
Total .....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	71	107	1,069



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The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected each month by trade disputes which began during 1911.

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED—1911.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	302	69	371
February.....	1,067	.....	1,067
March.....	1,412	145	1,557
April.....	7,353	7	7,360
May.....	4,008	136	4,144
June.....	8,144	125	8,269
July.....	1,351	95	1,446
August.....	294	121	415
September.....	271	.....	271
October.....	355	.....	355
November.....	3,107	421	3,528
December.....	104	11	115
Total.....	27,768	1,120	28,898

From the above table it may be seen that the trade disputes which began in June affected a greater number of employees than in those which began in any other month.

About 521 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts which began in 1911, so far as they were reported to the Department.

Of these 456 were directly affected, and 65 indirectly. The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which they began.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED—1911.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF FIRMS AFFECTED.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	4	4	8
February.....	3	.....	3
March.....	12	.....	12
April.....	19	.....	19
May.....	182	6	188
June.....	170	.....	170
July.....	16	.....	16
August.....	9	3	12
September.....	5	50	55
October.....	3	.....	3
November.....	30	2	32
December.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	456	65	521

## DISPUTES BY MONTHS 1902-11.

The following table shows the number of disputes which have occurred in each month during the past ten years, from which it may be seen that the greater number took place in the months of April, May and June:—

Months.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total.
January.....	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	2	4	66
February.....	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	7	3	54
March.....	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	5	10	89
April.....	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	11	6	145
May.....	27	29	23	11	28	31	14	11	15	24	213
June.....	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	10	20	140
July.....	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	10	12	7	96
August.....	6	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	5	4	85
September.....	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2	3	3	61
October.....	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	2	3	42
November.....	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	5	10	50
December.....	.....	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	28
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1069

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various industries and trades, during the year 1911, according to the month in which they began.

## BY TRADE GROUPS—1911.

Trades.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....													
Fishing.....													
Lumbering.....													
Mining.....	2	1	1	1							1		6
Building.....				3	12	7	2	2			3	1	30
Metal working and ship- building.....	1	1			6	6	1	1			1	1	18
Woodworking & furnishing.....			1	1									2
Textile trades.....			2								2		4
Clothing trades.....	1		4		1	3					1	1	11
Food and tobacco prepara- tion.....					1		1		1				3
Leather trades.....										1			1
Printing and book binding.....													
Transport.....					4	2		1	2	1	2		12
Unskilled labour.....			1			2				1			4
Miscellaneous trades.....		1	1	1			3						6
Total.....	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS 1902-11.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last ten years:—

Trades.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	T'tl.
Agriculture...				2							2
Building...	28	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	25	30	274
Metal...	31	17	16	13	21	17	9	5	14	18	161
Woodworking, lumbering and furnishing...	10	9	3	2	11	6	5	4	4	2	56
Textile...	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	4	34
Clothing...	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	10	10	11	105
Food and tobacco preparation.	10	6	11	4	8	1	1	2	8	3	54
Leather...	3	4	1		3	5		2	1	1	20
Printing and bookbinding...	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		1		28
Transport...	4	18	2	4	15	15	7	4	6	9	84
Longshoremen...	4	4		1	1	3		3	1	3	20
Mining...	3	9	6	12	13	14	10	10	3	6	86
Fishing...	1	1	2		1	1		2			8
Unskilled...	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	5	4	65
Miscellaneous...	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	1	6	72
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY TRADE GROUPS 1911.

The following table shows approximately the number of employees affected by trade disputes during 1911, according to their respective trades and industries, including those disputes which began in the previous year and continued into 1911.

Industry or Trade.	Approximate number of Employees.
Mining.....	9,769
Building trades.....	5,843
Metal trades.....	3,167
Woodworking trades.....	61
Textile clothing.....	943
Clothing trades.....	1,285
Food and tobacco preparation.....	373
Leather trades.....	300
Transport.....	4,987
Unskilled labour.....	425
Miscellaneous trades.....	402
Total.....	27,555

## DISPUTES FALLING UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, AND OTHERWISE.

The next two tables indicate respectively the number of strikes and lockouts which have occurred since 1902 in mines, transportation agencies and other public utilities, which come under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the number of strikes and lockouts during the same period in other industries, in which 100 or more employees were involved.

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES IN CANADA 1902-1911.

Industry.	Year.										Total.
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
Coal mines.....	3	6	4	8	11	9	7	9	1	6	64
Metal mines.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.....	1	12
Railways.....	4	7	1	2	8	4	4	1	6	5	42
Shipping.....	7	6	.....	1	3	4	1	3	1	4	30
General transport.....	.....	8	.....	2	5	9	2	3	.....	3	32
Other public utilities.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Total.....	15	28	8	15	30	30	16	17	8	20	187

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AFFECTING ONE HUNDRED OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES 1902-1911.

Industry.	Year.										Total.
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
Agriculture.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fishing.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Lumbering.....	1	5	1	.....	4	2	2	2	2	.....	19
Building trades.....	7	11	10	5	10	14	3	6	11	7	84
Metal trades.....	7	9	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	11	53
Woodworking trades.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11
Painting and allied trades.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Textile trades.....	1	1	.....	1	3	4	3	1	1	4	19
Clothing trades.....	.....	7	.....	5	2	5	4	4	2	5	34
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9
Leather trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unskilled labour.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	5	4	1	2	22
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	4	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	15
Total.....	21	48	24	20	28	38	21	21	27	31	279

## DISPUTES BY PROVINCES 1911.

Of the 97 disputes which began in 1911, 41 took place in Ontario and 20 in Quebec. In Alberta there were 13, and in British Columbia 10, while more than one province was affected in two disputes. No strike or lockout was reported in Prince Edward Island. The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces according to the month in which they began:—



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## TRADE DISPUTES BY PROVINCES DURING 1911.

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia .....	1												1
Prince Edward Island.....													
New Brunswick.....				1	2							1	4
Quebec .....		1	3		1	3	3	1	1		6	1	20
Ontario .....	3	2	5	2	15	7	2	1	2	1		1	41
Manitoba .....					2		2			1	1		6
Saskatchewan.....						7		2			2		13
Alberta.....			1	1		3					1		10
British Columbia.....			1		4†								
More than one province affected.....				1*						1†			2
Total .....	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

\*This dispute affected the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

†This dispute affected the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

## DISPUTES BY PROVINCES 1902-11.

The following table gives by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Nova Scotia.....	12	7	7	7	11	12	3	6	3	1	69
Prince Edward Island.....	2										2
New Brunswick.....	7	7	2	5	8	8	6	1	1	4	49
Quebec.....	20	33	31	21	24	29	19	12	17	20	226
Ontario.....	65	83	52	32	61	71	26	26	34	41	491
Manitoba.....	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	7	7	6	58
Saskatchewan.....						1	1	1	5		8
Alberta.....	1	5	1	2	13	6	3	6	6	13	56
British Columbia.....	8	24	4	10	12	11	6	8	6	10	99
More than one province affected.....			2 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>		2 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>5</sup>	2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>7</sup>	11
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

<sup>1</sup>First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second, affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.

<sup>2</sup>Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.

<sup>3</sup>One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.

<sup>4</sup>Disputes affected all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

<sup>5</sup>Dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>One dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario, and the other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

<sup>7</sup>One dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia, and the other in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

## LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS 1911.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes in each month during 1911. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of June, the next greatest loss having been in the month of July.

Month.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
January.....	29,100
February.. ..	32,525
March.....	39,500
April.....	226,000
May.....	282,450
June.....	344,085
July.....	303,100
August.....	203,200
September.....	189,750
October.....	191,200
November.....	140,600
December.....	39,930
Total .....	2,021,440

## LOSS OF TIME BY DISPUTES 1911.

The following table shows the estimated loss of time in each branch of industry or trade during 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Mining.....	1,592,800
Building trades.....	285,904
Metal trades.....	32,633
Woodworking trades.....	557
Textile trades.....	18,123
Clothing trades.....	11,770
Food and tobacco preparation .....	673
Transport.....	61,193
Unskilled labour.....	6,330
Miscellaneous trades.....	11,467
Total .....	2,021,440

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## LOSS OF TIME BY DISPUTES 1901-1911.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Year.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
1901.....	684,282
1902.....	163,125
1903.....	752,180
1904.....	278,956
1905.....	284,140
1906.....	490,400
1907.....	613,986
1908.....	718,443
1909.....	872,000
1910.....	718,745
1911.....	2,021,440

## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1911 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began.

	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	1	1	4	3	15	11	4	....	1	....	1	1	42
Against reduction in wages.....	2				1	2					2		7
Delay in payment of wages.....								1					1
For payment of wages on legal holidays.....						1							1
For decrease in hours.....					1		1					1	3
For increase in hours.....													1
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....				1	1			1					3
For increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.....							1						1
For increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes.....										1			1
For increase in wages and recognition of union.....					1								2
For increase in wages and other changes.....				1	1					1	1		4
Against piece work system.....					1								1
Against employment of non-unionists.....			1			2	1		1				5
Against employment of non-unionists and against discharge of employees.....						1							1
Against employment of other than non-unionists.....			1			1			1				3
For discharge of employee and changes in condition of employment.....	1												1
Against discharge of employees.....		1	1										2
Lockout on account of employees joining a union.....			1							1			2
Against conditions of employment.....		1				1					2		4
Sympathetic.....						1					1		2
Dispute between unions.....					1								1
Unclassified.....			2		2	1		1			2	1	9
Total.....	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

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## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES 1902-11.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last ten years:—

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	38	35	46	440
Against reduction in wages...	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	5	2	7	63
For decrease in hours.....	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2		3	47
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	14	18	8	4	7	8	1		6	7	73
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	9	10	110
Against conditions of employment.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	3	5	4	3	45
For recognition of union.....	5	5	4	1	5	3		4	3		30
Sympathetic.....	9	10	3	1	2	2	1		6	2	36
Unclassified.....	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	6	16	19	225
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES 1911.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1911, according to the month in which they were terminated.

Method.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration .....			1	1			1						2
Conciliation .....	1				3		1				2		7
Negotiations between parties concerned .....		2	2	2	12	9	6	3			4	2	42
Places of strikers filled .....			1	2	2			1	1	2	1		10
Work resumed on employers' terms .....	3				4	3	2		1	1	2	1	17
Partly by negotiations, partly by filling of strikers' places .....					1	1	1	1					4
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations .....							1		1				2
Partly by resumption of work, partly by filling of strikers' places .....				1		1						1	3
Work resumed pending investigation .....								1					1
Work resumed, employer not concerned .....				1					2				3
Unsettled, or not reported .....			2			2	1					4	9
Total .....	4	2	6	7	22	16	12	6	5	3	9	8	100



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## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1911, according to the months in which they were terminated.

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In favour of employers.....	3	1	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	2
In favour of employees.....				1	9	3	3	2	1		2	
Settled by compromise.....	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	1			2	2
Employees partially successful.....					1	1		1				
No change, employer not concerned.....				1		1						
Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.....			3		1	3	2		2		2	4
Total.....	4	2	6	7	22	16	12	6	5	3	9	8

## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1902-11.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	35	46	43	37	45	57	43	26	29	33	394
In favour of employees.....	46	45	24	24	41	33	12	10	23	21	279
Settled by compromise.....	33	46	28	15	23	39	9	15	14	24	246
Employees partially successful.....			6		6	3		4	5	3	27
No change (employers not concerned).....				1	3	3				2	9
Indefinite (unsettled, or terms unknown).....	4	10	9	10	22	16	5	14	13	17	120
Total.....	118	147	100	87	140	149	69	69	84	100	1,075

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 394 disputes, while the employees were successful in 279 and partly successful in twenty-seven disputes and 246 resulted in compromises. Most of the disputes which were entered under the above table as 'unsettled' were terminated in the following year.

## CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The following table contains analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which began in 1911, classified according to their results.

Causes.	RESULTS.						Total.
	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Employees partially successful.	No change, employer not concerned.	Indefinite, unsettled, or terms not reported.	
For increase in wages .....	13	11	11	2		5	42
Against reduction in wages .....	3	2	1			1	7
Delay in payment of wages .....		1					1
For payment of wages on legal holidays .....	1						1
For decrease in hours .....	1		1	1			3
For increase in hours .....	1						1
For increase in wages and shorter hours .....			2			1	3
For increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union .....			1				1
For increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes ..						1	1
For increase in wages and recognition of union .....	2						2
For increase in wages and other changes .....			3			1	4
Against piecework system .....		1					1
Against employment of non-unionists .....	1	2			1	1	5
Against employment of non-unionists, and against discharge of employees .....			1				1
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists.	1	1				1	3
For discharge of employees and changes in conditions of employment .....			1				1
Against discharge of employees .....	1	1					2
Lockout on account of employees joining a union .....	2						2
Against conditions of employment .....	2		2				4
Sympathetic .....	1					1	2
Dispute between unions .....					1		1
Unclassified .....	2	2				5	9
Total .....	31	21	23	3	2	17	97

## VII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1911.

The record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department during the calendar year of 1911 shows that 1,084 workmen were either killed or fatally injured, while 2,146 received serious injuries.

The first two of the statistical tables given below show the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents occurring throughout Canada in 1911, analysed by months.

The next following table shows the record, by industries and groups of trades, of the fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring yearly since 1904. From this table it will be seen that the greatest number of fatalities occur in the steam railway service, and that the largest number of non-fatal accidents occur in the metal trades. This has been the case in each of the preceding years for which statistics are available. In the number of fatal accidents agriculture stood second and mining third, and in the number of non-fatal accidents the steam railway service stood second and agriculture third.

The information of greatest practical importance brought out by these statistics is that relating to the causes of the various fatal and non-fatal accidents. The entire return has been prepared with the primary object of revealing the circumstances from which danger most frequently occurs to workingmen and in connection with which remedial measures are chiefly desirable. It may be noted for example, that during the year past 55 out of a total of 81 fatalities, and 137 out of 210 non-fatal accidents, occurred in the building trades were the results of falls, in connection with which it might be stated that two workmen were killed and 26 received serious injuries owing to the collapse of scaffolds. Under the heading of navigation, 77 out of 96 fatalities were drownings, and 15 out of 39 non-fatal accidents the result of falling material. In the steam railway service, 61 out of 178 employees met death as the result of being run over, and of the non-fatal accidents 53 out of 261 were caused by falling from trains. In the fishing industry, 19 fishermen were drowned; and in the metal trades 36 workmen were electrocuted.

The most disastrous accidents during the year entailing the death of two or more workpeople, and of which special mention was made in *The Labour Gazette*, were recorded under the heading of navigation, the worst being the foundering of the barque *Antigua* in the lower St. Lawrence on November 16, on which occasion twelve of the ship's crew were drowned. A second shipwreck occurred on July 25, when 11 sailors of the crew of the collier *Irwin* were drowned, the steamer foundering in a gale off Beaver Light, N.S. On August 21 a third disastrous shipwreck occurred when the tug *Albatross* foundered in a gale on Georgian Bay, on which occasion nine sailors were drowned. The Mining industry stood next on the list of industries in which the most disastrous single accidents occurred, on January 3, eight miners met death in a mine explosion at Florence, N.S. There were four other occasions on which six persons met death, two of which were recorded under navigation, one under railway construction and the other in the fishing industry. There were four accidents on each of which occasions five persons were killed while four persons met death on five other occasions. There were six accidents in each of which three persons met death, and 26 accidents in which two workpeople were either killed, injured to such an extent that death subsequently ensued, or drowned.

Table of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	19	14	18	4	7	15	11	5	10	21	11	5	140
Fishing and hunting.....	3	3	2	7	4	7	1	2	5	1	1	1	24
Lumbering.....	3	15	10	2	7	7	1	4	4	6	7	4	71
Mining.....	20	8	11	9	6	9	7	5	5	4	5	16	104
Railway construction.....	7	5	3	2	8	3	2	5	3	6	4	1	49
Building trades.....	4	3	5	7	1	8	8	13	6	10	7	9	81
Metal trades.....	6	8	10	13	4	15	12	7	4	5	6	5	95
Woodworking trades.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10
Printing trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Clothing trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Textile trades.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	10
Food and tobacco preparation.....	15	21	23	10	8	12	19	17	11	19	12	11	178
Leather trades.....	2	7	3	7	3	4	20	20	3	6	17	7	96
Railway service.....	1	1	3	4	3	5	3	8	5	5	3	4	44
Navigation.....	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	19
General transport.....	2	1	5	9	4	5	5	5	8	11	6	10	71
Public employees.....	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	14	3	6	12	5	80
Miscellaneous trades.....	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5
Unskilled trades.....	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	14	3	6	12	5	80
Electric railway service.....	90	93	113	79	62	92	98	109	64	102	98	84	1,084



Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	21	15	18	22	17	14	15	11	7	25	19	13	197
Fishing and hunting.....												1	2
Lumbering.....	19	12	21	6	4	3	6	8	5	11	8	8	111
Mining.....	8	12	22	8	14	24	6	4	8	5	10	14	135
Building trades.....	15	7	15	10	6	7	40	10	18	38	13	31	210
Metal trades.....	32	42	65	22	28	7	34	19	23	42	45	42	401
Woodworking trades.....	13	18	15	7	6	4	2	10	8	13	14	5	115
Printing trades.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	2	14
Clothing trades.....	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	15
Textile trades.....	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	2	17
Food and tobacco preparation.....	8	7	3	2	7	1	...	...	4	6	3	2	43
Leather trades.....	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Railway service.....	28	31	37	15	16	11	25	23	13	32	24	26	281
Navigation.....	2	2	1	1	8	14	9	4	2	7	7	3	39
General transport.....	13	21	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Street railway service.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public employees.....	5	13	16	3	5	2	6	4	1	6	5	3	34
Miscellaneous trades.....	8	8	7	7	6	5	9	11	1	6	5	1	83
Unskilled labour.....	20	6	15	8	4	9	17	12	6	11	9	17	113
Railway construction.....	7	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	4	15	14	3	134
										11	4	1	34
	206	197	260	121	133	112	199	151	125	253	196	193	2,146

## FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES 1904-1911.

Trades.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	1,466	2,145
Fishing and hunting..	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	8	24	2	189	22
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	816	1,092
Mining.....	103	117	70	135	113	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	1,065	1,303
Railway construction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	398	1,661
Metal trades.....	74	393	53	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	677	8,719
Woodworking trades..	12	154	8	130	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	69	1,124
Printing trades.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing trades.....	3	21	2	36	1	17	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile trades.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	35	166
Food and tobacco preparations.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	19	14	17	259
Leather trades.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	3	8	3	5	2	9	3	11	..	12	19	64
Transportation steam railway service.	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	2,080	2,305
Electric railway service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Navigation.....	..	..	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	5	34	705	507
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	554	1,432
Civic employees.....	..	..	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	30	134	19	83	108	514
Miscellaneous trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	491	1,283
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	92	166	80	134	473	1,111
Total.....	890	1,791	963	2,361	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,291	2,718	1,380	2,637	1,084	2,146	9,340	19,487

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes of accidents.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by railways (steam and electric).	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	15	2	4	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
" live stock.	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	7	1	22	5	3	1	7	7	5	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	32
" runaways	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	13
" falling material	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	14
" falls	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	25	7	3	3	3	9	1	4	5	5	9	5	5	5	51
" explosion of blasting material	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
" " implement boilers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" being run over by wagons, im-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" plements, &c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" burns or scalds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
" tools	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	13	3	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	4	6	11	7	7	9
" machinery	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	11	7	51	
" exposure.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" drowning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" asphyxiation.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" fire arms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" flying material	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" being crushed.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" lightning.	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	19	14	18	4	7	15	11	5	10	21	11	5	140	21	15	18	22	17	17	15	11	7	25	19	13	197

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of accidents.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Drowning	2	2	1	7	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	19
Exposure.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Fire arms.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3	3	2	7	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	24





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## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Burns or scalds .....	20	8	11	9	6	9	7	5	4	4	5	14	104	8	12	22	8	14	24	6	4	8	5	10	14	135	23
Suffocation .....							2							2			1		21			1					
Total .....																											

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of blasting material .....	7	3											1	11	7												7
Explosions; premature, and miss-fired blasts .....	5							1	2	1				16													11
Drowning .....														3													2
Struck by trains or engines .....			2			5	2					1		1													7
Crushed between cars .....						1								1													2
Falling material .....						2								3													6
Run over by cars .....						1	1		2	1	2		7	5												3	
Collisions .....											5																1
Exposure .....																1											4
Falls .....																1											1
Cave in .....														3													4
Totals .....	7	5	3	2	8	3	2	5	3	6	4	1	49	7	3												34

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—BUILDING TRADES.

Falls .....	3	2	...	6	1	7	2	10	5	4	6	7	53	11	4	6	3	6	5	22	4	15	20	6	9	111
" due to collapse of scaffolds .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	...	4	...	3	26	
Falling material .....	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	3	1	4	1	18	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	10	1	14	43	
Flying material .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	
Machinery or tools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	6	
Railways (steam and electric) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	
Explosions .....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	1	
Asphyxiation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Electricity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals .....	4	3	5	7	1	8	8	13	6	10	7	9	81	15	7	15	10	6	7	40	10	18	38	13	31	210

1 Explosion of gas in a tunnel.

2 " of a gasoline stove.

3 " of a gasoline torch.



## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—PRINTING TRADES.

Machinery.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—CLOTHING TRADES.

[illegible]

# CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—TEXTILE TRADES.

Machinery.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	11
Falls.....									1	2
Burns and scalds.....									1	1
Elevators.....		1		1	2	1	2		1	4
Totals.....	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	3	17

# CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Machinery and tools.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	15
Falls.....				2	2	1	1	1	1	4			4
Falling materials.....		1											2
Elevators.....													2
Railways (steam and electric).....	1			1	2		1	1	1		1		2
Live stock.....													2
Runaways.....					1		1	1	2				1
Burns or scalds.....									2	1			3
Explosions.....					1			5			1		10
Drowning.....								2					
Electricity.....	1												2
Struck by vehicles.....											1		1
Total.....	2	1	1	2	10	8	7	3	2	7	4	3	43

## LEATHER TRADES.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

## Causes of Accidents.

## Fatal.

## Non-fatal.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Machinery and tools.....													
Falls.....													
Burns or scalds.....													
Flying material.....													
Total.....													

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collisions.....	4	9	8	3	2	4	4	4	1	4	2	3	35
Derailments.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Falls.....	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26
Crushed between cars.....	5	7	14	5	2	2	3	9	4	6	3	1	61
Run over by trains.....				1									7
Burns or scalds.....													
Explosions of dynamite, powder and chemicals.....													1
Explosions, other.....													
Struck by object in passing.....													
Falling material.....													
Flying material.....													
Machinery or tools.....													
Struck by trains and engines.....													
Exposure.....													
Heat prostration.....													
Caught by car doors.....													
Total.....	15	21	23	10	8	12	19	17	11	19	12	11	178

\* Explosion of chemicals in a trunk, when being handled by baggage-men.



[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—NAVIGATION.

[illegible]



[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MISCELLANEOUS—SKILLED TRADES.

Explosions of blasting material.....	5	2	1	3	5	3	16	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	10
Falling material.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Flying material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Falls.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	11	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	24
Electricity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways (steam and electric).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elevators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery or tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns or scalds.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	5	3
Being run over.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	35
Runaways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Asphyxiation.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other explosions.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By lightning.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By crushing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By cave-in.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	1	5	9	4	5	5	8	11	6	10	71	8	8	7	6	113

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—UNSKILLED LABOUR.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes of Accidents.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falls. ....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	5	2	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	29
Falling material. ....		2	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	2	20	8	3	6	4	2	2	7	2	2	6	6	48	
Flying material. ....													1	1	1				2	1	2	1			2	
Railways. ....	1	1	5		1	2			1	2			13			1			1	2	1				6	
Elevators. ....																									2	
Explosions (blasting material). ....		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		8	4		2	1	1				1	1	1	11	
Other explosions. ....																	1	1	1	3		1	1	2	11	
Machinery or tools. ....					2	1	1	3					7	1	1	1			1						1	
Electricity. ....																									1	
Live stock. ....																					3				3	
Being run over. ....			1			1	1	2					4			1		1	2		3				7	
Drowning. ....				1																					1	
Asphyxiation. ....								2		1			4												2	
Exposure. ....													1	1	1							2			1	
Burns or scalds. ....													2		1		1		2		2		1		7	
Cave-in. ....		1		1		2	1			1	2		8										2	1	3	
Total. ....	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	14	3	6	12	5	80	20	6	15	8	4	9	17	13	10	15	14	3	134



## VIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette*, with some exceptions, is mailed from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the Department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1911-12, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volume XI-XII of the *Labour Gazette* to the number 179,925 were distributed, 150,680 in English and 22,558 in French, also 5,035 copies in English and 1,652 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years or an average monthly distribution of 14,993.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 180 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,775 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; seven copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of Industrial disputes in British Columbia; thirty-three copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into influx of Italian Labourers into Montreal and alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; 73 copies of the Report of the Royal commission appointed to inquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 334 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 337 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 271 copies of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 270 copies of Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from Orient; ninety-one copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; thirty-eight Reports on methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts, 1889; six copies of Report of the Investigation in England of alleged fraudulent practices to induce printers to come to Canada; 132 copies of the Report on the need for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada, 1908; 53 copies of the Report by Deputy Minister of Labour, on Industrial conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia, 1909; 953 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1900-1909, inclusive,' 660 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, 1910,' 5,606 copies of 'Comparative Prices, Canada and United States, 1906-11,' inclusive; 520 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911,'; 126 copies of the Report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Com-

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mons to which was referred 'Bill 21' an Act respecting hours of labour on Public Works, 1909-10; 204 copies of the Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 2' an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies, 1906-09; 257 copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 1,311 copies of Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907; 8,000 copies of Indices to Volume XI and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution several reports, &c., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publication, documents, bills, circular letters, Acts of Parliament, copies of the *Hansard*, forms, and other matter of one kind and another were distributed to the number of 3,316, making a total in all of 203,693 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department through its Distribution Office, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the Department, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, or an average monthly distribution of 16,974 publications, &c.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, &c., distributed from the Distribution Office of the Department during the fiscal year, 1911-12.

Name of Publication.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Number of Publications 1911-12
<i>Labour Gazette</i> , Individual copies, Vol. XII., English.....	13,000	13,002	12,931	12,323	12,621	12,600	12,598	12,568	12,540	12,480	12,000	12,017	150,680
" " Miscellaneous " Vol. XII., " .....	201	568	300	600	401	607	318	278	281	591	325	625	5,033
" " Bound Volumes " Vol. XII., French .....		4	12	15	12	27	30	2	13	10	3	16	144
" " Individual " Vol. XII., French .....	2,120	2,132	2,111		2,192	2,198	2,102	2,129	1,927	1,900	1,875	1,872	22,558
" " Miscellaneous " Vol. XII., " .....	61	170	60	212	36	48	34	106	52	73	35	36	923
" " Bound Volumes " Vol. XII., " .....				11	2	11	6	1	2		2	1	36
Annual Reports, English.....	49	50	64	59	100	200	92	106	106	207	432	200	1,652
" " French.....		10	10	12	11	20	16	11	15	10	5	3	123
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia.....					2	3			1		1		7
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.....													
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Pere Marquette Railway Company.....													
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies.....													
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employees, Toronto, Ont.....	3	4	2	6	3	3		2	1		3	6	33
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	5	4	6	13	12	13		1	7	1	6	5	73
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	24	19	15	40	38	50	18	38	31	23	15	23	334
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada.....	24	20	15	40	38	50	18	38	32	23	16	23	337
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada from Orient.....	20	20	12	27	23	40	15	27	40	18	11	18	271
Report on methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts, 1899.....	20	20	13	26	23	40	15	23	40	15	17	13	270
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec.....	1	2		4	10	10		2	5	2	2		38
Reports of Special Inquiries :— Investigation of alleged fraudulent practices in England to induce printers to come to Canada.....	4	6	5	6	11	12	2	6	12	10	9	8	91
Report on the need for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada, 1908.....	12	19	8	15	11	42				3	6	7	132





## IX.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,777, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1912, being 8,840. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the Department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1912, 6,812 letters were received and acknowledged, 4,903 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 401 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 1,508 to other matters.

For the same period, 27,794 pieces of mail matters were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 24,006 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 1,493 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 2,295 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1911-12 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 14,248 copies, of which 9,478 were on account of paid circulation,\* and 4,770 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1912.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900 TO 1912 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
910-11.....	10,635	4,799	14,834
911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553

\* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,840.

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The following summary will show by Provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1912.

Nova Scotia.. . . . .	729
New Brunswick.. . . . .	256
Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	31
Quebec.. . . . .	2,322
Ontario.. . . . .	3,198
Manitoba.. . . . .	536
Saskatchewan.. . . . .	445
Alberta.. . . . .	589
British Columbia.. . . . .	546
The Territories.. . . . .	7
The British Empire (other than Canada).. . . . .	53
Foreign countries.. . . . .	128
Total.. . . . .	8,840

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments both Federal and Provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of Governments (including Federal, Provincial, British and foreign Governments and their officers).. . . . .	423
Trade papers and labour journals.. . . . .	140

*Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions.. . . . .	213
Members of the House of Commons.. . . . .	221
Members of the Senate.. . . . .	87
Boards of Trade.. . . . .	273
Newspapers.. . . . .	1,056
Miscellaneous.. . . . .	87

2,500

## Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia.. . . . .	140
Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	7
New Brunswick.. . . . .	76
Quebec (copies, English and French).. . . . .	458
Ontario.. . . . .	749
Manitoba.. . . . .	130

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Saskatchewan.. . . . .	89	
Alberta.. . . . .	157	
The Territories.. . . . .	1	
British Columbia.. . . . .	247	
	<hr/>	2,054
53 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).. . . .		159
		<hr/>
Total.. . . . .		4,713

## REVENUE OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than twelve copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1911-12 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,397.95.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .. . . .	\$ 1,340.15
Sale of single and bound copies.. . . .	76.22
Amount received up to June 30, 1911 for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which has been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.. . . .	1.90
	<hr/>
	\$1,418.27

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions and Fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.. . . .	\$20.32	
	<hr/>	20.32
		<hr/>
		\$1,397.95

## X.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the last fiscal year, there were added to the Library of the Department over two hundred books, aside from reports, &c., received from the government of various countries. These were upon subjects of general interest, although technical education was again especially dealt with. The indexing of several hundred pamphlets was also completed, necessitating the writing of nearly a thousand index cards. The Library now contains a fairly complete file of the official journals of all the important trade unions of the United States and Canada, the official organs of the labour bureaus of the world, and a large number of government reports and other publications on subjects relating to industrial problems, besides general works of reference and theory. A matter which received some attention during the year was the compilation of bibliographies on topics of current interest. These bibliographies do not claim to be complete, nor do they contain all that the Department possesses on the subjects, but are rather a selection of the more important material in order to facilitate research along certain lines. Incorporated in the present report are two such bibliographies which may be of interest, relating respectively to Employment of Women and Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.

**Employment of Women.**

GENERAL WORKS.—*Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Science. Economic Function of Women. Vol. V, 1894-5, p. 361. Mason, O. T. Woman's Share in Primitive Culture. New York, 1910. New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labour, Industrial Position of Women, 1899, p. 489, Economic Position of Women, 1900, p. 971, More Truth about Women in Industry, 1905, p. 192. Schreiner, Olive, Woman and Labour. New York, 1911. Tuckwell, Gertrude, Women's Opportunity. Woman's Trade Union League, London, 1898.*

CANADA.—*Department of Agriculture. Women of Canada (prepared by National Council of Women of Canada). Ottawa, 1911. Census and Statistics Branch. Wage Earners by Occupations. Bulletin No. I, Ottawa, 1907. Occupations of the People Bulletin No. XI, Ottawa, 1910. Edwards, Mrs. Muir. Labour Laws for Women and Children in Canada. Women's Industrial News, London, October, 1911, pp. 117-127. King, W. L. Mackenzie. Report of, on methods employed in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts in Canada. Ottawa, 1900. Legislation with regard to Child and Female Labour in Canada. The Labour Gazette, Ottawa, Vol. 8, pp. 1100-1120. Reports of Ontario Bureau of Labour (Chapter on Ontario Industrial Statistics). Annual. Toronto, Ontario. Report of the Royal Commission on the relation of Labour and Capital in Canada (Appendix E. Child and Female Labour). Ottawa, 1889. Report of the Royal Commission on the Dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the Telephone Operators of Toronto. Ottawa, 1907. Report of the Royal Commission to enquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec (pp. 16-18). Ottawa, 1909.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Abbott, Edith. Municipal Employment of Unemployed Women in London Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 15, p. 513. Booth, Charles. Life and Labour in London, pp. 256-326. London, 1902. Bulley, Miss A. A. and Miss M. Whitley. Women's Work. London, 1894. Busbey, K. G. Women's Trade*



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Union Movement in Great Britain. U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIX, p. 1-65. Black, C. Report of Inquiry into Tailoresses Women's Industrial News, London, September and December, 1905. Collet, Clara E. Report to the British Board of Trade on Statistics of Employment of Women and Girls. London, 1894. Report to British Board of Trade on Changes in the Employment of Women and Girls in Industry. London, 1898. Report to British Board of Trade on Money Wages of Indoor Domestic Servants. London, 1899. Educated Working Women, London, 1902. Dilke, Lady. Industrial Position of Women. Irwin Margaret. Huthins, B. L. Women's Wages in England in the 19th Century. Women's Industrial Council, London, 1906. Home work amongst women. Report of an inquiry conducted for the Glasgow Council for Women's Trades. Macdonald, J. Ramsay. Women in the Printing Trades, London, 1904. Macrosty, Mrs. E. J. Truck and Fair Wages. Women's Industrial News, March, 1909. Rate of Women's Wages, Women's Industrial News, July, 1910. Sherard, R. H. The White Slaves of England, London, 1898. Webb, Mrs. Sidney. Women and the Factory Acts. London, 1896. Women's Industrial Council. Home Industries of Women in London. Report of Inquiry made by Council. London, 1897. Operations under the Trade Boards Act, Women's Industrial News, April 1911, pp. 55-56. Clothing and Textile Trades. Summary Tables. London, 1912. Conditions and Influences of the Employment of Women in Great Britain. The Nineteenth Century, October 1905. Women and Child Wage Earners in Great Britain, U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XVIII. Earnings and Hours of Labour in British Textile Industries U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIX, pp. 88-103. Return of Rates of Wages in the Principal Textile Trades of the United Kingdom, London, 1889. Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Earnings of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. I. Textile Trades, II. Clothings Trades, London, 1909. Accounts of Expenditure of Wage Earnings Women and Girls. London, 1911.

UNITED STATES.—Abbott, Edith. Employment of Women in Industries: 12th Census Statistics Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 14. History of the Industrial Employment of Women in the United States. Journal of Pol. Economy, Vol. 14, p. 461. Harriet Martineau and the Employment of Women in 1836. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 614. Woman in Industry. New York, 1910. Adams, J. B. The Working Girl from the Elementary School in New York, Charities and the Commons, February 22, 1908. Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science. The Condition of Working Women in the United States, Vol. XXVII, p. 613. Butler, E. B. Sweated Trades in Hudson County. Charities, December 18, 1907. Women and the Trades (Pittsburg Survey). New York, 1910. Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores, Baltimore. New York, 1912. Goldmark, Josephine Labour Laws for Women in the United States. Women's Industrial Council. Working Women and the Laws. Annals of the American Academy, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 261-276, and Louis D. Brandes. The Decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Constitutionality of the Oregon Ten Hour Law for Women and a brief for the State of Oregon. Mies, F. P. Statutory Regulation of Women's Employment: Codification of Statutes. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 119. Obenauer, M. L. Working Hours of Wage Earning Women in Chicago United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXI. Working Hours, &c., of Women Workers in Selected Industries of Maryland and California. United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXIII, p. 347. Odenerantz, L. C. The Irregularity of Employment of Women Factory Workers The Survey, May 1, 1909. Richardson, Dorothy. The Long Day. New York, 1905. Roberts, P. Employment of Girls in Textile Industries of Pennsylvania. Annals of American Academy, Vol. XXIII, p. 434. Van Vorst, Mrs. John and Marie. The Woman Who Toils.

Toronto, 1903. Willett, M. H. *Employment of Women in the Clothing Trades*. Columbia University Studies, Vol. 16, p. 234. Report of a Special Committee of the Assembly of New York State to investigate the condition of Female Labour in the City of New York. New York, 1896. *Working Women in Large Cities* Fourth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1888. Special Report of the United States Census Bureau on Statistics of Women at work, Washington, 1907. Report on the Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States (in nineteen volumes) prepared by Bureau of Labour, Washington.

Vol. I Cotton Textile Industry.

Vol. II Men's Ready-made Clothing.

Vol. III Glass Industry.

Vol. IV Silk Industry.

Vol. V Wage Earning Women in Stores and Factories.

Vol. IX History of Women in Industry in the United States.

Vol. X History of Women in Trade Unions.

Vol. XI Employment of Women in the Metal Trades.

Vol. XII Employment of Women in Laundries.

Vol. XV Relation between Occupation and Criminality of Women.

Vol. XVI Family Budgets of Typical Cotton Mill Workers.

(Volumes, VI, VII and VIII relate to child labour while volumes, XIII, XIV, XVII, XVIII and XIX are not yet published.)

OTHER COUNTRIES.—*Les Industries à domicile en Belgique*. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Brussels. *Belgian Act regulating Labour of Women and Children*. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. IV, p. 317. *Labour Laws for Women in Denmark* by Ragna Schon Women Industrial Council, London. *Enquête sur le travail à domicile*. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Paris. *Labour Laws for Women in France* by B. L. Hutchins, Women's Industrial Council, London. *French Women in Industry*. Journal of Department of Labour, New Zealand, 1900, p. 450. *Labour Laws for Women in Germany*—Alice Salomon, Women's Industrial Council, London. *The Position of Women in Sweden*. Journal of Department of Labour, New Zealand, 1899, p. 204. *Labour Laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand*—B. L. Hutchins. Women's Industrial Council, London. *Statistics of the Employment of Women in Australia*. Official Year Book of Australia, No. 4, 1901-10, p. 557. Report of the Textile Factories Labour Committee appointed to enquire into conditions of factory labour in India (p. 15 and Appendix B), Appendix C of Report gives information as to number by age and sex, wages and hours of textile workers of Japan. London, 1907. Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission 1908 (Sections 13, 14 and 17 of Report and Section 2 of Minute of Dissent by Dr. Nair), London, 1908.

LEGISLATION.—Adams, T. S., and H. Sumner, *Labour Problems* (Legislation in England and the United States). New York, 1905. Brandeis, Louis D., and J. Goldmark. *The Decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Constitutionality of the Oregon Ten Hour Law for Women and a brief for the State of Oregon*. Brook, Emma. *A Tabulation of the Factory Laws of European Countries*, London, 1898. Edwards, Mrs. Muir. *Labour Laws for Women in Canada*. Women's Industrial News, October, 1911. Fairchild, F. *Factory Legislation of the State of New York*. Publications of the American Economic Association, Vol. VI, No. 4. Goldmark, J. *Working Women and the Laws*. Annals of the American Academy, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 261-278. *Labour Laws for Women in United States*. Women's Industrial Council, London. Groat, G. G. *Judicial Views of the restriction of women's hours of Labour*, Pol. Science Quarterly, Vol. 25, pp. 420-434. Hutchins, B. L. *Labour Laws for Women in France*. Women's Industrial Council. Labour

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Laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand. Women's Industrial Council, London. Kelly, Florence. The Legal End of the Working Woman's Day. Charities, December 29, 1906. Salomon, Alice. Labour Laws for Women in Germany. Women's Industrial Council, London. Schon, Ragna. Labour Laws for Women in Denmark. Women's Industrial Council, London. Swett, Maud. A Summary of Labour Laws in force 1909. American Association for Labour Legislation. Legislative Review No. 4. New York, 1910. Restrictions in Australia. Official Year Book of Australia, No. 4, 1901-10, p. 1058. Belgian Act regulating labour of women Quarterly Journal of Economic, Vol. IV, p. 317. Legislation with regard to Child and Female Labour in Canada. *The Labour Gazette*, Ottawa, Vol. VIII, p. 1100-1120. Memoirs on Legislation against Night Work for Women. Publications of L'Association Internationale pour la Protection Légale des Travailleurs, Paris, 1905. Legislation regarding Employment of Women in the United States, United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. IX, p. 1440. Laws relating to the employment of women. United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XV. Legislation with regard to the employment of women in the United States. See annual review of Labour Legislation in Bulletin of Labour, Washington. Legislation in the United States. 22nd Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1907.

WAGES AND HOURS.—Clark, S. A., and Edith Wyatt. Making Both Ends Meet. New York, 1911. Collett, C. E. Report to British Board of Trade on Money Wages of Indoor Domestic Servants. London, 1899. Hammond, M. B. Women's Wages. Political Science Quarterly, Vol. XV, p. 508. Hutchins, B. L. Women's Wages in England in the 19th Century. Women's Industrial Council, London, 1906. Mallon, J. J. Operations under the Trades Boards Act. Women's Industrial News, London, April, 1911, pp. 55-65. Macrosty, Mrs. E. J. Truck and Fair Wages. Women's Industrial News, March, 1909. Rate of Women's Wages. Women's Industrial News, July, 1910. Obenauer, M. L. Working Hours of Wage Earning Women in Chicago. U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXI. Working Hours, &c., of Women Workers in Selected Industries of Maryland and of California. U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXIII, p. 347. Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. Industrial Democracy, pp. 749-755. London, 1897. Webb, Mrs. Sidney. The Case for the Factory Acts. London, 1902. Hours of Labour in factories in Australia, U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Vol. XXII. Earnings and hours of labour in British textile industries. U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIX, pp. 88-103. Return of Rates of Wages in the principal textile trades of the United Kingdom. London, 1889. Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings of workpeople of the United Kingdom: I. Textile Trades; II. Clothing Trades. London, 1909. Accounts of Expenditure of Wage Earnings Women and Girls, London, 1911. Work and Wages of Men, Women and Children: Eleventh Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1895-6. Wages in Commercial Countries: Fifteenth Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1909. Wages and Hours of Labour: Nineteenth Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1904. Report prepared by U. S. Bureau of Labour on condition of woman and child wage-earners in the United States. Vols. I, II, III, IV, and V. Washington.

HEALTH OF WOMEN WORKERS.—Jacobi, A. Physical Cost of Womens' Work. Charities, February 2, 1907. Mallet, Mrs. C. Dangerous Trades for Women. Humanitarian League Pamphlet, London, 1893. Oliver, Thos. Dangerous Trades (Chaps. VII, X, XLVII, XLIX, L and LIX), London, 1902. Diseases of Occupation (Chaps. VII, VIII, IX, XIII and XIV), London, 1908. Sherard, R. H. The White Slaves of England. London, 1898. Industrial Diseases having special refer-



ence to trades in which women are employed. Charities and the Commons, September 5, 1908. Report of the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases, London, 1907. Reports prepared by U. S. Bureau of Labour on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States, Washington, 1910-12. Clarke, Allen. The Effects of the Factory System (Sections V. VI and VII), London, 1899.

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VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS, ENQUIRIES, &C.—Abbott, Edith. Employment of women in industries: Cigar making. Journal of Pol. Economy, Vol. 15, pp. 1-15. Black, C. Report of Inquiry into Tailoresses. Women's Industrial News, London, September and December, 1905. Butler, Elizabeth. Sweated Trades in Hudson County, Charities, December 18, 1907. Woman and the Trades (Pittsburg Survey). New York, 1910. Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores-Baltimore. New York, 1912. Commons, J. R., (Editor). Trade Unionism and Labour Problems (Women in the Clothing Trades, pp. 371-434). Boston, 1905. Documentary History of the American Industrial Society, Cleveland. Crawford, Mrs. V. M. Sweated Labour in Milan. Women's Industrial News, October, 1911, pp. 127-133. Galton, F. W. Workers and Their Industries (Chap. II Dressmakers and Tailoresses), London, 1896. King, W. L. Mackenzie. Report on Methods employed in the carrying out of government clothing contracts in Canada, Ottawa, 1900. Macdonald, J. R. Women in the Printing Trades, London, 1904. Rapworth, L. Wyatt and D. M. Zimmern. Clothing and Textile Trades: Summary Tables. Women's Industrial Council, London, 1912. Roberts, P. Employment of Girls in Textile Industries in Pennsylvania. Annals of the American Academy, Vol. 23, p. 434. Sanville, F. L. Women in the Sweated Trades of Philadelphia. Railroad Trainmen's Journals, May, 1907. Weyl, Walter E. Conditions of entrance to the principal trades U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIII, p. 720. White, Henry. The Sweating System. U. S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. I, pp. 360-379. Willett, M. Employment of Women in the Clothing Trades. Columbia University Studies, Vol. 16, p. 234. Report of Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System. London, 1890. Report of the Royal Commission on the Dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the Telephone Operators of Toronto, Ottawa, 1907. Report prepared by U. S. Bureau of Labour on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States (Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VIII and IX). Washington, 1910-1912.

### Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1913

[No. 36—1914.] Price, 10 cents.



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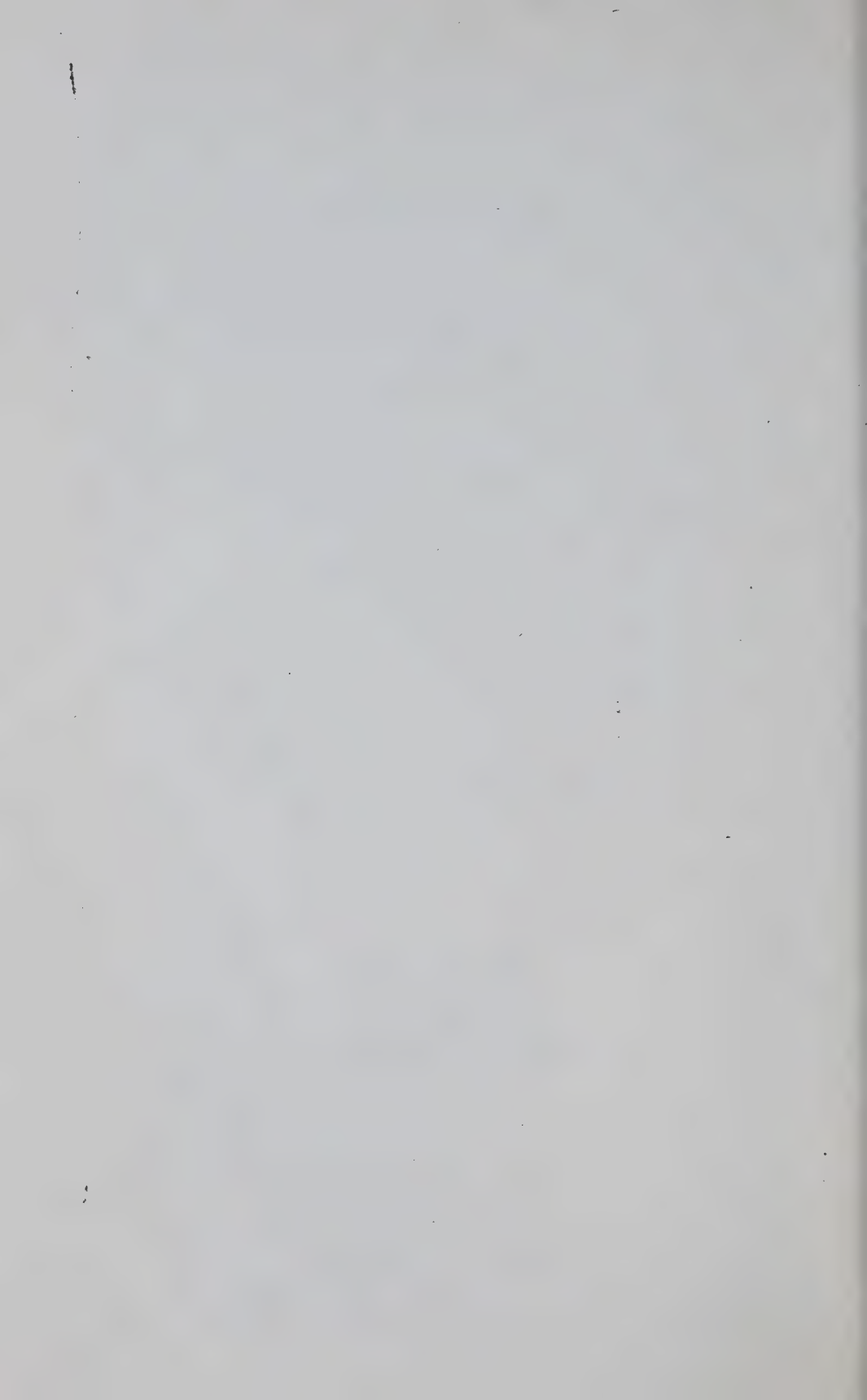
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1913





*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*



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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR**  
**FOR THE**  
**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1913.**

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
OTTAWA, July 15, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Throughout the fiscal period the prosperity of recent years was continued in a remarkable degree. The figures of immigration again surpassed those of previous years, the arrivals reaching in round figures somewhat over 400,000. There was general industrial activity, and the trend of wages and prices was upward. Industrial disputes were less serious in character than during the preceding year. The number of individual disputes was somewhat larger, but the loss of time from strikes or lockouts was fifty per cent lower than during the preceding year, and so far as the department was informed none of the disputes appear to have occasioned serious inconvenience to the public.

Towards the close of the financial year appeared what were believed in some quarters to be indications of an approaching period of quietness, if not of slight depression. The war in southern Europe and the uncertainty lest it should extend to the greater continental countries have been understood to be a chief factor in producing these conditions. At the time of writing, when the financial year 1913-14 had already well advanced, the situation had not materially changed. The Balkan nations are still at war, with perhaps lessening possibilities of an extension of the area of warfare. Immigration to Canada continues on a larger scale than ever. The crop prospects are of the best, indicating a yield much exceeding that of last year. The building trades are dull as compared with the great activities of late years and there are reports of unemployment at some points. With the passing of the war and the fear of its extension the financial stringency, it is thought, will be relieved, permitting perhaps a renewal of the remarkable industrial activity of recent years.

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The trade summary shows an expansion of figures which, contrasted with those of a decade earlier, seems remarkable. The total trade for 1912 for the first time in Canada's history, went over the billion mark, the imports being \$675,428,168, and the exports \$355,755,800. Returns for 1902 showed a total trade of somewhat under half a billion.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The report of operations under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed in an appendix to the present report. This practice, which has been followed of recent years, has been found convenient in departmental work. Many inquiries continue to be received for statements of proceedings under the Act, as also for the text of the statute, and copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appendix to the annual report are forwarded to inquirers, with such other explanation as the occasion may require.

Industrial disputes generally, it will be remembered, are calculated for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, thus permitting comparison to be made more conveniently with previous years in the Canadian record and with the records of other countries, which also are calculated usually by the calendar year. The strikes and lockouts recorded during 1912 numbered 150; it is, however, to be noted that many of the strikes were small in extent, involving comparatively small numbers of employees, and not extending to long periods. Thus, although the disputes for 1912 number 150 as against 99 for the year 1911, the time losses, which are usually the truest gauge of public inconvenience and of actual loss to the community, were in 1912, as mentioned above, fifty per cent only of those of 1911; in other words, the time losses for 1912 represented about one million of working days, while those of 1911 were somewhat over the two million mark.

The time losses for the calendar year 1912 were scattered through the various divisions of labour in the following proportions: Fishing, 5,400; lumbering, 4,270; mining, 89,168; building, 114,224; printing and allied, 3,702; metal, 32,325; textile, 1,166; clothing, 306,107; food and tobacco preparation, 2,382; general transport, 82,998; unskilled labour, 449,238; miscellaneous, 8,028; total, 1,099,208 working days. It will be seen that a very large proportion of time losses is debited to unskilled labour, the chief occasion of these losses being a strike of railroad construction workers in British Columbia. A strike of garment workers in Montreal which extended for seven weeks caused also somewhat severe time losses, representing 143,500 working days, while the number of employees concerned was larger than the average, being 4,500. The building trades contributed, as usual, a considerable quota, scattered over various provinces and cities. The mining industry suffered also from somewhat severe disturbances. The coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta and eastern British Columbia were practically free of disputes, but in the latter half of the calendar year trouble arose among the miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith on Vancouver island. Some of the mines were closed down and though operations were before many weeks commenced in some of the pits, the

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difficulties remained unsettled at the end of the year, and the output was considerably less than normal. This situation continued to the close of the financial year. Anticipating somewhat the events of succeeding months, it may be noted that beginning with May, 1913, the dispute extended to all coal mines on Vancouver island, and the mines generally were largely tied up, the chief properties working being those at Cumberland and Ladysmith where the strike had begun some months earlier and working had been slowly resumed.

The strikes of the year were scattered among the various provinces in about the customary proportions, Prince Edward Island, as usual, escaping any industrial difficulty. Ontario sustained the burden of sixty-seven, nearly one-half the total. Other provinces fared as follows: Quebec, twenty-four; Saskatchewan, sixteen; Alberta, fourteen; British Columbia, ten; Manitoba, seven; New Brunswick, seven; Nova Scotia, four; while one strike affected several provinces.

On the whole it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the industrial disputes of the year were generally of a character calculated to affect the community less severely than for some years.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The only formal procedure during the year under the Combines Investigation Act was that associated with the Board of Investigation established in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. This report was received by the Minister of Labour in October, 1912. The Board, it may be remembered, was established in February, 1911, on an order from the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon, of Quebec. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, Montreal, chairman; Mr. W. J. White, K.C., Montreal, nominated by the company; and Mr. J. C. Walsh, Montreal, nominated by the commissioners. Various judicial proceedings, which have been described in previous reports of operations under the statute, prevented the Board proceeding immediately with the investigation ordered, and it was not until November, 1911, that the inquiry was taken up, evidence being then taken at the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. The actual investigation before the Board closed some time in June, 1912, but the absence from Canada during the summer months of some of the principals in the matter is understood to have delayed the completion of the report. The Board's report is dated from Montreal, October 18, 1912, and is signed by Judge Laurendeau, chairman, and Mr. Walsh, while a minority report was presented by Mr. White. The conclusions of the Board are briefly expressed in the closing paragraphs, as follows:—

‘Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.



'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that—

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII. Chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

Section 23 provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend.' The Board's report was printed in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette*, dated October 26, 1912.

#### SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

The usual special departmental reports have appeared during the year. The Wholesale Prices Report for 1912 is the fourth of the annual reviews on this subject; this report is now regarded in many quarters as an authoritative pronouncement on the price movements of the year. Similarly, the index number which appears from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* is widely quoted through the newspaper press of Canada as an indication of the trend of prices bearing on the cost of living. The index number for 1912 showed a rise of 6.5 per cent over that of 1911. In the summary for the year, printed in Mr. Coats' report, it was shown that the year 1912 fell naturally into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the movement upward again began abruptly, regaining the loss of the previous three months and ending at the highest point of the year; in other words, 'the index number which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7, and by December it had returned to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.'

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, that for the year 1912, appeared early in June, 1913. The figures presented in the report showed a considerable expansion of trades union membership. At the end of 1911 the membership had been placed at 133,132; at the close of 1912 these figures had increased to 160,120. The total trades union membership was shown to be comprised in 1883 local branches or independent local organizations. The number of local branches of international organizations was placed at 1,638, these branches representing 136,389 members; the figures indicate an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over those for 1911. Of Canadian organizations (not international) there were reported 217 local branches with a total membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year, and in addition twenty-eight independent bodies, of which sixteen gave a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the total of 160,120 the membership reported in the 1,883



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local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912.

The report includes a statement showing the trades union membership in the United States and various European countries. From this it appears that Germany with 3,010,346 trade unionists leads all countries in actual membership, Great Britain with 3,061,002 being second, and the United States with 2,282,361 being third. The respective populations of these countries being, however, as it is pointed out, taken into account, Great Britain is the most highly organized country in the list and shows a percentage of union membership to total population considerably larger than that of any other country.

This report, it will be remembered, serves the purpose also of a directory of labour organization, and the department is aware that it has been found, in this form, of much interest and value to officers of local unions. A copy of the report is mailed on publication to the secretary of each local union and copies are distributed also to an extensive departmental mailing list. Inquiries for copies exceeded, however, the expectations, and it will be necessary to print a larger supply of the 1913 report.

## FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

These branches of the work of the department have shown considerable expansion during the year. The inspection work, particularly, has been so much developed that it is in the present report discussed in a separate chapter. The requisitions for fair wages schedules from the various departments of the Government have during the year greatly exceeded the demands of any previous year, the total number of schedules furnished being 384, scattered among the various departments as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Militia and Defence, 68; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3, Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,754.

These fair wages schedules are prepared, as it is now generally understood, in accordance with the terms of what is known as the Fair Wages Resolution of 1900, and the schedules represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. The schedules are prepared by specially qualified officers who visit the localities in which the work is to be performed, ascertaining by careful inquiries from employers and employees generally the figures which should be included in the schedules. There is perhaps cause for gratification in being able to record the fact that these schedules have been seldom called in question. The adjustment of occasional grievances arising out of the alleged failure of contractors to live up to their undertaking with the Government is an important part of the work of fair wages officers.

The permanent establishment on the Pacific coast of a fair wages and inspection officer, mentioned in the annual report for 1911-12, is believed to have resulted most satisfactorily. While the region covered by Mr. J. D. McNiven, the officer transferred to the West, is a vast one, so that he has been required to undertake extensive journeys, yet the change has permitted more effective work on the part of this branch. Mr. McNiven has been during the year called upon to undertake a number of important investigations relating to railway construction. With the continued rapid development of the western provinces and the constantly increasing demand for public buildings, there is every reason to believe that it will before long become necessary to establish other western officers at Winnipeg and other points.

The development of the inspection branch of the department, as briefly outlined in the report of last year, has proceeded satisfactorily, and is believed

to have been effective in materially ameliorating the hardships incident to pioneer industrial conditions.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

An important report which at the date of writing is being sent to the printers is that forecast last year relating to strikes and lockouts. This report, which has entailed a careful compilation and analysis of information that had been slowly accumulating in the department, will present a comprehensive statement of all strikes and lockouts from January, 1901, to December, 1912, showing the number of employees affected and the time losses incurred in each strike, together with statements covering the respective years 1901 to 1912 and for the separate periods 1901 to 1905 and 1906 to 1910. Briefly it may be noted, the report shows that during the twelve years under review there were 1,319 strikes and lockouts involving in all 319,880 men (though sometimes, as it is pointed out, the same men will be counted twice or more, being concerned in more than one strike), and entailing a loss of working time for the whole period of slightly under nine million days, averaging time losses, for the twelve years, of 750,000 days annually. Placing on the working day the low money value of two dollars, the time losses for the twelve years represent, say, eighteen million dollars, an average annual money loss of \$1,500,000. The figures are sufficiently striking to arrest attention, and the diffusion of information on the subject will be no doubt of value in many ways and particularly in the institution of comparisons as to these matters between Canada and other countries. Arrangements were made looking to the distribution of copies of this report during the late summer months.

The Wages Report, also forecast last year, is well advanced, and it is hoped will be ready by the end of the year. This will be perhaps the most comprehensive and intricate statistical work undertaken by the department. The report, as projected, will form something in the nature of a companion volume to the first report on wholesale prices. The Wages Report will begin with the year 1900, and will trace the movement in wages from that year to 1913, presenting figures as to all trades and recognized divisions or sections of all trades. The information will be collected from every industrial centre of importance in Canada and the report will constitute an interesting and reliable basis for comparisons in later years. The view of the department is that this report will be the first of a series, reports on wages, like the reports on prices and labour organizations, issuing annually.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was not available for formal presentation to Parliament within the financial year. The work involved in the preparation of the report had fallen chiefly on the chairman and secretary of the commission, Dr. Robertson, C.M.G., and Mr. Thos. Bengough. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year, it may be mentioned that the commission met in final session late in May and its report and recommendations were handed a few days later to the Minister who laid the same formally before Parliament. The printing of the report, which seemed likely to extend to 1,800 or 2,000 pages and comprised four parts, contained in three volumes, was immediately proceeded with and it was expected that copies would be available for distribution by the late summer. The department at date of writing was arranging for distribution on an extensive scale.

A statement of the work in some detail follows, arranged by chief branches.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*



## I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, has proceeded generally along the lines of previous years, with the development of new features as occasion has appeared to demand.

A departure of considerable interest was introduced towards the end of the fiscal year, looking to securing and publishing fuller details as to conditions affecting female workers in various parts of the country. These matters had been previously dealt with by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in upwards of fifty important industrial centres throughout the Dominion; and although much material became thus available, it was felt that the subject would be better treated by the appointment in the more important cities of female correspondents, who would specially observe and report industrial conditions of particular interest to female labour. Accordingly, during March, 1913, women correspondents were appointed at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, respectively. A memorandum of instructions, somewhat along the lines of those forwarded to the regular correspondents, and a copy of which was reproduced in full in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was forwarded to each female correspondent. Publication of the reports received from the new appointees was begun in the April, 1913, issue.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The general scope of the leading article which appears monthly in the *Labour Gazette* consisted, as in previous years, of a review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada. The matter on which this article is based is largely obtained from the correspondents of the department in the more important industrial centres, whose duty it is to report to the department the state of the labour market and general conditions of industry in their respective localities, the object being to enable the department to give a concise statement as to existing conditions and also to make a forecast of the probable state of employment for some weeks to come. In this connection interruptions to industry through trade disputes, floods, fires and other causes are noted as reflecting in some degree the activity, or otherwise, of the various industries. The main portion of the article is devoted to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, with a tabular statement showing the degree of activity in each, in all localities having a population of 10,000 or more. Such features as the crop outlook, which exercises so great an influence upon the industrial situation of Canada, fish catches, lumber contracts, railroad construction contracts, building permits, domestic and foreign trade, &c., &c., are among those which received special notice monthly.

Following the general review are printed the monthly reports of the several correspondents of the department for the various industrial centres of the Dominion. These reports deal with (1) the general condition of the local labour market, (2) the condition of local industries, (3) conditions of employment in the different trades, and (4) similar conditions in the surrounding districts. An extended correspondence is conducted by the department with its representatives in connection with the preparation of their reports in order to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness in the information supplied. On the other hand, statements contained in the correspondents' reports with reference to such matters as changes in wages and hours of labour, the establishment of

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new industries, the organization of labour unions and employers' associations, &c., are used by the department as a basis for further inquiries from the persons or associations immediately concerned.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of previous years, the department has published a monthly statement in the *Labour Gazette* relating to Boards established and proceedings carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The several reports made by the Boards established under the Act have been published in full in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time, as forwarded to the department.

The monthly record of trade disputes in existence in Canada has been maintained as in previous years. In addition, the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with all the trade disputes which occurred throughout the Dominion during the year 1912. This article was considerably more detailed than the similar articles which have been published in previous years. Altogether 148 strikes and lockouts occurred during 1912. It is worthy of note that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance in so far as the number of workers affected was concerned; many of the disputes also were of short duration, being cessations of work pending the arrangement of new wage schedules and working agreements. About 40,511 employees were involved. The loss of time to employees was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which is slightly more than one-half of the number of the previous year. By far the greatest number of the disputes commencing during the year affected workers in the building trades, this industry accounting for fifty-two trade disputes. The metal trade came next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, including one affecting 4,500 workers in Montreal which lasted for about seven weeks and caused a loss of 143,500 working days. There were thirteen disputes in trades connected with transport, and eleven in the miscellaneous trades.

#### CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

As in previous years, the department has published in the *Labour Gazette* quarterly articles dealing with changes in wages and hours of labour affecting workers in various industries and groups of trades throughout the Dominion. A statement is also issued in the general summary from month to month, but as this is necessarily compiled at a short interval from the going into effect of the change, it frequently happens that full details are not available for publication in the current issues. These are accordingly obtained for the quarterly articles which were published during the fiscal year under review in the May, August and November issues during 1912, and the February issue during 1913. Reference to these articles shows that the upward tendency of wages continued throughout the year, particularly in the first and last quarters. There were also several instances of decrease in working hours. Altogether, upwards of 44,745 working people were affected by changes in wages or working hours during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, of which number more than 13,400 were employed in the building trades.

#### PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains an article on the price movement in Canada during the preceding month under the headings, (1) Wholesale prices, and (2) Retail Prices.



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Under the former is given the departmental Index Number of Wholesale Prices for the month. This index number indicates the general price level of 272 representative commodities and is calculated by averaging the percentages or price-ratios which the current price of each commodity bears to its average price during the decade, 1890-99. These commodities are divided into groups and sub-groups, and a table is published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month in the previous year. A statement is also given covering the more important changes in prices, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices in each group. An additional table gives the latest available index numbers of wholesale prices in other countries, with notes as to the most important changes, Great Britain, the United States and France being included.

Under Retail Prices a table is given showing the prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals, in the fifty-five cities in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. These prices are reported by the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* on the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices. From these reports, a statement is compiled for the *Labour Gazette* showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to causes.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements were published from month to month throughout the year giving comparative figures of building permits issued. The localities to which these figures refer are chiefly those in which there is a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the department by its correspondents, or are obtained by corresponding with municipal officers. Supplementing these monthly statements is an annual article. That referring to 1912 was published in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Statistics for the compilation of this article were sought by the department in municipalities having a population of 5,000 or upwards. Where a system of building permits was not maintained, information was requested from local architects, building contractors and others in a position to furnish reliable information. Figures showing the amount of building in upwards of 130 localities were published in this special article. A noteworthy feature in connection with the building operations of 1912 was the pronounced activity which accompanied the general industrial expansion of the country. Comparative returns relating to the value of building operations in 1911 and 1912 were obtained in the cases of ninety-one localities. In these the total value of buildings erected in 1912 was \$219,691,337; and in 1911, \$180,194,301, an increase of 21.9 per cent. The greatest amount of building in in any one municipality was done in Toronto, where the expenditure amounted to \$27,401,761. Montreal came next with an expenditure of \$25,883,690, followed by Winnipeg with an expenditure of \$20,562,750, Calgary with \$20,394,220, Vancouver with \$19,388,322, and Edmonton with an expenditure of \$14,446,819. The number of localities for which returns were received showing an increase over the operations during 1911 was sixty-one, while a decrease was shown in thirty localities.

## INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides the agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published from time to time during the past year:—

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of Edmonton, and the local Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange, of Lethbridge, and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement in the sheet metal trade at Toronto.

Bill of prices adopted by the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140, St. Catharines, May 1, 1912.

Agreement between the Master Stonecutters' Association of Ottawa and the Stonecutters of the Ottawa Branch of the Stonecutters' Association of North America.

Agreement between the Golden West Coal Co., Ltd., of Taber, and District 18, U. M. W. A.

An agreement between the Toronto Street Railway Company and a committee of the employees of the company, appointed at a meeting open to all employees of the company, effective from June 16, 1912.

Agreement signed by the Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 583, Calgary.

Scale of prices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, 1912-1914.

Agreement between Employing Printers and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, covering book and job offices 1912-1917.

Scales of wages of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

Agreement between the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto and National Printing Trades Council, of Toronto, Canadian Federation of Labour.

Agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America Division No. 107, Hamilton.

Schedule issued by the Saskatchewan Govt. respecting electrical workers.

Agreement between the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Agreement between the Western Canada Power Company, Ltd., and Pacific District Council No. 1, Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; effective November 1, 1912.

Agreement made between the members of the Master Plasterers' Association of Montreal, and Local No. 33, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, of Montreal; effective January 1, 1913.

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following special articles have been published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1912 affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading nine articles in all were published, as follows:—

- (1) Dominion Legislation, June, 1912.
- (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, November, 1912.
- (3) New Brunswick Legislation, December, 1912.
- (4) Quebec Legislation, September, 1912.
- (5) Ontario Legislation, September, 1912.
- (6) Manitoba Legislation, November, 1912.
- (7) Saskatchewan Legislation, November, 1912.
- (8) Alberta Legislation, November, 1912.
- (9) British Columbia Legislation, April, 1913.

2. *Strike of Coal Miners in Great Britain.*—The April issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with a strike of coal miners in Great Britain which commenced during March, 1913, and which was in existence for more than a month, directly affecting upwards of 850,000 workmen.



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3. *Interim Report on Workmen's Compensation during March, 1912.*—A commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation made an interim report to the Lieutenant Governor of the province, which was published in full in the April *Labour Gazette*.

4. *Report on various laws Affecting Labour Disputes in Public Utility Services.*—A review of a volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade concerning labour and other laws in Great Britain and the Dominion and foreign countries, respecting strikes and lockouts, formed the basis of an article published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. *Special Regulations for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.*—Published in the July, 1912, issue.

6. *United States Legislation for the Prevention of the Manufacture of White Phosphorus Matches.*—An Act providing for a tax on white phosphorus matches and for prohibiting their import and export was approved by the Congress of the United States in April, 1912. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1912.

7. *Houses for Workingmen.*—The August issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to the movement throughout Canada, particularly at Hamilton and Toronto, looking to the providing of suitable houses for workingmen.

8. *Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1912, the Trades and Labour Congress held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Guelph and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. *Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912, contained a report on the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Three Rivers during September.

10. *Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Ottawa during September, was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

11. *Domestic Service at Vienna, Austria.*—Extracts from legislation providing regulations concerning domestic servants employed in Vienna, Austria, were published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

12. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1911.*—On the occasion of the completion of the third year of publication of the 'Canadian Co-operator,' a statistical table showing the extent of the co-operative movement in the Dominion, was published and reproduced in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

13. *Labour Conditions in Great Britain.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the text of a speech delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, by Sir George Askwith, chairman of the Industrial Council of Great Britain.

14. *Dominion Shell-fish Commission.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the Shell-fish Commission which made a tour of the maritime provinces during the latter part of the year 1912, was published in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

15. *American Federation of Labour.*—A report of the proceedings enacted at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was given briefly in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

16. *Deputation of Trades and Labour Congress to Dominion Government.*—A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was received by the Prime Minister in November, and an article having reference to the resolutions presented was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

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17. *Review of Labour Conditions in Canada during 1912.*—In the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* was published a brief review of labour conditions in Canada during 1912, which showed that the year surpassed all previous ones in industrial and trade activity. The volume of immigration was also greater than during any previous year. A record year from the standpoint of building operations was brought to a close on December 31st. Agriculturists had a good year in spite of a late spring and adverse summer weather, but serious inconvenience was caused by an insufficiency of labour; these conditions also prevailed in respect to railway construction. The lumbering and mining industries had an unusually active year. Throughout 1912 there was an unprecedented activity in manufacturing establishments, factories of nearly all classes working to their full capacity, with overtime in many cases. In this connection, a shortage of skilled artisans and female operators was generally reported. The erection of new plants and accommodation for workmen to be engaged in them stimulated activity in manufacturing and building. A heavy year for transportation companies was reported. Trade and commerce reached its high-water mark, the record of more than a billion dollars being made. Banks reported increased clearings. In spite of an increasing volume of immigration, unskilled labour was almost constantly in good demand, the various railroad construction works and civic improvements keeping unskilled workers busy. At the close of the year the outlook for continued prosperity was unusually bright.

18. *Eight-hour day in the United States.*—The text of an Act limiting the hours of daily service of labourers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which went into effect on January 1, 1913, was printed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

19. *Dominion Commission on Statistics.*—During May, 1912, the Government of Canada appointed a departmental commission to inquire into the statistics of Canada, and to recommend a policy of co-ordination looking to extension and improvement. A brief review of the report issued by the commission was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

20. *British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the report of the third Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Victoria during January, was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

21. *Rescue Work in Canadian Coal Mines.*—In the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an article was published having reference to steps which have been taken in Canada to further the safety of workers in coal mines by the provision of safety appliances. This article was based on a report on Mine Rescue Work in Canada, by Mr. W. J. Dick, the mining engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation.

#### SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the sheep and wool industries as carried on in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, reviewed in the April, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. A volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade in response to inquiries which were made in the House of Commons during the autumn session of 1911, and in other ways for information relative to the Canadian and other laws in the British Dominions and in foreign countries respecting strikes and lockouts, with special reference to disputes affecting public utility services, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.



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3. *La Fixation Legale des Salaires*, a volume dealing with the labour problem on the European continent, and seeking to remedy existing conditions by means of laws regulating both wages and conditions of labour, reviewed in the May, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

4. Special report dealing mainly with co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the movement of people from the United Kingdom to Canada, by Arthur Hawkes, commissioner, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.

5. The first annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour, covering its work for the year 1911, together with special reports on the work of factories inspection and enforcement of fair wage clauses, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1912.

6. A commission was appointed on May 24th to conduct an inquiry into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand. The report of this commission was reviewed in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto on the high cost of living in that city was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912.

8. A report on the general strike in Sweden in 1909, issued by the Swedish Government, was received in the Department of Labour, and reviewed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. A memorandum, dealing with the operations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to make inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1913.

10. The annual report of Canadian National Association of Builders' Exchanges was reviewed in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

## REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus', which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were nineteen issued by the Dominion of Canada, eleven issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, nine issued by Great Britain, two by New South Wales, one by Western Australia, one by New Zealand, one by Queensland, sixteen by the United States, one by Germany, one by Belgium, and two by France.

## CANADA.

1. Special report on Area and Population, 1912.

2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1911, by John McLeish, B.A.

3. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the year ending March 31, 1911.

4. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters.

5. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1911.

6. Report of the Third Annual Meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada.

7. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

8. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911-12.
9. General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the fiscal year 1911.
10. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.
11. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.
12. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1912.
13. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1912.
14. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1911-12.
15. Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1912.
16. Telegraph statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912.
17. Telephone statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, published by the Department of Railways and Canals.
18. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals.
19. Annual report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year 1910-11.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fourth Annual Report of Factories Inspector for the year ended September 30, 1911.
2. Report of the Department of Mines for the province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.

## QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Operations in the province of Quebec during the Year 1911.

## ONTARIO.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1911.
2. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario, 1911.
3. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines of the province of Ontario.

## MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the province of Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1911.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

1. Bulletin No. 29 of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan for 1911.

## ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works, Alberta, 1911.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production for year 1911, by Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist.
2. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Trade Unions in 1908-10, with Comparative Statistics for 1901-10.
2. Returns of Accidents and Casualties, as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1911.
3. Ninth report of Board of Trade Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, for the year 1911.
4. Report of the committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers, vol. I.
5. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1912.
6. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1911.
7. Report of the Forty-Fourth Annual Co-operative Congress at Portsmouth.
8. Report on changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1911.
9. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1911.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1911.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Labour Bureau of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1911.
2. Report of the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during 1911.

## QUEENSLAND.

1. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of the Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1911.

## UNITED STATES.

1. Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, 1911.
2. Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labour, by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labour.
3. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1911.
4. Message of the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.
5. Annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1910.
6. Message of the President of the United States transmitting data on co-operation and cost of living in certain foreign countries.
7. Connecticut Labour Bulletin.
8. Report of the Commission on Minimum Wage Boards of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
9. Annual report of the Factory Inspector of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1911.
10. Accident Bulletin No. 42. Railroad Accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1911.
11. Report of the West Virginia Employers' Liability and Labourers' Compensation Commission, Part I.
12. Report of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission of the State of Michigan.
13. Provisions and Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Michigan, issued by the Industrial Accidents Board.
14. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the State of Michigan.
15. Twelfth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts for the year 1911, being Part I. of the Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour.
16. Statistics of Labour of Iowa, 1910-11.
17. First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of New York for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

## GERMANY.

1. Statistical Year Book of the German Empire.

## BELGIUM.

1. Report on Machine-making Industry.

## FRANCE.

1. Report on Apprenticeship in the Clock and Watchmaking Industry, published by the Department of Labour, 1911.
2. Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment.



## II.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the proceedings which had occurred up to the close of the fiscal year 1911-12 under the Combines Investigation Act, and which concerned solely the investigation of an alleged combine on the part of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada in the manufacture and sale of machinery used in the making of boots and shoes. No other proceedings under this statute were instituted during the past year, but the Minister received, on October 21, the report of the Board of Investigation in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The Board's report bore the signatures of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of Montreal, chairman, and Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the petitioners. The Minister also received, simultaneously, a minority report signed by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

The provisions of the law respecting the publication of the Board's findings in the *Canada Gazette* were duly fulfilled. The Board's report and the minority report were printed in an issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated October 26, 1912. The reports were also published in the November, 1912, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Numerous requests for copies of the findings were received in the department and were duly granted. Many inquiries were also received in the course of the year for copies of the Combines Investigation Act and information relative to the operations of this law.

### THE BOARD'S CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF.

The conclusions reached by the majority of the Board are expressed in the closing paragraphs as follows:

'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clauses 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII., chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

### TIME EXTENSION OF SIX MONTHS.

Section 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, mentioned in the last of the foregoing paragraphs from the Board's report, refers to the question of penalties, and provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to

have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests etc., are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend'. It will be seen that the Board recommended that the delay of ten days here mentioned 'be extended to an additional period of six months.'

The Board's report having been published, as stated above, in the *Canada Gazette* of October 26, 1912, the date from which the company would be subject to the operation of section 23 was advanced to May 6, 1913, or thereabouts. At the date of writing the department had not been made aware of action taken as a result of the Board's report.

#### OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS.

The reception of this report closes the work of the first Board established under the Combines Investigation Act. This statute, it will be remembered, was enacted May 4th, 1910. The proceedings in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company were initiated November 10th, 1910, when an application for a Board was made on Judge Cannon, of Quebec, who, on February 25th, 1911, made an order directing the establishment of a Board of Investigation. The issuance of this order had been somewhat delayed by judicial proceedings on points of procedure, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company having claimed that the application for a Board should have been made in the district of Montreal, where the company had its principal offices in Canada. These proceedings were decided in favour of the petitioners and the order for a Board was issued as above. In this order Judge Cannon declared that, after having read the application which was presented to him in this matter, under date of November 10th, and the statutory declaration accompanying the same, he was satisfied 'that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists with regard to the manufacture and sale of machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes, which has operated to the detriment of consumers and producers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held.'

The names of the persons applying for the order were as follows: Napoleon Drouin, Louis Letourneau, Eugene Lamontagne, Michel Brunet, Joseph-Etienne Samson, Joseph Picard, Ernest Caron, J. Alphonse Langlois, Robert Stewart and Charles W. Walcott, all of the City of Quebec.

The Board was forthwith constituted by the Minister of Labour, with membership as above stated. During March, 1911, the Board was about to proceed with the investigation ordered when legal proceedings again caused a stay. Briefly, counsel for the company asked that the appointment of the Board be, for various reasons, declared illegal. This suit was decided in the Canadian courts on May 16th, when it was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that no appeal lay from an order issued under the Act for the establishment of a Board. Counsel for the company made application for leave to appeal this decision to the Privy Council, the Department of Justice opposing for the Minister of Labour, and permission to appeal was refused.

These various judicial proceedings had prevented the Board from beginning its investigation, and the last judicial restraint upon the Board was not removed until October 5th, 1911. The Board met for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation on November 17th, and evidence was subsequently taken at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., while Mr. Casgrain, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

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The report states that the Board notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company. In all fifty-nine witnesses testified. The report extends to between seven and eight thousand words. The minority report, presented by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., and which extends to about fifteen hundred words, expresses the view that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.'

## REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is as follows:—

*Under the Combines Investigation Act.*

'In re N. Drouin *et al* and the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada'

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'The Board appointed under the provisions of the Combines' Investigation Act, following the order of Mr. Justice Cannon, directing an investigation to be held into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, begs to report as follows:—

'The first meeting of the Board was held on the 20th day of March, 1911, when the members took the oath required by section 15 of the Combines' Investigation Act before Mr. Justice Demers, one of the judges of the Superior Court, for the province of Quebec.

'At the meeting it was decided to notify counsel and to adjourn until the 21st of March, 1911.

'On the latter date the Board re-assembled and Mr. Alex. Falconer, K.C., appeared for the applicants; Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., with Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'Counsel for the company protested against proceeding and filed a written declaration which is on record, the principal ground of the protest being that an appeal was pending from the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the 25th of February, 1911; this appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Court of the King's Bench, Appeal side.

'The Board after hearing argument of counsel decided to proceed, and adjourned until the 29th of March, 1911.

'On the 22nd of March, 1911, a writ of prohibition was served upon the various members of the Board, and in consequence of this report the Board assembled on the 29th, but did no work, merely adjourning *sine die* to await the decision of the court. A copy of this writ was at once forwarded to the Department of Labour and Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., was appointed by the department to represent the Board.

'Before the Board re-assembled another order had been rendered by Mr. Justice St. Pierre, of the 28th of September, suspending all proceedings until the 5th of October, 1911. These proceedings were finally disposed of favorably to the Board's proceeding, and on the 17th day of November, 1911, the Board met for the hearing of witnesses.

'The parties were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., Mr. Casgrain, K.C., and Mr. Brown, K.C., appearing for the Company.

'The Board not only heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company, but also notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and for the convenience



of witnesses the Board sat not only in Montreal but also in Quebec and in Toronto. The Board also expressed its willingness to adjourn to the Lower Provinces, but manufacturers from there appeared at Montreal and no others expressed any desire to be heard.

'Mr. R. S. Wright and Mr. Joseph Casgrain were appointed by the department joint secretary and official stenographers to the Board.

'The witnesses heard before the Board were the following:

'Mr. H. G. Donham, secretary of the United Shoe Machinery Company; F. W. Knowlton, the manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal; Ernest Caron, John Ritchie, James Muir, E. Duchesne, P. C. Lachance, C. Blouin, Jos. Daoust, R. Locke, George A. Slater, Oscar Brunet, George A. Fortin, R. C. Holden, C. A. Kieffer, R. Lanthier, W. Smardon, J. I. Chouinard, J. A. Duchaine, A. E. Marois, E. Thivierge, H. Gale, W. A. Marsh, T. Trudel, J. E. Sanson, E. Pion, G. M. Stanley, O. Goulet, G. Stobo, J. A. Langlois, Eugene Trudel, J. A. McPherson, Alex. Brandon, J. S. King, G. B. Hamilton, F. S. Scott, F. W. Weston, G. L. Williams, E. E. Donovan, Charles A. Ahrens, F. Underhill, Donald Inrig, N. B. Detweiler, Alex. C. Metcalfe, A. Minister, R. B. Taylor, Luc Routhier, J. B. Drolet, F. W. McKeen, J. T. Tebbutt, Nap. Tetreault, J. A. Cote, G. Poliquin, H. H. Lightford, E. Robinson, J. B. Meyers, H. Moles, J. Linton, and Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

'One hundred and seven exhibits were filed during the course of the investigation and are numbered from 1 to 107.

'After the examination of the various witnesses was closed, counsel for the parties presented their case, and the argument is reported stenographically and forms part of the record.

'In 1893 the company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey under the name of the Goodyear Machinery Company of Canada, and continued in this country the operations of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, which was an American company.

'In 1899 the name was changed to the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, under which name the business has since been carried on.

'The capital of the company is \$225,000, divided into 9,000 shares of a par value of \$25 each; the share capital is all owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company, also of New Jersey, except such shares as are required to qualify directors, all of whom form part of the board of directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The officers of both companies are the same, and there is but one office for both companies, being at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where the books, registered leases, patents and other documents are kept. This company is subsidiary to the American company and is absolutely under its control. The company has no Canadian charter, but does business under license from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

'It is shown that the company can and does avail itself of the inventions and improvements which are made by the American company, and is enabled to make, in Canada, all expenditures necessary to the carrying on and development of its business.

'In 1899 there were several sources from which the manufacturer of boots and shoes could obtain his machinery, amongst these being, in addition to the Goodyear Company, the McKay Metallic Fastening Association of Boston, the Champion Nailing Machine Company, the Simplex Company, the Shoe Wire Grip Company of Canada, the McKay Bigelow Heeling Machine Association, the Consolidated Lasting Machine Company of Boston, the Davey Pegging Machine Company, the Eppler Company, being all American concerns, and Kieffer Brothers, of Montreal. Since that time these American companies have either been absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery Company in the



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United States, referred to in the evidence as the parent company, or in any event it appears that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada to-day controls the supply in Canada of all the machinery which was previously owned by these various companies.

'At the present time there appears to be only one other manufacturer of shoe machinery in Canada, namely the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Manufacturing Company of Levis, Quebec, of which Mr. Ernest Caron, one of the applicants, is the general manager. Another company known as the Duplessis Shoe Machinery Company was organized in Canada and operated for a few years about 1900. This company subsequently removed its factory to the United States at Haverhill, Mass. It would also appear from the evidence that there are independent manufacturers of shoe machinery abroad, as catalogues were produced from various manufacturers of shoe machinery in England, Germany, and elsewhere, indicating that they were manufacturing a fairly full line of shoe machinery, and that the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Company is agent for some of them.

'The position is to-day that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has as its customers 138 of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada out of a total of 145. It may be noted that in addition to the manufacture of shoe machinery, this company deals in various supplies and materials, some of which are sold to others than manufacturers of boots and shoes.

'The company claims to be able to supply about 300 varieties of machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which about 150 are in the list of machines of its general department, and that there were under lease in Canada to its 138 lessees, in the year 1911, 4,906 machines, divided as follows:—

Goodyear principal machines.....	287
Goodyear auxiliaries.....	1,131
Heeling machines.....	419
Metallic department machines.....	611
Lasting machines.....	370
Pulling over department machines.....	230
Eyeletting machines.....	230
General department machines.....	1,653

'It appears that two factories, the Roch Shoe Company, of Quebec, and the Scout Shoe Company, of Montreal, are equipped with machinery derived from other sources. As to the five others, there is no evidence, but they would seem to be small and not important factories.

'From 1898 to 1899 the Goodyear Company did business under a system of leases to the shoe manufacturers, which system was continued from 1899 by the United Shoe Machinery Company. As and when the company came into possession or control of other machines than those of the Goodyear Company, the same method of supplying them to the shoe manufacturers under lease was adopted.

'Under this system, the machines, with the exception of those of the general department which might be either purchased or leased, were supplied to the manufacturers on lease only, and were not for sale. This condition continues.

'At first, and until 1905, the rule was to charge to the shoe manufacturers, on installation, an amount varying with the importance and value of the machine, called a 'lease premium.' Since 1905 the plan has been to install the machines on lease, without initial charge, but to exact from the manufacturers, whenever such a machine is returned to the company, the cost of putting the machine in good efficient working order and condition.

'Apart from this there are levied upon certain machines, or sets of machines working together, a royalty charge of a fixed amount per pair; and in the case of

other machines the company derives its returns from the sale of materials, as wire, screws, pegs, and eyelets, all of which are sold to the manufacturers, who must take them from the company at prices set by the company, at and which prices are in excess of the market prices except in the case of eyelets, which are sold at the market price.

'The leases are all made for a term of twenty years. Where a machine is returned and exchanged for a new or improved machine; or when a change occurs in the status of the lessee; or when a transfer is made by a lessee to another, a new lease to run for a new term of twenty years is required to be made. It would appear from the testimony of its principal officers that the company does not contemplate the continuous use of some of the more complicated and essential machines during the whole term of the lease, but that they will be replaced by new or improved machines before the expiration of the actual leases; from all of which it results that, taken together, the leases between the company and its customers are of an indefinite period.

'The company divides its machines into different classes, each with a special form of lease. A full set of the company's forms of lease are filed as exhibits. The principal departments are the Goodyear, the Goodyear Auxiliary, the Metallic, the Heeling, the Pegging, the General, the McKay Sewing, the Eye-letting, the Pulling Over, and the Lasting, these conforming to the principal separate operations in the making of a pair of shoes.

'In every lease there is a clause or clauses, imposing limitations upon the use of the machine; and another clause making the continuance of the lease contingent upon the full observance of the terms of all other leases between the company and its customers.

'These clauses, as taken from the leases, stipulate as follows:—

*'Goodyear Department.*

'The leased machinery shall be used only in the manufacture of boots, shoes and other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Welts' which have been or are to be welted wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, and the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their welts wholly by Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of boots, shoes or other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Turns,' the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their uppers wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall not represent or sell as 'Goodyear Welts' any boots, shoes or other footwear which are not welted wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor, or the sale of which are not attached to their welts wholly by the use of Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held under lease from the lessor or as 'Goodyear turns' any boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which are not attached to their upper wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity in the manufacture of 'Goodyear Welts' and 'Goodyear Turns' limited only by number of welted and turned boots, shoes and other footwear made by or for him.

*'Lasting Machine Department.*

'The leased machinery shall be used for no other purpose than for lasting boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee. The leased machinery shall not nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture or preparation of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof which have been

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or shall be welted in whole or in part, or the soles in whole or in part stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture or preparation of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof the soles which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be in whole or in part pulled over, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pulling over or 'Metallic' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear of portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machinery is capable of being used.

*'Pulling Over System.'*

'The machinery hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall be used only in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee and shall be used for no other purpose than for performing the work for which it is designed and leased. The machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall not nor shall any thereof be used in the manufacture of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part or the soles of which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part stitched or attached by the aid of any welting or sewing or stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached by the aid of any sewing or attaching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted in any way whether in whole or in part otherwise than by lasting machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or which have been or shall be pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part or shall be attached by the aid of any heeling machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear upon which any operation for which any of the machines of the lessor mentioned by name in the foregoing schedule of machines are designed, has been or is to be performed by machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use all Rex pulling over machines held by him under lease from the lessor to their full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machines are capable of being used, and shall use all other machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor held by him under lease from the lessor to its full capacity upon all work in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes and other footwear, or portions thereof, which is done by or for the lessee by the aid of machinery any which is of a kind which such machinery is designed to perform.

*'Eyeletting Department.'*

'The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, footwear, and other articles made in his factory in the manufacture of which it can be used, but the leased machinery shall not nor shall any part



thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture of any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting or pegging or 'Metallic' machinery or mechanism not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part, or have been or shall be attached by the aid of any 'heeling' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

*'Pegging Machine Department.*

' The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, and other footwear made in his factory which are or are to be pegged, but the leased machinery shall not, nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted on machines not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor, or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any 'Metallic' machinery not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor.

*'Metallic Department.*

' The lessee shall use the said machinery to its full capacity so far as the number and kind of boots and shoes made in his factory will permit, except that the lessee agrees that the said machinery shall not be used in the manufacture of any boots and shoes which are lasted on machines or by the aid of lasting or tacking mechanism other than those leased from the lessor or any welted boots or shoes which are not welted and stitched on welt sewing and sole stitching machines leased from the lessor, or turn shoes the soles of which are not attached by turn sewing machines leased from the lessor. In case the lessee has more work of the kind which can be performed by any of the machines belonging to the metallic department of the lessor than the capacity of the metallic machinery which he has under lease from the lessor will permit, then the lessee shall either take from the lessor, under a like lease and agreement, sufficient additional machinery to perform the work, or in case the lessee does not thus lease additional metallic machinery from the lessor, then the lessor may, if it so elects, cancel forthwith this lease and any other lease of metallic machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment or otherwise.

*'Heeling Machine Department.*

' The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity for doing all work in manufacturing, preparing and attaching all heels and top-lifts and in manufacturing and preparing all soles and taps made or prepared or attached in his factory in the manufacture or preparation or attaching of which it can be used, and the leased machinery shall not, however, nor shall any part thereof be used for manufacturing, preparing or attaching heels, top-lifts, soles or taps for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached by the aid



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or of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting, pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

'A similar clause exists in all the other forms of lease used by the company.

'The following clause is also found in the leases:—

'But if any breach or default shall be made in the observance of any one or more of the conditions in this agreement contained or contained in any other lease or license agreement subsisting between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and expressed to be obligatory upon the lessee, the lessor shall have the right, by notice in writing to the lessee, to terminate forthwith any or all leases of or licenses to use machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and this notwithstanding that previous breaches or defaults may have been unnoticed, waived, or condoned by the lessor.

'From all this it appears that the machines are tied one to the other as follows:—

GOODYEAR	METALLIC to	HEELING to	GENERAL to	PEGGING	EYELETTING to	PULLING OVER to	LASTING to
Welters and Stitchers tie to each other	Welters Stitchers Lasting	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	Lasting  Metallic	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling and Pulling over Auxiliaries	Welters Stitchers  Pegging Metallic
Auxiliaries to Welters and Stitchers							
Gem Insole Machinery tie to Welters and Stitchers			McKay Sewer B to Lasting only		Lease Premium Lease does not tie		No. 5 Laster Pulling over and as above except Pegging
							Ensign Lacer to Welters Stitchers Lasting

'As will be seen from the foregoing table, the practical result of the system is to compel the manufacturer of boots and shoes to take the complete equipment for his factory from the company, because the auxiliary machines are tied to the main machines of their class, and the main machines of each class are tied to the main machines of the other classes. To illustrate, it will be noticed from the table that if a shoe manufacturer desires to use one of the pulling over machines, that machine can only be had on condition that it will be employed exclusively upon material which have been or are to be treated upon the company's welters, stitchers, lasting, pegging, metallic, heeling and pulling over auxiliary machines.

'The machinery in the general department if leased is leased only to those who are already the lessees of the company or is sold to them or is sold to any one else. If these machines are leased they become subject to the restricting clauses, but if they are sold they are sold outright and become the property of the purchaser. The machines in this department are all smaller machines, and the majority of them are sold at prices under \$100, and the highest price of any single machine is \$625.

'The company has obtained a practically complete control of the business of supplying shoe machinery in Canada. Factors contributing to its acquiring this control are: The control of patent rights, the quality of the machines supplied, the fact that the company can supply a full set of machines, the intro-

duction of the tying clauses into the lease and the duration of the lease, the efficiency of the service furnished by the company in maintaining its machines in good order, the facility with which the lessee can obtain repair parts for his machines, the maintenance of a corps of competent roadmen at convenient places for the inspection and repair of machines, the fact that the manufacturers are all on the same footing as regards the royalties paid, the machines supplied and the service rendered, the ability of the company to provide the large amount of capital needed to adopt and maintain the system of equipping factories with machines under lease.

'We have now to consider what is the effect of the situation so established upon (1) competition in the manufacture and the supply of shoe machinery; (2) the position of the manufacturers of boots and shoes; (3) the consumers of boots and shoes.

'The only complaint of shoe manufacturers, when they complain, is that they are deprived of such advantages as might accrue to them if they were free to avail themselves of the benefit of competition in the supply of shoe machinery. They do not complain of the company's charges, as all shoe manufacturers are, in that respect, on the same footing and they all incorporate the charge made upon them for royalties in the factory cost of their shoes.

'The same reasoning applies to the case of the ultimate consumer, because it is a uniform royalty charge that is included in the cost of shoes to him. The Board is not in position to say whether the royalty charges which run from 5 to 7½ cents a pair for sewed shoes, and a less amount for shoes of inferior quality, are more than they would be if competition were not restricted. There was a conflict of testimony concerning certain calculations based on the capacity of machines which were purchased outright; the company again declined to attach sale values to its leased machines, which might have served as a basis of calculation, and further admitted that the royalties charged were not computed upon present costs but were the same as were in use when the system was adopted.

'In regard to the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery, it is established that in all the 138 factories in which the company's machines are under lease, competition is effectively eliminated.

'From the record it appears that competition is possible in the following cases:—

'(1) When a competitor can supply a complete equipment of machines for a new factory, or a complete set of other machines to be used with the company's welter and stitcher.

'(2) In the case of machines corresponding to those of the company's general department, or corresponding to the auxiliary machines of the Goodyear department.

'(3) In eyeletting machines.

'Where a manufacturer whose factory is equipped with machines obtained from outside sources wishes to use important machines leased by the company, he can only do so on abandoning his other machines, and the company has invariably, in practice, enforced this condition.

'With the conditions thus found to be in existence, competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible.

'The company, through its president, Mr. Winslow, contended that as the revenue derived by the company was determined by the output of the machines, it was of primary importance to the company that those machines should be operated continuously and as nearly as possible to their capacity; that to secure the continuous operation of the machines the company had organized its service system, by which the machines are kept in proper repair; that if the manufacturers of boots and shoes were free to use other machines than those of the company, they might use machines of less capacity or inferior quality, or

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machines which, through not having the same efficient repair service would not be repaired as promptly, which would cause delay in the operation of the whole series, thus reducing the output of the factory, in consequence of which the royalty returns would be diminished and the interest of the company suffer.

'Mr. Winslow claimed that superiority of machinery and efficiency of service would not be sufficient security to the company. He admitted that the purpose of the tying clauses was to give the company that security by preventing the introduction of other machinery into the factory. He stated that if the company were obliged to remove the tying clauses from its leases, a change in its system of doing business would be necessary. He was not able to state the basis on which the rates of royalty were calculated, these having been continued from the previous leases. He assigned no reason for the necessity of a change, nor did he indicate what that change would be.

'No other evidence was adduced by the company to show what would be the nature of the changes to be made in its system if the tying clauses were eliminated, nor that changes would be necessary for the protection of its interests.

'As indicating that the object of the tying clauses is rather to prevent the introduction of competing machinery than to establish continuity of operation, it may be noted that the company's welter and stitcher will be leased to work in connection with other principal machines obtained from outside sources, that machines corresponding to the company's general department can be obtained from outside and introduced into the service, and that the company will sell the machines of the general department, in which event, the company has not the same interest in keeping the machines in order as exists when machines are leased.

*Conclusions.*

'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII, chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.

(Signed.) J. C. WALSH.

CHARLES LAURENDEAU,  
*Chairman.*

'MONTREAL, 18th of October, 1912.'



## MINORITY REPORT.

*Under the Combines Investigations Act.*

'In re N. Drouin, *et al*, and The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'SIR,—As I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board appointed to hold an investigation into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, I beg to submit the following minority report:—

'The facts established by the evidence submitted to the Board are set out in the majority report, but it is with the conclusions that are drawn from these facts that I differ from the other members of the Board.

'There is also one statement in which I cannot concur, to the effect that "with the conditions thus found to be in existence competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible."

'The conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Board are limited to one point, namely, that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine and by the operations of the clauses quoted in the report, which restrict the use of the leased machinery in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale or supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'The only difference of opinion amongst the members of the Board was as to the interpretation of the word "unduly."

'The Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, who was the commissioner appointed in 1901 under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act in 1897 to inquire as to "whether there existed among manufacturers or dealers of news and printing paper any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind, to unduly enhance the price of said article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the said manufacturers or dealers, at the expense of the consumer," defined the word "unduly" in the following sentences of his report.

'The Customs Tariff, in section 18, uses the word "unduly" whereas section 520 of the Criminal Code has the word "unreasonably." I see no differences in those two words as to their significance, "they both mean an oppressive act, contrary to public policy."

'In the American and English Encyclopædia of Law, second edition, in defining undue influence, the following appears:

'No definition of what the law denominates undue influence can be given which will furnish a safe and reliable test for every case. Each case must be decided on its own special facts.'

'I think the same remark would apply to the word "unduly" as used in the Combines Investigation Act.

'The decision therefore should depend on whether these tying clauses in the leases are unreasonably oppressive and contrary to public policy. It appears to me that in considering this question these clauses should be treated merely as one part of the company's system or method of doing business and that this latter should be considered as a whole.

'The company contends that if it is compelled to eliminate these clauses from its leases it will be obliged to modify the terms throughout and this appears to me to be a fair contention. As is pointed out in the report there was no evidence produced as to what these changes would be. The fact, however, remains that to-day the company furnishes the best machines that are known; it provides competent and efficient services of inspection and repair, and it gives to its customers the benefit of all improvements, notwithstanding the terms of the lease.



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'For all this the company is compensated by a royalty based on the output of the machinery and the contention that this output can only be secured by excluding the machines of other manufacturers from being used in connection with the machinery of the company is in my opinion reasonable. The capacity of a set of machines is limited by the capacity of the lowest machine in the set and the company is fairly entitled to secure the greatest possible output by providing that the most efficient machinery only shall be used.

'As regards competition this is not entirely eliminated. Of 138 manufacturers, whose factories are equipped with the machinery of the company, a large number have started business since the company began its operations in Canada and during that period all new factories at least had the choice of being equipped by the company or by other manufacturers, and to that extent competition exists to-day. There is also the further competition referred to in the majority report.

'Since the company obtained control of almost the entire business in Canada no attempt has been made to increase the royalties or otherwise act oppressively, but on the contrary every effort has been made to constantly improve the machinery, to assist new manufacturers in starting business, and to satisfy its customers generally.

'How far the restrictive clauses have been a factor in securing the business to the company I am unable to say, but considering the company's methods as a whole I cannot find that they are against public policy. As has been pointed out the company has been of manifest advantage to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, to the labour operating the machines, and to the consumer.

'The leases of the company were declared by the Privy Council legal in the case of the Company vs. Brunet, *et al*, and this same system of doing business might have been adopted by any other manufacturers of shoe machinery. However, those others preferred to sell their machines and there is evidence that in doing so no adequate guarantee was offered to the purchasers that necessary parts for repairs could be promptly obtained or that a proper repair service would be furnished. That under these conditions the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has secured the business is not, in my mind, sufficient evidence that the tying clauses unduly restrict competition. On the contrary I am of opinion that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.

'I therefore, with all respect, dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board.

'I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. WHITE.'

### III. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the fair wages branch of the department during the past year has shown great expansion, the number of fair wage schedules prepared being much greater than in any previous year. These fair wage schedules, as explained in previous reports, represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. The schedules are based on the rates of wages generally prevailing for competent workmen in the locality in which the work is carried on. They are prepared by officers specially employed for the purpose, who visit the localities in which the building or other work is to be performed and ascertain by inquiry of both employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour which are generally observed in the district for the trades required. The fair wages officers of the Government are also employed in connection with the investigation of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to non-compliance by contractors with the fair wages conditions. The fair wages policy of the Dominion Government and of some of the provincial governments and various municipalities was fully explained in the annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1911.

The removal in May, 1912, of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, from Ottawa to Vancouver, was mentioned in the last annual report. Mr. McNiven has made his headquarters in Vancouver during the year and has been charged with the preparation of all schedules required for the four western provinces. Mr. W. D. Killins was appointed in the month of May last to perform throughout Ontario the duties which had previously been performed by Mr. McNiven. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of fair wages officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared last year was 384, divided as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Militia and Defence, 68; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3; Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wage schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,574.

In addition to the preparation of fair wages clauses for Government contracts the Department of Labour has been called upon to furnish fair wage conditions for insertion in contracts for railway construction to which Parliament has granted financial aid either in the form of subsidies or of guarantees. Reference is made elsewhere in the present report to the special attention which the department has given to the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.

#### TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1912-13; also during previous years, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned, and the locality and value of the contract.

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## SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

TABLE showing, by Provinces, the 'Fair Wages' Schedules prepared, 1912-13.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince-Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	18	23	5	49	68	9	10	19	.....	201
Railways and Canals.....	15	13	1	22	15	3	2	6	.....	77
Marine and Fisheries.....	6	5	1	3	4	.....	.....	5	.....	24
Militia and Defence.....	2	.....	.....	8	36	2	13	7	.....	68
Naval Service.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	10
Interior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Trade and Commerce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	42	41	7	84	128	15	28	39	.....	384

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-13.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1913, inclusive.

Department of	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	Grand Total.
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	1,179
Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	986
Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	220
Other Departments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	189
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	2,574

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS, 1912-13.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour 1912-13.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and seals.....	10,947 03
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,401 50
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	11,703 99
Making and repairing post office scales.....	2,113 00
Supplying mail bags.....	30,004 45
Repairing mail bags.....	32,234 41
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	39,998 87
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes....	4,333 55
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	1,202 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	66,646 52
Total.....	\$200,585 42



## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wages paid labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	April 4....	Aug. 8.....	44,500 00	XIII 285
Certain trades.....	Trout Cove, N.S.....	" 4.....	Aug. 8.....	2,879 00	
Pile and cribwork breakwater.....	Upper Maugeville, N.B.....	" 9.....	Oct. 14.....	8,890 00	
Cribwork wharf.....	Kelly's Cove, N.S.....	" 10.....	July 16.....	54,785 00	XIII 286
Cribwork extension to breakwater.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 18.....	Aug. 21.....	106,750 00	
Pile and concrete wharf.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" 22.....	July 28.....		
Public building.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 23.....	Aug. 5.....	19,700 00	XIII 284
Cribwork and concrete reconstruction of wharf.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 23.....	Aug. 5.....		
Concrete and cribwork wharf.....	Kincardine, Ont.....	May 3.....	Sept. 6.....	8,437 00	XIII 412
Dredging and crib and concrete extension to pier.....	Boswell, B.C.....	" 3.....	Oct. 15.....	999,000 00	XIII 572
Pile bent and timber decking wharf.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8.....	Sept. 17.....	9,300 00	
Examining warehouse, detention building and other buildings.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 8.....	Feb. 5.....	3,993 00	
Post office building.....	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.....	" 10.....	Mar. 13.....	34,300 00	XIII 1135
Cribwork breakwater.....	Brundage's Point, Westfield, N.B.....	" 10.....	Nov. 2.....	19,655 00	XIII 285
Reconstruction and repairing of wharf.....	Morden, Man.....	" 14.....	Aug. 16.....	45,500 00	XIII 789
Cribwork wharf.....	Barrie, Ont.....	" 15.....	Dec. 10.....		
Public building.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17.....	Feb. 3.....	381,850 00	XIII 1008
Alterations to public building.....	Minnedosa, Man.....	" 17.....	Sept. 25.....	11,600 00	
Pile wharf.....	Needles, B.C.....	" 18.....	June 23.....	17,500 00	
Public building.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18.....	Dec. 26.....	455,000 00	
Pile wharf.....	Cache Bay, Ont.....	" 18.....	May 30.....	49,200 00	
Post office building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20.....	Sept. 14.....	221,300 00	XIII 413
Wharf.....	Greenwood, B.C.....	" 21.....	Oct. 1.....	16,750 00	XIII 570
Residences, office building, etc., at Experimental Farm.....	Louiseville, Que.....	" 27.....	Dec. 9.....	10,935 00	XIII 789
Public building.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27.....	Feb. 18.....	522,041 00	XIII 1009
Examining warehouse.....	North Battleford, Sask.....	" 27.....	Oct. 26.....	1 40 per ton	XIII 574
Public building.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 27.....			
Drill hall.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 27.....			
Public building.....	Seagull, Ont., St. Joseph's island.....	" 28.....			
Extension to wharf.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 29.....			
Alterations and additions to public building.....	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 30.....			
Pilework wharf.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	June 1.....			
Pile and concrete breakwater.....	".....	June 1.....			
Placing or rip-rap at outer end of breakwater.....	".....	Oct. 1.....			



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Public building.	June 1.	Feb. 4.	18,450 00	XIII 1005
Alterations and additions to public building.	" 1.	" 20.	5,194 00	XIII 1010
Cribwork wharf.	" 5.			
Sea wall.	" 6.			
Cribwork breakwater.	" 6.	Dec. 13.	17,300 00	XIII 790
Cribwork wharf.	" 6.	" 3.	24,990 00	XIII 789
Public building.	" 7.	June 26.	25,000 00	
" "	" 7.	Oct. 15.	7,000 00	XIII 572
" "	" 7.			
Breakwater and approach.	" 11.	Nov. 18.	41,874 00	XIII 663
Wharf and approach.	" 11.	Oct. 21.	72,000 00	XIII 573
" "	" 11.	" 9.	8,500 00	XIII 571
Crib and concrete wharf.	" 11.	Sept. 14.	10,874 00	XIII 413
Crib and concrete work wharves.	" 13.	Nov. 18.	132,000 00	XIII 664
Wharf.	" 13.	Feb. 17.	47,809 41	
Alterations to building.	" 14.	Jan. 17.	11,500 00	XIII 901
Addition to wharf (crib and concrete) and dredging.	" 17.	Oct. 22.	61,444 00	XIII 574
Public building.	" 17.			
Landing pier (cribwork).	" 17.	Nov. 9.	13,450 00	XIII 663
Public building.	" 17.			
Construction of pier No. 2, part of pier No. 3, and dredging of berths and approach channel.	" 17.			
Cribwork and concrete wharf, also dredging.	June 21.			
Rubble mound and concrete breakwater.	" 24.	Dec. 20.	1,797,801 88	XIII 791
Superintendent's residence.	" 24.			
Breakwater, crib and concrete work, and dredging.	" 26.	Feb. 25.	19½ per cu. yd. Class "B."	XIII 1133
Public building.	" 26.			
Public building.	July 2.	Jan. 9.	47,700 00	XIII 900
Public building.	" 2.	Sept. 20.	5,448 40	XIII 414
Cribwork wharf.	" 2.	" 20.	9,783 12	XIII 414
Cribwork wharf.	" 2.	Oct. 9.	4,837 00	XIII 571
Pile wharf.	" 2.			
Wharf and dredging.	" 10.	Oct. 10.	33,000 00	XIII 572
Buildings at Experimental Farm.	" 12.	Dec. 21.	5,950 00	XIII 791
Laboratory at Quarantine Station.	" 17.	" 21.	8,332 00	XIII 791
Doctor's residence at Quarantine Station.	" 18.	Jan. 30.	7,500 00	XIII 1007
Cribwork wharf.	" 18.	Oct. 16.	8,000 00	XIII 573
Cribwork wharf.	" 25.			
Pilework wharf.	" 30.	Nov. 28.	30,888 00	XIII 787
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	" 30.	Oct. 18.	143,917 00	XIII 573
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	" 30.	Jan. 13.	6,485 00	XIII 901
Cribwork pier head.	" 30.	Nov. 28.	5,750 00	
Revetment wall, pile and concrete.	Aug. 7.	Nov. 19.	18,900 00	XIII 664
Immigration detention building.	" 8.	Jan. 3.	75,400 00	
Repair work.	" 8.			
Pile and cribwork wharf.	" 9.	Jan. 6.	14,286 00	XIII 900

WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.,—  
*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Doctor's residence.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Aug. 9....		\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Dock improvements (pile and concrete work, dredging).	Brookville, Ont.	" 14....	Nov. 18.....	15,382 50	XIII 790
Pilework wharf.	Holberg, B.C.	" 15....	Dec. 19.....	12,657 00	XIII 790
"	Shutty Beach, B.C.	" 21....	Jan. 28.....	5,400 00	XIII 1007
Repairs and extension to cribwork wharf.	Lanorate, Que.	" 21....	Jan. 3.....	6,345 00	XIII 899
Breakwater.	Malbaie, Que.	" 24....			
Alterations to public building.	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 26....	Jan. 27.....	4,875 00	XIII 1007
Pilework wharf.	Masset, B.C.	" 26....	Dec. 4.....	26,000 00	XIII 789
Reconstruction of part of river breakwater.	Goderich, Ont.	" 26....	Jan. 13.....	20,000 00	XIII 900
Concrete work improvements.	Whitby, Ont.	" 27....	Dec. 28.....	5,200 00	XIII 898
Pilework wharf.	Refuge Bay, B.C.	" 27....	Dec. 2.....	5,850 00	XIII 899
Pile bent wharf.	Seymour Arm, B.C.	Sept. 10....	Jan. 2.....	4,375 00	XIII 901
Pilework wharf.	Moresby Island, Sandspit Point, B.C.	" 10....	Jan. 18.....		
Public building.	Durham, Ont.	" 16....	April 3.....	33,791 00	XIII 1292
"	Aylmer, Ont.	" 16....	Mar. 11.....	23,400 00	XIII 1135
Wharf repairs.	Hanover, Ont.	" 17....			
Harbour improvements.	L'Islet, Que.	" 17....	July 3.....	Schedule rates.	
Extension to wharf (cribwork), dredging.	Rimouski, Que.	" 17....	Dec. 26.....	29,340 85	XIII 792
Extension to wharf (cribwork).	Ile aux Coudres, Que.	" 17....	Jan. 9.....	19,973 00	XIII 900
Breakwater wharf (cribwork).	Cap-a-l'Aigle, Que.	" 17....			
Public building.	Seal Cove, N.B.	" 19....			
Extension to wharf (cribwork).	Grimshy, Ont.	" 19....			
Extension block to head of pier.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	" 26....			
Public building.	Kamouraska, Que.	" 26....	July 21.....	20,000 00	
Wharf (cribwork).	Matane, Que.	" 27....			
Pilework wharf.	Walton, N.S.	" 27....	Dec. 9.....	10,985 00	XIII 1292
Pile and cribwork wharf.	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 27....	April 3.....	6,996 00	
Public building.	Ste. Victoire, Que.	Oct. 5.....	June 23.....	22,750 00	XIII 1135
Wharf (pile and concrete work).	Eganville, Ont.	" 7.....	Mar. 10.....	178,068 79	XIII 1135
Addition to post office.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7.....	" 3.....	385,000 00	XIII 1294
Armoury.	Quebec, Que.	" 9.....		150,057 60	
Public building.	Fort Arthur, Ont.	" 10....	April 21.....		
"	Wallaceburg, Ont.	" 15....			
Pile dock and timber docking wharf.	North Battleford, Sask.	" 15....			
Public building.	Kaslo, B.C.	" 16....			
"	Three Rivers, Que.	" 16....			

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Landing pier.....	St. Antoine de Verchères, Que.....	Oct. 17.....	Jan. 15.....	9,400 00	XIII 901
Public building.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 17.....	Mar. 6.....	244,308 00	XIII 1135
Postal Station, "B".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17.....	April 13.....	248,000 00	XIII 1293
Postal Station, St. Lawrence Ward, "H".....	"	" 17.....			
Postal Station, Notre Dame Street.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	Oct. 18.....	Feb. 4.....	\$17,299 78	XIII 1008
Deep water wharf, cribwork and dredging.....	Batiscan River, Que.....	" 18.....	" 1.....	7,289 05	XIII 1007
Landing pier (pile and cribwork, dredging).....	St. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que.....	" 18.....			
Wharf, pile and cribwork.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 23.....			
Public building.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26.....			
Addition to post office.....	Meteghan, N.S.....	" 29.....			
Pile and cribwork wharf.....	Frederton, N.B.....	" 31.....	April 16.....	133,700 00	XIII 1293
"	Bassano, Alta.....	Nov. 12.....			
Pile wharf.....	Ville Marie, Que.....	" 12.....	Mar. 28.....	17,971 93	XIII 1136
Extension to wharf.....	Providence Bay, Ont.....	" 13.....	Feb. 6.....	21,480 00	XIII 1009
Building at Forest Nursery Station.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 14.....	Jan. 2.....	7,054 00	XIII 899
Horse barn.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 14.....	April 24.....	15,985 00	XIII 1295
Wharf.....	Quaco, N.B.....	" 15.....	May 22.....	130,050 00	
Addition to drill hall.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18.....			
Public building.....	Murray Bay, Que.....	" 18.....	Feb. 5.....	3,993 00	XIII 1009
Reconstruction of wharf.....	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.....	" 18.....	Mar. 3.....	49,461 92	XIII 1134
Wharf, dredging and back filling.....	Cap de la Madeleine.....	" 18.....			
Public building.....	Grand Mère, Que.....	" 18.....	Mar. 13.....	34,000 00	
"	Morden, Man.....	" 20.....	April 9.....	390,701 35	XIII 1293
Lock, dam, regulation sluices, approach piers, excavation of raceway and channel.....	East River, N.S.....	" 21.....			
Public building.....	Weedon, Que.....	" 22.....			
"	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.....	" 22.....			
Wharf (pile and concrete superstructure).....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Dec. 2.....	Feb. 17.....	47,809 41	XIII 1009
Fishway.....	Windor, Ont.....	" 4.....	" 28.....	4,456 00	XIII 1133
Breakwater, cribwork.....	Lockport, Man.....	" 6.....	Mar. 13.....	13,800 00	XIII 1136
Wharf.....	Felton South, N.S.....	" 7.....			
Locks and dam.....	Cole Harbour, N.S.....	" 18.....	Mar. 17.....	1,873,704 80	XIII 1136
Improvements to wharf, pile, concrete filling, &c.....	Quebec Harbour, Que.....	" 18.....	Feb. 4.....	17,299 78	
Public building.....	Batiscan, Que.....	" 23.....			
Custom house.....	Beauport, Que.....	Jan. 8.....			
Laboratory and doctor's residence at Quarantine Station.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 9.....			
Addition to Rideau Hall.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 9.....			
Public building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20.....	Aug. 1.....	125,000 00	
Addition to public building.....	Steele, Ont.....	" 20.....			
Lock, dam, and approach piers.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 23.....			
Geodetic Survey building, Central Experimental Farm.....	Rivière-du-Loup, en haut, Que.....	" 23.....			
Public building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Feb. 4.....			
"	Milltown, N.B.....	" 10.....			
Extension to wharf.....	Acton, Ont.....	" 13.....	May 26.....	24,326 00	
Repairs to headblock, east breakwater.....	St. Anne-des-Monts, Que.....	" 13.....			
Public Building.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Feb. 24.....			
	Shediac, N.B.....	" 25.....			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.—  
*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Public Building.	Sackville, N.B.	Feb. 25		\$	Vol.
Revetment wall.	Burlington, Ont.	" 27	May 19	21,800 00	Page.
Public building.	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 28	July 11	34,425 00	
Baracks.	Long Branch, Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 1			
Harbour improvements.	Inverness, B.C.	" 4			
Wharf, pile bent.	Willow Point, B.C.	" 4			
Combined roadway and wharf, dredging.	Kingston, Ont.	" 8	May 28	Schedule rates.	
Additions and alterations to public building.	Joliette, Que.	" 13			
Harbour improvements.	Inverness, N.S.	" 13			
Public building.	Napierville, Que.	" 18			
" "	Collingwood, Ont.	" 18			
" "	Shelburne, Ont.	" 19			
" "	Lakefield, Ont.	" 25			
Postal Stations 'G' and 'E'.	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	Aug. 5	'G' 126,214 00	
Public building.	Milverton, Ont.	" 25			
Post office.	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 27			
Public Building.	Dartmouth, N.S.	" 27			
" "	St. George, N.B.	" 27			
" "	Middleton, N.S.	" 27			
" "	Virden, Man.	" 28	June 2	33,900 00	
" "	Evandale, N.B.	" 28	" 9	8,000 00	
Cribwork wharf.	Whites Bluff, N.B.	" 28			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Cutting and removing to new site part of old station on I.C.R.	Truro, N.S.	Apr. 10	June 1	635 00	XIII	71
Improving lower entrance to Lock No. 15.	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	" 16	" 4	Schedule rates.	XIII	71
Widening channel way at lower entrance.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont.	" 22	" 28	"		
Lock house at Lock No. 8 on Section No. 4, Ontario — Rice Lake Division.	Trent Canal, Ont.	May 8	No contract.			



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Dredging. Line of railway	Murray Canal, Ont. Millville to St. John river, N.B.	May 8 " 9	Aug. 20 May 14	\$10.50 per hr. *Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII XIII	287 72
Repairing roofs Line of railway	St. John, N.B. Drummond Mines to Bathurst Harbour, N.B.	" 18	No contract.			
"	Teulon to Icelandic river, Man.	" 25	July 18	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	171
"	St. Matthias to lake Kenogami.	" 27	June 11	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	72
Freight shed on I.C.R.	St. Anadlet, Que.	" 28	July 18	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	171
Additions to freight shed on I.C.R.	Kempt, Que.	" 30	Oct. 19	1,134 00	XIII	576
Addition to freight shed, also coal shed on I.C.R.	St. Germain, Que.	" 30	No contract.			
Addition to freight shed on I.C.R.	Loftbinière, Que.	" 30	Oct. 22	646 00	XIII	578
"	Eel River, N.B.	" 30	Dec. 18	1,100 00	XIII	793
"	Rimouski, Que.	" 30	No contract.			
Line of railway	St. Anne, Que.	June 1	"			
	St. Leonard's Junction, Que.	" 4	June 13	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	73
Section of Hudson Bay Railway	Thicket Portage to Split Lake Junction, Man.	" 5	Sept. 20	Schedule rates.	XIII	415
Line of railway	Montreal to Nottaway river.	" 11	June 12	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	73
Station, freight shed &c., on I.C.R.	St. Flavie, Que.	" 13	Oct. 8	20,900 00	XIII	575
Station on the I.C.R.	Sayabec, Que.	" 13	Oct. 26	5,675 00	XIII	577
Ten-stall engine house, annex, chimney, cinder-pit, &c., on I.C.R.	Point Tupper, N.S.	" 14	Oct. 19	37,500 00	XIII	578
Bridge on Saskatchewan river, between	Strathcona and Edmonton, Alta.	" 25	Aug. 2	*Subsidy 15 % cost of bridge not exceeding \$126,000	XIII	287
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed.	Sydney, N.S.	" 27	Oct. 3	5,750 00	XIII	575
Bridge over river Saskatchewan.	Stellarton, N.S.	" 27	Sept. 5	3,100 00	XIII	415
Removal of old east pier and extension of east dock- ing on Welland Canal.	Outlook, Sask.	July 2	No contract.			
Supply and delivery of two-side dump scows for Rideau Canal dredging plant.	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 5	Sept. 5	Schedule rates.	XIII	416
Wooden tug for Rideau Canal dredging plant.	Buckingham, Que.	" 6	July 25	6,500 00	XIII	171
Line of railway	Labrosse Junction to St. Alexis.	" 8	Jan. 3	7,300 00	XIII	902
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed.	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 9	Oct. 3	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.	XIII	171
Extending Pier No. 7 and cliff excavation on I.C.R.	Richmond, N.S.	" 10	Sept. 26	3,500 00	XIII	575
Sandblasting and painting I.C.R. bridge across	Grand Narrows, C.B.	" 10	Dec 18	Schedule rates.	XIII	415
Steel tug.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont.	" 13	Aug. 19	5,150 00 12,750 00	XIII	792 288

\*Not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned,  
&c.—*Concluded.*

*Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Sandblasting and painting certain bridges.....	Ottawa East, Bronson Ave., Manotick, Merrickville, Newboro, Oliver's Ferry, Brass's Point.....	July 17.....	Sept. 27.....	6,150 00	XIII 415
Line of railway.....	Yellowhead Pass to Fraser river.....	" 19.....	Aug. 7.....	Subsidy \$12,000 per mi.....	XIII 287
" .....	Sault Ste. Marie to point between White river and Dalton Stations.....	" 23.....	Sept. 27.....	*Subsidy \$3,200 per mi.....	XIII 416
Bridge-tender's residence.....	Murray canal, Ont.....	July 29.....	Oct. 19.....	2,300 00	XIII 574
Station building on I.C.R.....	Point Tupper, N.S.....	Aug. 7.....	Dec. 14.....	12,300 00	XIII 792
Extension to freight car repair shop, I.C.R.* .....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 7.....	Feb. 10.....	104,500 00	XIII 1011
Ballasting, I.R.C.....	Georges river to Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 8.....	Sept. 26.....	30c. per cu. yd.....	XIII 415
Line of railway.....	St. Justine to St. Sabine, Que.....	" 9.....	" 25.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200 per mile.....	XIII 416
" .....	Wellington to Alberni, B.C.....	" 20.....	Oct. 19.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200 per mile.....	XIII 577
Wall along south side of cut, Rideau canal.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 21.....	" 22.....	Schedule rates.....	XIII 574
Repairs to station on I.C.R.....	Hampton, N.B.....	" 24.....	No contract.....		
Rest house for trainmen on I.C.R.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	" 26.....	Feb. 1.....	2,850 00	XIII 1011
Standard sand house on I.C.R.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	" 26.....	" 1.....	1,477 00	XIII 1011
Bridge and span.....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 26.....	Nov. 12.....	35,500 00	XIII 664
Section of Hudson Bay Railway.....	Split Lake Junction to Hudson Bay terminus.....	" 31.....	Dec. 17.....	Schedule rates.....	XIII 792
Line of railway.....	Little river to Belle Marche, C.B.....	Sept. 4.....	Sept. 12.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200 per mile.....	XIII 416
Enlargement of elevator.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 24.....	Nov. 14.....	201,000 00	XIII 793
Line of railway, I.C.R.....	Springhill Junction to Wallace Harbour, N.S.....	Oct. 1.....	No contract.....		
Dwelling.....	Point Tupper, N.S.....	" 1.....	Jan. 4.....	7,500 00	XIII 902
Line of railway.....	St. John to Grand Falls, N.B.....	" 22.....	Nov. 5.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200 per mile.....	XIII 665
" .....	Golden, B.C., to Jukeson.....	" 31.....	No contract.....		
Cork insulation car shop roof.....	Moncton, N.B.....	Nov. 15.....	Feb. 6.....	9,076 29	XIII 1011
Vacuum car-cleaning plants.....	" .....	" 20.....	" 12.....	3,727 00	XIII 1012
" .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 20.....	" 12.....	3,125 00	XIII 1012

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Line of railway.....	St. Albert to Yellowhead Pass, B.C.....	Nov. 29.....	Nov. 29.....	Guarantee of \$35,000 per mi.	
"	Ingersoll to Stratford.....	Dec. 9.....	No contract.	*Subsidy, \$3,200	XIII 793
Extension of Algoma Central Railway.....	Algoma, Ont.....	" 23.....	Dec. 28.....	per mile.....	
Reconstruction of bridge.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 30.....	No contract.		
Coal pockets on I.C.R.....	Point Tupper, N.S.....	Jan. 3.....	"		
Line of railway.....	Ste. Agathe des Monts towards township of Howard.....	" 7.....	Feb. 1.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200	XIII 1012
Highway bridge between.....	St. John's and Iberville, Que.....	" 23.....	No contract.	per mile.....	
Freight shed.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 25.....	"		
Line of railway.....	McBride Junction to Campbell river, B.C.....	Feb. 3.....	April 2.....	*Subsidy, \$3,200	
"	Coldwater river to Fraser river, B.C.....	" 10.....		per mile.....	
"	Wallace, N.S.....	" 25.....	No contract.		
Car ferry terminals.....	Carlton Point, P.E.I.....	Mar. 12.....	April 28.....	Schedule rates.	XIII 1295
"	Cape Tormentine, N.B.....	" 12.....	" 1.....	"	
Slope and vertical walls.....	Lachine canal, Que.....	" 27.....	May 26.....	"	XIII 1430
Improvements at Lock No. 4, on Lachine canal.....	Côte St. Paul, Que.....	" 27.....			

\*Not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912-13, with names of locality concerned, &amp;c.

	Halifax, N.S.....	April 2.....	July 3.....	\$ cts.	
Certain trades.....	Meaford, Ont.....	April 25.....	June 12.....	12,890 00	"
Drill hall.....	Kingston, Ont.....	May 2.....	July 3.....	5,497 00	"
Renewal of sewage system, Royal Military College.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	" 10.....		14,580 00	
Drill hall.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 17.....	Sept. 11.....	28,600 00	XIII 665
Repairs and renovation of Court House for 53rd Regiment.....	Grenfell, Sask.....	" 18.....	July 16.....	10,000 00	
Drill hall.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 27.....	Dec. 2.....	22,949 00	XIII 794
Model and gun shed, Royal Military College.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 27.....	Oct. 18.....	30,777 00	XIII 794
Drill hall.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 27.....	Dec. 2.....	34,793 00	
"	Norwood, Ont.....	" 27.....	Oct. 14.....	8,325 00	XIII 666
"	Watford, Ont.....	" 27.....	Sept. 3.....	11,400 00	
"	Omemee, Ont.....	" 27.....	" 24.....	8,325 00	XIII 666
"	Galt, Ont.....	" 27.....	No contract.		
"	Dunnville, Ont.....	" 27.....	"		
"	Vernon, B.C.....	" 30.....	Oct. 7.....	16,811 00	XIII 666
"	Minnedosa, Man.....	" 30.....	Sept. 21.....	17,400 00	XIII 793
"	Morden, Man.....	" 30.....	No contract.		
Repairs to rifle range.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.....	June 6.....	Day labour.....	7,800 00	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912-13, with names of locality concerned,  
&c—Concluded.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Rifle range.....	Middleton, N.S.	June 6....	Feb. 2.....	5,850 00	XIII 795
".....	Collingwood, Ont.	" 7.....	Dec. 4.....	5,512 00	XIII 795
".....	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 11.....	July 19.....	5,420 00	XIII 666
Drill hall.....	Markdale, Ont.	" 15.....	Sept. 13.....	11,775 00	XIII 666
Rifle range.....	Peterboro, Ont.	" 17.....	Feb. 2.....	4,900 00	"
Drill hall.....	Moosomin, Sask.	" 18.....	Aug. 29.....	10,444 50	"
".....	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 19.....	No contract.		"
Armoury.....	Orillia, Ont.	" 19.....	June 9.....	24,000 00	"
".....	Simcoe, Ont.	" 19.....	No contract.		"
Construction of, or repairing, rifle range.....	Long Branch, Ont.	" 19.....	Dec. 4.....	13,400 00	XIII 794
Drill hall.....	Chilliwack, B.C.	" 25.....	Nov. 15.....	16,350 00	XIII 667
".....	Fernie, B.C.	" 27.....	No contract.		"
".....	Kincardine, Ont.	July 2.....	Nov. 12.....	6,783 00	XIII 667
Repairs to fences around barracks.....	Prince Albert, Sask.	July 2.....	No contract.		"
Fitting up caretaker's quarters for Field Battery.....	St. Johns, Que.	Aug. 16.....	"		"
Fence, military cemetery.....	Belleville, Ont.	" 24.....	"		"
Drill hall.....	Montréal, Que.	" 26.....	"		"
External painting, Work Point Barracks.....	Victoria, B.C.	Sept. 10.....	"		"
Armoury.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 10.....	No contract.		"
".....	Stratford, Ont.	Oct. 8.....	"		"
Repairs to drill hall.....	London, Ont.	" 8.....	"		"
Addition to armoury building.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8.....	"		"
Armoury.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23.....	No contract.	6,000 00	"
Drill hall.....	Woodstock, Ont.	Nov. 2.....	No contract.		"
".....	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6.....	"		"
".....	Regina, Sask.	" 6.....	"		"
".....	Calgary, Alta.	" 6.....	"		"
Armoury.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6.....	"		"
Drill hall.....	Coaticook, Que.	" 21.....	"		"
".....	Simcoe, Ont.	Dec. 30.....	June 6.....	105,973 00	"
".....	Moosejaw, Sask.	Jan. 13.....	No contract.		"
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 18.....	Mar. 15.....	11,470 00	"
".....	Orono, Ont.	" 20.....	No contract.		"
".....	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 20.....	No contract.		"



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Repairs to armoury.....	"	25.....	Feb. 20.....	2,245 00
Renewal of lighting system in drill hall.....	"	25.....	No contract.	
Drill hall.....	"	28.....	"	
"	"	30.....	"	
Connaught rifle range.....	Feb.	6.....	May 1.....	125,000 00
Drill Hall.....	"	7.....	No contract.	
"	"	10.....	"	
"	"	19.....	"	
"	"	25.....	"	
All classes of labour.....	"	25.....	"	
Drill hall.....	Mar.	18.....	June 16.....	64,740 00
"	"	27.....	No contract.	
"	"	31.....	"	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Range lights on Saguenay river.....	Simard, Que.....	June 1.....	July 16.....	XIII 417
Double dwelling.....	Cape Fouchu, N.S.....	7.....	Aug. 20.....	XIII 417
Certain trades.....	Fort William, Que.....	Sept. 17.....	Oct. 14.....	XIII 1296
Dredging work.....	St. John, N.B.....	27.....	Nov 1.....	XIII 1296
Concrete beacon.....	False Creek, B.C.....	Oct. 1.....	27.....	XIII 1297
Pile and concrete wharf and dredging, New Buoy Depot.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 10.....	" 21.....	XIII 1296
Certain trades.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	14.....	Day Labour.	XIII 1296
"	St. John, N.B.....	" 17.....	"	
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 18.....	"	
"	Parry Sound, Ont.....	" 23.....	"	
"	Halifax, N.S.....	" 26.....	"	
"	Prescott, Ont.....	" 26.....	"	
Double dwelling, frame.....	Cape Beale, B.C.....	Nov. 6.....	Jan. 30.....	XIII 1297
Certain trades.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12.....	Day labour.	
"	Victoria, B.C.....	" 12.....	"	
"	Midland, Ont.....	Jan. 9.....	"	
Fog alarm building.....	Cape Roseway, N.S.....	Feb. 10.....	"	
Wooden lighthouse tower.....	Shamper's Wharf, N.B.....	" 10.....	May 21.....	1,049 000
Wooden dwelling.....	St. Paul's island, N.S.....	Mar. 13.....	No contract.	
Wooden lighthouse tower.....	Tanner island, N.S.....	" 13.....	"	
Lighthouse tower on concrete base.....	Chamcook Harbour, N.B.....	" 13.....	"	
Wooden lighthouse tower.....	Midland Point, Ont.....	" 13.....	"	
Lighthouse and dwelling.....	Addenbrooke island, B.C.....	" 28.....	"	
Storm signal mast.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 31.....	"	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wireless telegraph station.	Point Edward, Ont.	May 8....	Sept. 28.....	4,050 00	
"	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 14....	Contract not awarded.		
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 20....	Contract not awarded.		
"	Port Stanley, Ont.	" 27....	Contract not awarded.		
Certain trades.	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 17....	Contract not awarded.		
"	Father Point, Que.	" 17....	Dec. 30.....	2,350 00	
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. 2....	Oct. 10.....	3,645 00	"
"	Halifax, N.S.	Feb. 12....	No contract.		
Schooner.	North Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 15....	Feb. 11.....	29,200 00	XIII 1297
Wireless tower.	Le Pas, Man.	Mar. 20....	Contract not awarded.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wire fence around buffalo reserve.	Moose Mountain, Sask.	July 25....	No contract.
Bath houses.	Banff, Alta.	Dec. 2....	Day labour.
Superstructure of bath houses.		Feb. 26....	Contract not yet awarded.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Government elevator.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 15....	Sept. 11.....	1,194,865 00
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FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

The Department of Labour received during the past fiscal year twenty-two complaints, arising, for the most part, out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of Labour. In several cases workmen employed by certain departments of the Government had made complaint regarding wages and hours, and at the request of the department concerned an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the department affected. One complaint had also been received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, making in all twenty-three complaints dealt with by the Department of Labour during the year. The complaints related to the following subjects, namely: Rates of wages, hours of labour, neglect to post up the fair wages schedule, the employment of workmen other than metal lathers to perform that class of labour, the employment of joiners to do painters' work, the employment of workmen from one locality to perform work in another, and the change from day labour to piece work.

The workpeople affected, classified according to their occupations, are as follows: Foremen carpenters, carpenters, painters, plumbers, stone-cutters, machinists, bridge and structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, metal lathers, compressed air workers, iron ship-builders, builders' labourers, ordinary labourers, and teamsters. Complaints were received from certain workmen employed by the Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., from the employees in the shops and yards of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the Quebec Agency, and from the workmen employed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Que.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year, six had to do with work in the province of Nova Scotia, one with work in the province of New Brunswick, nine with work in the province of Quebec, five with work in the province of Ontario, and two with work in the province of Alberta.

Nine of the complaints related to work performed for the Department of Public Works, five to work performed for the Department of Railways and Canals, two to work performed for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, two to work performed for the Department of Militia and Defence, two to work performed for the Department of the Naval Service, two to work performed for both the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, and one to work performed for the Harbour Commission of Montreal.

Thirteen of the complaints were made the subject of special investigation by officers of the department, and of these ten were reported well-founded and three groundless. In the remaining ten cases no investigation was conducted, but inquiry was made of the department under whose direction the work was being carried on and the information thus obtained was forwarded to the complainant, or the matter was left in the hands of the department concerned.

A complaint from the International Union of Wire and Metal Lathers had been received in the department before the close of the last fiscal year, which had to do with the alleged employment of carpenters, blacksmiths and labourers to perform the work of metal lathing on the old post office building in Montreal. Early in April an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well-founded; also that the contractor refused to pay the rate current in Montreal for metal lathers, namely, 50 cents per hour; and that he had neglected to comply with the fair wage condition of his contract regarding the posting up of the fair wages schedule. The Department of Public Works, by whom the contract was let, was accordingly notified of the infringement



of the terms of the contract. The Department of Labour was later informed that the Department of Public Works had written the contractor and insisted upon a strict adherence to the fair wages conditions of the contract.

Sworn statements were received in the department regarding the under-payment of wages to certain individual workmen employed on the Royal Military College wharf at Kingston, Ont. Several of the workmen in question claimed that they had been paid at a rate of 20 cents per hour instead of 25 cents per hour, the latter being the rate specified for labourers in the fair wages schedule of the contract. Another complaint was to the effect that a workman who had charge of a gang of men engaged in driving piles should receive the same rate of wage as that paid to foremen carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the claims were well-founded. As a result of correspondence between the departments concerned and the contractor, a cheque was received in settlement of these claims, the amount of each claim being forwarded by the Department of Labour to the workman concerned. The contractor also promised to settle certain other claims as soon as the men could be located.

A complaint was received from a workman employed on the Naval College building at Halifax, N.S., and the installation of wireless in the same, regarding alleged under-payment of wages. The matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service, and on request of the latter an investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour, who visited Halifax for this purpose. It was found that the workman had been employed as foreman carpenter on the work above mentioned and that he should have received \$3.50 per day instead of \$2.70 which he actually received. A cheque for the amount due the complainant, namely, \$104.80, was forwarded by the contractors to the Department of Labour. On receipt of the same the department immediately mailed it to the workman concerned. The matter was then declared closed.

Complaint was made by the International Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance to the effect that sheet metal workers in the employ of an Ottawa firm were being paid less than the rate current in the district for that class of labour. The work in question included the manufacture of field hospital outfits, acetylene gas generators, and military parade lamps for the Department of Militia and Defence. On inquiry of this latter department it was learned that the transactions referred to were not in the nature of formal contracts, but rather in the form of purchases, and further, that no fair wage conditions had been provided for. No further action was therefore taken.

In connection with certain work on the old museum building in Ottawa, Ont., a complaint was received concerning the rate of wages paid to the metal lathers employed thereon. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, with a recommendation that the current rate namely, 45 cents per hour, should be paid to all metal lathers employed on the work above mentioned. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that this recommendation should be given effect, and the matter was then declared closed.

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council informed the Department of Labour that the painters employed in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at the rate of 25 cents and 24 cents per hour respectively, which amounts were below the current rates in Halifax for that class of labour, the wages of journeymen having been increased on May 1 last to \$2.70 per day. The facts were accordingly communicated to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, under whose direction the work in question was being carried on.

Complaint was made by a member of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America that the contractors for the customs house at Quebec, Que.,



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refused to pay the current rate for painters, namely, 30 cents per hour. The fair wages schedule of the contract provided for a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour, this being the rate prevailing in Quebec at the time the schedule was prepared. This being explained to the complainant, no further complaint was received.

In connection with the manufacture for the Dominion Government of bell buoys and superstructures for gas beacons, a complaint was received stating that a company to whom this work had been given was insisting that the work in question should be done by piece work instead of by day labour, this change being in violation of the principles of the constitution of the Federal Labour Union. The Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done, informed the Department of Labour that the work was being performed under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of that department and contained no fair wage conditions. The facts were accordingly communicated to the President of the Federal Labour Union, and the matter was then dropped.

A complaint was received from the International Compressed Air Workers' Union on behalf of the compressed air workers, or 'sand hogs,' employed on the substructure of the Quebec bridge. The complaint had to do with the demand of the employees concerned for a rate of wage of \$4 per day instead of \$3.50 which they were actually receiving. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who visited the work and interviewed a number of the 'sand hogs' employed there. It was found that the complaint was not well-founded, there having been no violation of the fair wages schedule of the contract. No further action was therefore necessary.

A communication was received from the Federal Union No. 6, enclosing declarations from several workmen employed on the Intercolonial station house and freight shed contracts at Truro, N.S., setting forth that the workmen in question had been paid less than the rate specified in the fair wages schedules of the contracts. Later, a number of sworn statements were received in the department to the same effect. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who reported that he had examined the time books of the contracts. A few of the claims were not sustained, but cheques had been mailed to all those whose claims were well-founded. The matter was thus satisfactorily settled.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that journeymen plumbers at Halifax employed by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at a rate of 30 cents per hour instead of 35 cents per hour, the latter being the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour. The information was accordingly communicated to the departments concerned.

On request of the Department of the Naval Service an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour into a complaint of certain employees of that department at Halifax, N.S., comprising boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and machinists. The complaint grew out of the fact that the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had been requested to work from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the day rate, and from 7 p.m. at time and one-half, whereas the rule generally observed was that double time should be paid for all work performed after 5 p.m. The men protested and asked that the order should be suspended until they had time to communicate with the authorities at Ottawa. Complaint was made that shortly afterwards the men were dismissed, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America then asked the Department of Labour to make an inquiry. Investigation showed that the rate current in the locality for overtime for boilermakers and iron shipbuilders was double time, that for machinists being time and one-half from 5 p.m. until midnight, after midnight and on Sundays and holidays,

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double time, with the exception of work at the graving dock. The Department of the Naval Service informed the Department of Labour that an increase had been granted the machinists and that all labour questions had been settled satisfactorily.

In connection with the construction of an armoury at Lévis, Que., complaint was made by the St. Marc Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America that the sub-contractor at St. Marc des Carrières was violating the fair wages conditions of the contract in that he worked his men nine hours per day and paid wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, the piece work system also being employed in some instances. The fair wages schedule of the contract called for payment to stonecutters of a rate of 40 cents per hour and a working day of eight hours. A similar complaint had been investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1911 and the contractors were then informed by the Department of Public Works that the fair wages conditions of the contract must be lived up to by the sub-contractor in question. The complaint was again referred to the Department of Public Works.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America regarding alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to various classes of workmen employed on the construction of an examining warehouse at Calgary, Alta. It was claimed that the current rates were higher than the rates provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and later to the Department of Justice, the latter department ruling that there was no provision in the contract which required the payment of wages other than the rates specified in the fair wages schedule.

Word was received from the Brotherhood of Structural Iron Workers that the structural iron workers employed on the construction of the Edmonton-Strathcona Bridge, over the Saskatchewan River, had ceased work on account of the refusal of the contractors to pay \$4.50 per day of nine hours. The western fair wages officer of the Department of Labour was instructed to investigate this complaint and, after doing so, informed the department that the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The information was communicated to the Department of Railways and Canals, by whom the contract for this work had been let.

During the summer of 1911 a complaint had been made by the employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In September, 1912, a further investigation was made on request of the latter department and a statement was prepared and submitted for the information of the department concerned, giving the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately-owned shops and yards of Quebec in which work was performed similar to that performed by the staff of the Marine Agency. The wages in the shops and yards were revised accordingly.

A complaint was received from the International Union of Painters of America to the effect that painters' work on the Citadel, Quebec, Que., was being done by joiners. The work in question being under the supervision of the Department of Militia and Defence, an inquiry was made by that department and the Department of Labour was informed that some joiners were employed to put on the priming coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting was done by painters. This information was communicated to the complainant. No further action was taken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint against the contractor for the construction of dormitories at the

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Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., respecting the rate of wage paid to carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were then employed on the work in question; also that there was no ground for complaint respecting the rates of wages which were being paid on the work. The matter was accordingly dropped.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that the wages provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract for the substructure of the Quebec bridge were not the rates current in Quebec at the time the complaint was made. An investigation was accordingly made by an officer of the Department of Labour, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule and in many cases higher than the rates current in Quebec. No action was therefore necessary.

In connection with the construction of the Intercolonial freight shed at Sydney, N.S., a complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that certain carpenters employed on the above mentioned work were being paid 30 cents per hour instead of 33 1-3 cents per hour which was provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals under whose direction the work in question was being carried on. As a result of correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and the contractor concerned, the Department of Labour was informed that a settlement had been effected, cheques for the amounts due being mailed the workmen concerned.

A complaint was received in the department from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of an armoury at St. John, N.B., who were being paid less than the rate current in St. John for that class of labour. The contractor promised to establish a rate of \$3 per day for carpenters from May 1, 1913.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the Montreal Harbour works, the complaint being to the effect that the carpenters in question were being paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour. An investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to the workmen concerned. It was later announced by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners that an increase of ten per cent had been granted.

A protest was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America against the employment of painters from Hull, Que., to work on the post office building in Montreal. It was stated that the painters were being paid at a lower rate than that current in Montreal for that class of labour. Inquiry was made by the Department of Labour which showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wages schedule in the contract. No further action was therefore necessary.

Following is a tabular statement covering the various grievances investigated:—



TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1912.

I. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 26, '12	Montreal, Que., Post Work on Old Post Office.	Public Works.	That metal lathing was being done by other classes of labour and that the rate paid for such work was lower than that current in Montreal.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well founded, also that the fair wages schedule had not been posted up, as required. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works with a recommendation that the contractor should be compelled to live to the terms of his contract.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Apr. 30, '12	Kingston, Ont., Extension of Royal Military College wharf.	Public Works.	Regarding non-payment of rates of wages specified in fair wages schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that fair wage schedule conditions had not been complied with. Amounts due to various workmen were accordingly paid by contractors.
May 8, '12	Halifax, N.S., Construction of Naval College Building and Seamen's hospital.	Naval Service	Regarding non-payment of current rate to a foreman carpenter.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that the foreman should have been paid at the rate of \$3.50 per day instead of the rate of \$3 which he actually received, and was therefore entitled to recover from the contractors a balance of \$104.80, and the payment of this amount was duly made.
May 11, '12	Ottawa, Ont., Furnishing of supplies for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Militia and Defence.	That sheet metal workers employed on work for the Government were being paid at a rate lower than that current in the city of Ottawa for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, from whom it was learned that the transactions in question were not in the form of contracts but in the form of purchases and that no fair wage conditions had been imposed in connection with the furnishing of supplies.
May 17, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Work on old Museum building on Sussex street.	Public Works.	Regarding wages paid to metal lathers employed on above work.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose direction the work was being carried on. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that the rate of 45c. should be paid to all metal lathers employed on above work, and the matter was accordingly closed.
May 31, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work in Canadian Dockyard and military works.	Militia and Defence Naval Service.	That painters employed on above work were being paid less than the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Naval Service, under whose direction the work was being carried on.



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June 4, '12	Quebec, Que. struction of Custom House.	Public Works.	That painters employed on the above work were paid 25c. per hour, whereas the current rate for that class of labour in Quebec was 30c.	The fair wages schedule inserted in the contract referred to provided for a rate of 25c. per hour, being the rate current at the time the schedule was prepared.
June 10, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Certain work for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Marine and Fisheries.	That work on buoys, beacons and boilers for the Government should be done by piece work instead of by day labour as formerly.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done. This department stated that there was no formal contract, the work being done under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of the department, which did not contain fair wage conditions.
June 20, '12	Quebec, Que. Construction of structure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	Wages paid to sand hogs employed on said work by contractors.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that there had been no violation of the fair wages schedule. No further action was necessary.
June 21, '12	Trois Rivières, N.S. Construction of station and freight shed for I.C.R.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors for said work were not paying certain workmen the rates of wages provided for in the fair wage schedule.	By request of the Department of Railways and Canals an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported the claims were well founded. Settlement was made by the contractors and the matter was accordingly declared closed.
June 24, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work performed for Militia and Defence and Naval Service Departments.	Militia and Defence, Naval Service.	That journeymen plumbers at Halifax in employ of said departments were paid at the rate of 50c. instead of 35c., the latter rate having gone into effect on May 1, 1912.	Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service were notified that wages of journeymen plumbers had been increased from 30c. to 35c. per hour.
July 10, '12	Halifax, N.S. Workmen employed by Department of the Naval Service	Naval Service	That the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed by the Department of the Naval Service at Halifax, N.S. had been dismissed for refusing to work overtime at a rate of time and a half without first consulting the union; also as to wages paid to machinists.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the rate for overtime to boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Halifax was double time. In the case of the machinists an increase had been granted. These complaints were accordingly satisfactorily adjusted.
July 18, '12	Levis, Que. Construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	That the terms of the fair wages clause of the contract were being violated by a sub-contractor with respect to wages and hours of stonecutters.	This complaint was investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1910, and the sub-contractor was informed that he must comply with the fair wage conditions of the contract. In July, 1912, a further complaint was made regarding this same matter, which was referred to the Department of Public Works.
Sept. 13, '12	Calgary, Alta. Examining warehouse.	Public Works.	Regarding alleged non-payment of current wage rates to various classes of labour employed.	The Department of Justice ruled that no provision existed in the contract for higher wages than those contained in the fair wages schedule.
Oct. 1, '12	Strathcona and Edmonton, Alta. Construction of C.P.R. bridge over the Saskatchewan river.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors were not paying structural steel workers the rate current in the locality, for which reason the men concerned had ceased work on October 1.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that in his opinion the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The matter was then referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.

TABLE showing nature and results of Investigation, etc.—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 4, '12	Quebec, Que. Workmen employed in shops and yards of Marine and Fisheries Department.	Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding Wages .....	During the summer of 1911 complaint had been made by the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the department concerned. In September, 1912, a further investigation was requested by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A statement of the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately owned shops and yards of Quebec was prepared and submitted for the information of this department. The wages in the shops and yards of Quebec were revised accordingly.
Oct. 14, '12	Quebec, Que. Work at Citadel.	Militia and Defence.	That painters' work was being done by joiners.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose direction the work in question was carried on. The Department of Labour was informed that some joiners had been employed to put on a primary coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting had been done by painters.
Oct. 17, '12	Kingston, Ont. Construction of Royal Military College dormitories.	Public Works.	That the contractor was not paying current rates to carpenters.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were employed at the time and that no grounds existed for this complaint.
Nov. 5, '12	Quebec, Que. Sub-structure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	That rates provided for in fair wages schedule were not the current rates in Quebec at the time the complaint was made.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule, being in many cases much higher than those current in Quebec.
Jan. 3, '13	Sydney, C.B. Construction of I.C.R. freight shed.	Railways and Canals.	That certain carpenters were paid at the rate of 30c. instead of 33½c. per hour.	The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Railways and Canals, which reported that the contractor had mailed cheques to the workmen concerned for the amounts severally due.
Jan. 23, '13	St. John, N.B. Construction of armoury.	Public Works.	That carpenters employed on said work were being paid \$2.50 instead of \$3 the latter being the rate current in St. John for that class of labour.	The minimum rate specified in the fair wages schedule for carpenters was \$2.50 per day. As a result, however, of representations made by the Department of Labour, the contractor increased this rate on May 1, 1913, to \$3 per day, which was the rate generally current for this class of labour in the locality.
Jan. 28, '13	Montreal, Que. Work undertaken by the Harbour Commissioners.	Board of Harbour Commissioners.	That carpenters employed by the Harbour Commissioners were paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to carpenters. It was later announced by the Harbour Commissioners that an increase of ten per cent had been decided upon.
Feb. 12, '13	Montreal, Que. Reconstruction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That painters were employed at lower rates of wages than fixed in fair wages schedules.	An investigation showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wage schedule as respects painters' wages.

## IV.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

During the past year the department has been equipped with larger facilities for the inspection of railway construction operations and has given increased attention to this subject. There are first, the special regulations, mentioned on a later page, providing for the registration of names and addresses of all workmen employed in railway construction, as well as names and addresses of their next of kin, for the purposes of identification in case of serious illness, accident or death, and notification of the workman's family; and in the second place, numerous inquiries have been made during the year by officers of the Department of Labour into the working and living conditions in a great many of the railway camps in both eastern and western Canada.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, western fair wages officer, has made three trips of inspection over the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia during the year, in the course of which he has had an opportunity of examining the contractors' books and records, and of personally investigating the working and living conditions in all respects. The first of these trips was made in the summer of 1912, eastward from Prince Rupert and Hazelton; the second in the fall westward from Yellowhead Pass; and the third in the months of February and March last, from Tête Jaune Cache to Fort George. The matters investigated by Mr. McNiven in these trips have had to do with employment conditions generally, including wages, hours, board, sleeping accommodation, transportation along the line of construction, prices of supplies, the hospital, medical and mail service, accidents, and alleged misrepresentations made by employment agencies to men engaged both in Canada and in the United States for this work. The Department of Labour has also received special reports from the Director-General of Public Health and the Provincial Secretary's office of British Columbia regarding sanitary and hospital conditions along the line of construction, the same being based on inspections made respectively by Dr. A. E. Clendennan, inspector under the Dominion Public Works Health Act, and Mr. Henry Avison, one of the sanitary inspectors of British Columbia.

A number of complaints were received during the year from workmen employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, which related in the main to (1) alleged mistreatment of workmen by contractors, and (2) alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies to workmen engaged for service in these construction camps. The desire of the Department of Labour has been to observe as closely as circumstances will permit the conditions under which many thousands of workmen are employed along the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, alike in respect of their wages payments, board, lodging, sanitary conditions, prices charged for clothing and supplies, mail service, and the necessary provision for the care of sick and injured persons; and to secure so far as possible the rectification of grievances and the amelioration of hardships of which it may thus become aware.

The inspector of the Department of Labour, on his successive trips over the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, endeavoured to make personal investigation of each individual complaint of mistreatment brought to his notice, and the grievances have, in several instances, been taken up with the contractors. The Minister of Labour has also under consideration the appointment of inspectors of the department for the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.



The alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies concerned terms of engagement, transportation charges, climatic conditions, etc., and the misrepresentations were stated to have occurred both in Canada and in the United States. The charge of misrepresentations by employment agencies in the United States was brought to the attention of the federal authorities in Washington. The misrepresentations charged against employment agencies in Canada were made the subject of special inquiry by departmental officers.

The information obtained by the department seemed to point to the necessity for some measure of oversight by the Dominion Government over the employment agency business throughout Canada, especially for the protection of immigrants against imposition and injustice at the hands of unscrupulous persons who might take advantage of the immigrant's ignorance of conditions in this country. Following the special inquiry of the Department of Labour on this subject a regulation under the Immigration Act was adopted in the month of May, 1913, on the recommendation of the then Acting Minister of the Interior, Honourable T. W. Crothers, which aims clearly to bring under federal license and under the direct supervision and inspection of the Immigration authorities in Ottawa the employment agencies in Canada having dealings with immigrants. It is not of course intended here to suggest that employment agencies throughout Canada are generally of an undesirable class, but reports to the Minister had apparently shown the existence in some localities of conditions which made necessary the passage of this regulation. The administration of this regulation is in the hands of the immigration branch, and it is understood that special officers have been appointed to attend to its enforcement.

#### SPECIAL REGULATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKMEN ENGAGED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Reference was made in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1911-12 to the adoption of a special regulation of this department for the protection of workmen employed in railway construction for the Government of Canada, and also to the distribution of forms under this regulation to contractors and sub-contractors along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway, for use in recording the names, addresses, &c., of all workmen in their employ, for purposes of identification and notification of relatives in cases of serious accident or death. A deputation of foreign consuls waited on the Minister of Labour, representing that their attention had been called to many very distressing cases in which certain of their countrymen engaged on railway construction work in Canada, had lost their lives, the families of the deceased being unable to obtain any particulars; and, indeed, in some instances being not even notified of the workman's decease. Some of the consuls who attended this interview declared that they had themselves been unable to get any satisfactory information concerning fatal accidents sustained by countrymen of their own employed on railway construction work. Most of those employed in this line of work are foreigners, and very many of them married men with families depending upon them in Europe.

As a consequence of the representations of the consular deputation, and because of representations to the same effect from other sources, a regulation was framed requiring railway contractors to keep a careful record of the names and addresses of all men employed, their age and place of birth, and that the contractors should, in case of death, make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, ascertain the amount of money due the deceased for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour. The representations had reference mainly to the Transcontinental Railway, and



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the departmental regulation was accordingly made applicable to that line. As a result of correspondence exchanged with Messrs. Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart, contractors for the G.T.P. line of construction, an agreement was reached by which this regulation was put into force in the fall of 1912 on the work then under contract from the Yellowhead Pass across the province of British Columbia to the Pacific coast.

## TERMS OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations adopted by the Minister of Labour in this matter are in the following terms:

*Special Regulations of the Department of Labour for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.*

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible, on a printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to, any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

## CASES OF ACCIDENT, ILLNESS, AND DEATH REPORTED.

The following table contains a list of the cases of accident, illness and death reported to the Department of Labour under these regulations in the course of the last fiscal year:—

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

TABLE Showing Cases of Accident, Illness, and Death on Line of Construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

## I. NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of injury or illness.
1912. Sept. 5..	Cochrane, Ont..	Canadian.....	Steam Shovel firemen.	Left leg caught in cog wheels of swing engine and skin taken off from hip down nearly to knee. Taken to Lady Minto Hospital, New Liskeard, Ont.
Oct. 2...	La Tuque, Que.	Russian Polak..	Labourer.....	Acute intestinal obstruction, resulting in heart failure.
Dec. 26..	La Tuque, Que.	Russian.....	Dumpman.....	Partly filled car of earth slid down side of dump. Man caught by car and was dragged down into water. Body under water for an hour.
1913. Feb. 12.	Cochrane East, Ont.	Russian.....	.....	Fly wheel on saw broke into several pieces, striking the man, and thereby causing his death.

## II. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1912. Oct. 10..	Transcona Station, Man.	Ruthenian.....	Workman.....	While uncoupling car his foot was caught in frog and a flat car passed over his body, causing death.
1913. Jan. 21..	Burns Lake, B.C.	Austrian..... Austrian. German.	Foreman..... Stationman. Day labourer. Dayman. Dayman. Stationman.	The foreman of station gang used an iron pick to loosen powder in a coyote hole, which misfired. The first mentioned three men were killed instantly and the other four were injured. The injured men were able to resume work about a week after accident.
Feb. 1..	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	.....	.....	Injured while shooting a down hole. Charge exploded and threw him to a distance of about 40 feet. He was taken to Burns Lake Hospital. He lost his sight completely and also had leg broken.
Feb. 11.	Burns Lake, B.C.	Swede.....	Stationman.....	Rock fell on his head, causing a slight fracture of the skull. He was apparently recovering until acute pneumonia developed, causing his death.
1913. Feb. 20.	Aldermere, B.C.	Russian.....	Labourer.....	Killed by fall of earth caused by a premature explosion in a cut.
Feb. 22.	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	Scotch.....	Labourer.....	Died of pleuro-pneumonia in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 23.	Burns Lake, B.C.	Irish.....	Workman.....	Took pneumonia on March 18 and died on March 23 in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 28.	Burns Lake, B.C.	Swede.....	Labourer.....	Struck above eye by small piece of rock when a blast went off on March 21. This caused a fracture of the skull and he became unconscious. Later he took convulsions and died in Burns Lake hospital on March 28.

## V.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.—SPECIAL REPORT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Shortly prior to the fiscal year, the department issued a special report on the course of the prices, wholesale and retail, and the cost of living in Canada during the calendar year 1912. The report in question was the third annual statement of the kind to be published by the department, the first having appeared in 1910, and having been preceded by a comprehensive review covering the years back to 1890. In this original report the department outlined its intention of carrying the investigation into prices forward currently and of issuing periodical analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly review of wholesale prices movements is published in the *Labour Gazette*, together with a table showing the retail prices of some thirty staple commodities as quoted by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in each locality of over 10,000 throughout Canada, while a special review is issued at the close of each calendar year.

### SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on prices is devoted largely to the presentation of wholesale price statistics, covering some 287 articles selected over the whole range of production and consumption in Canada. While the scope and arrangement of the 1912 report was, generally speaking, the same as that of its predecessors, several improvements in statistical method were introduced. The report was also considerably enlarged in the way of including further analysis of the price movements and further details bearing on causes. On this point the report remarks as follows:—

‘Throughout the present report the attempt has been made to increase the amount of information directly bearing on current prices. The first object of the investigation has, of course, been to record and measure the price fluctuations occurring in the more important commodities, and to indicate the general trend of Canadian prices during the year. The mere process of compiling and verifying such a record, however, results in the assembling of data which when properly analysed and qualified adds greatly to the suggestiveness and intelligibility of the prices statistics themselves. The report, in fact, might easily be expanded into a detailed treatment of production and trade in the leading articles, and in this form would undoubtedly meet a felt want. Such a method of treatment, however, is pursued here only to the extent of noting in a more systematic and comprehensive way than previously those conditions which more obviously govern supply and demand or otherwise affect prices in the Canadian markets. The review of the year, for example, given in the introduction and summary part of the report for the various groups and commodities, is considerably fuller than in the previous reports, and is designed not only to furnish the more important statistics explanatory of market conditions, but to suggest further sources of information as to controlling factors in the situation. . . . . Features, also, like the current trend of prices in other countries and the world’s gold production have been relegated to appendixes and given ample treatment.’



## REPORT TABLED.

The report was tabled in the House of Commons on March 28, by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who is reported in the official record of proceedings to have made the following statement:—

“Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to table a special report just issued by my department, which seems to be particularly opportune at the present time. Its subject is the important one of the rise in the cost of living, in which everyone is interested, and naturally so in view of recent developments. This is not the first report on the subject to be published by the department. A report issued in 1910 gave a review of the course of prices in Canada from 1890 up to the preceding year. Since then annual reports have been issued bringing the statistics up to date, the first covering the year 1910, and the second the year 1911. The present report covers the year 1912. I think I may say that it is a much better document than any of its predecessors. During the past year I have very materially strengthened the statistical branch of my department, which is in charge of Mr. Coats; and the result has been a marked increase in the efficiency of its work, as will be seen by comparing the report with its predecessors in the same field. I may add that it is only the precursor of a considerable programme in statistics which the department has mapped out.

‘The report gives a detailed review of the movement of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada during the past year. Altogether, nearly three hundred articles on account of their representative character, have been covered. The movement as a whole has been analyzed from various points of view. For each article a considerable mass of information has been assembled, covering such points as production, demand, trade conditions, etc., etc., facts bearing not only on prices but on the causes of the recent advance. Grains, live stock, meats, dairy products, fish, groceries, textiles, leather, lumber, fuel, house-furnishings and chemicals are only a few of the classes of articles thus covered.

‘The retail prices given in the report are collected from every locality in Canada having over 10,000 inhabitants. There is an appendix to the report which treats of a similar movement in Great Britain, the United States and Australasia, and another appendix in which statistics and other matter illustrative of the effects of gold production on prices have been brought together. I might say that the general result of the inquiry shows that prices went up by probably over six per cent in 1912.

‘For the first six months the advance was due chiefly to short world supply of foodstuffs, on the back of which came a severe winter. There was a recession from this in the summer due to good crop prospects the world over, but in the autumn the rise set in again, being due this time to increases in materials rather than foods, and being indicative of the widespread prosperity of industry which prevailed not only in this country but in Great Britain and the United States.

‘Honourable members may have noticed in the press yesterday that the question of the high cost of living has been actively debated in the Ontario legislature, and that the opinion was expressed that the subject was one that could be more effectively handled by the Dominion Government. My own personal view is that the problem is one that is world-wide in its extent, and that what is really required is an investigation on an international scale. As honourable members know, Mr. Taft, when President of the United States, sent a special message to Congress, now about a year ago, recommending that the United States take the lead in such an inquiry, and that the sum of \$20,000 should be voted by Congress to defray the expense of



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calling a preliminary conference. The project was overwhelmed in the rush of business that accompanies the closing of one presidential regime and the beginning of another, and it has not yet reappeared under the Wilson administration. Until some such inquiry is made the application of the remedies will be difficult. Most of the great staple commodities have their prices fixed in the world markets, and the effect of such a phenomenon as the recent remarkable increase in the gold output can only be observed on a world-wide scale. The present report will supply some very valuable information for the discussion of this question in Canada. It will be ready for general distribution early next week.'

## COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Summing up the results of the price movement of 1912, the report in its opening paragraph states:—

High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labour, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation. These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.

Where this brings the general price level as compared with previous years may be seen at a glance from the diagram published as frontispiece to this report,\* which illustrates the movement of wholesale prices in Canada from year to year for the past twenty-three years, i. e., from 1890 up to the present, the period covered by the Department's investigation. For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary probably to go back to the first quarter of the decade 1870-9, when the level was very high both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912. Within the period for which definite information has been collected, (1890-1912), it may be repeated, at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save perhaps in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12. From 1890 to 1897, the movement, as the diagram shows, was consistently downward, since when, as has been many times pointed out, the tendency has been very rapidly upward, with interruption of a serious nature only in 1907-8,—the whole constituting the movement which has been the subject of such incessant and general discussion in recent years as the "high cost of living." The past year accordingly appears, speaking broadly, as a further and

\* Reproduced on p 65.

still longer step in this upward progress. Just how high is the point now reached may be gathered from the statement that a simple average of the prices of the articles covered in the department's investigation shows the general level to be approximately 46 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1897, while if allowance be made for the greater importance of certain groups of articles in trade the rise approaches 60 per cent.

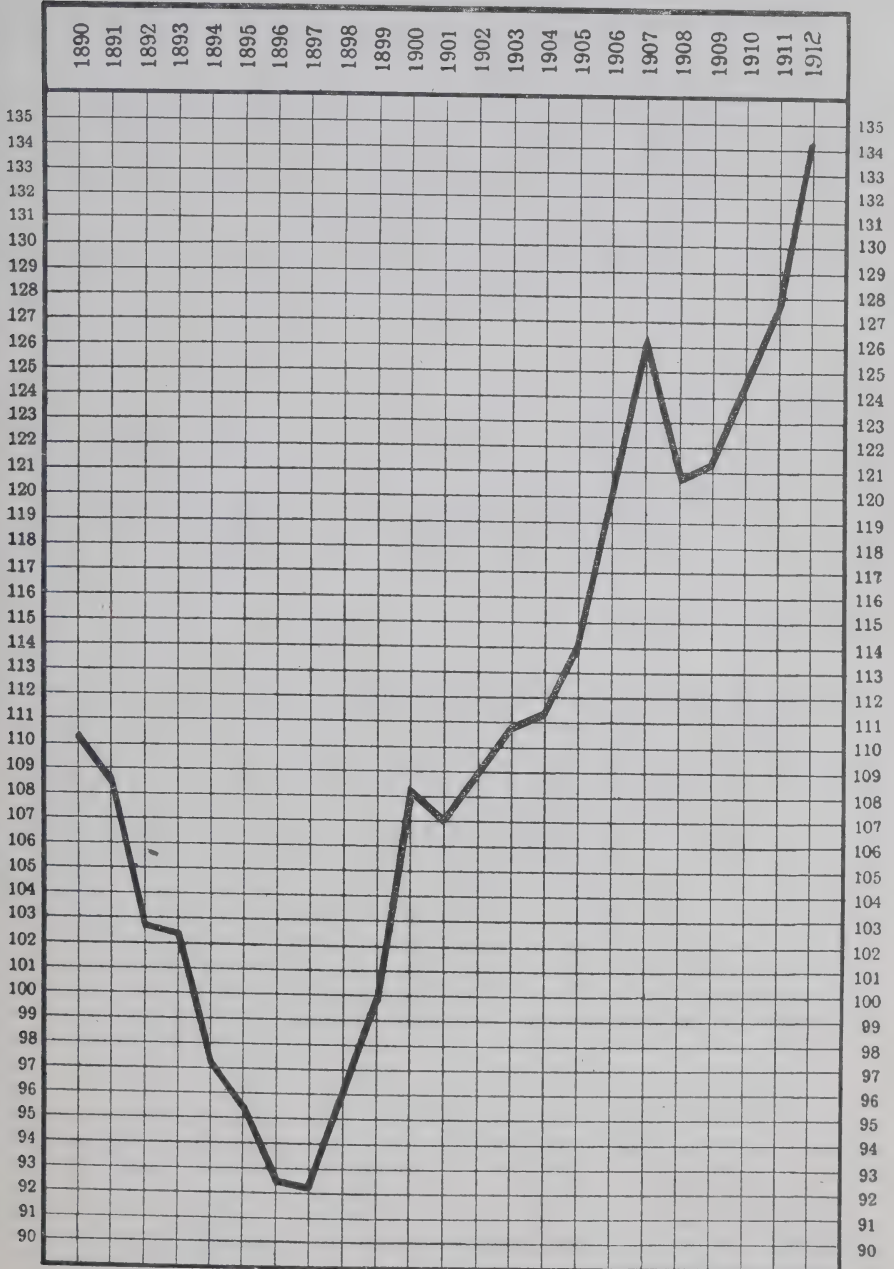
The effect of an advance like that of the past year, especially as coming on the top of nearly a decade and a half of mounting prices, and with the prospect of continuance, is necessarily far-reaching. The rise in the cost of living has struck at the standard of comfort, often with serious results to many whose incomes have not similarly advanced, while business in many instances, notwithstanding a widespread prosperity, has been unsettled if not embarrassed by the unstable condition of values. As the situation is practically world-wide in its application, the agitation to which it has given rise has taken on various forms. In Europe the general social unrest was marked by bread riots in Austria, by meat riots in Germany, and by similar demonstrations in France and Italy. Tokio, in Japan, and Buenos Ayres, in Argentina, were likewise the scene of popular outbreaks. In Great Britain the strikes of labour for higher wages were on a scale unparalleled. In the United States, an interesting development significant of the region in which the embarrassment is chiefly felt, was the formation of housekeepers' leagues in several cities aiming to force down the price of eggs and meat. In Canada the movement for higher wages has been more active than in any year since 1907 or 1903, these being the two previous periods in which adjustments to the altered price conditions prevailing since the opening of the century were most extensively made; at the same time public meetings have been held for the discussion of the question of the increasing cost of living, resolutions have been passed by various public bodies, investigations have been held by boards of trade, etc., (reforms in distribution being the demands commonly made), and widespread complaints have been received from public institutions unable to cope with the increasing expenditures entailed by the higher prices. Everywhere, as already remarked, there has been continuous discussion as to the causes of the changed conditions and of the remedies available. Especially among economists has the year been fruitful of new views and theories. Governments have shown increased energy in prosecuting inquiries and in publishing data, as for example in Australia and New Zealand, in both of which countries systematic records were for the first time begun in 1912, based in each case on comprehensive investigations into existing and past conditions. Most interesting of all perhaps was the action of the President of the United States in advising in a special message to Congress the calling of an international conference to discuss the whole subject. These and many similar incidents lend increased significance to an analysis, in whatever field, of the price movement of 1912.

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COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-THREE  
YEARS 1890-1912 (INCLUSIVE.)

Number of Commodities: 272.

Average Prices, 1890-99=100.





## ANALYSIS OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT, 1912.

In proceeding to review in more detail the conditions above outlined, the report is divided into two main sections: (a) A summary review of the general movement within the year, with analysis from various points of view explanatory of the aggregate monthly fluctuations and of those of the year as a whole; (b) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation (272 series of quotations), with statistical or other information as to production, demand, trade conditions, etc., in each—the articles being arranged, as in the previous reports of this series, in thirteen main groups, with a summary for each group and important sub-group.

*Prices by Months.*

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1912 may be noted most conveniently from the diagram on the following page, which shows the movement from month to month of some 272 articles. The report states:

‘It will be seen that the year from this standpoint falls into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the line again turned abruptly upward, regained the loss of the previous three months, and ended at the highest point of the year. The index number, which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7 and by December it had remounted to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.

‘Conditions specially noteworthy in Canada, though not in general peculiar to this country, which were regarded as factors in the very pronounced rise indicated by these figures were: (1) the comparative world crop failure of 1911, which raised the price of farm and food products; (2) the exceptionally severe winter of 1911–12, which intensified the effect of (1); and (3) the industrial and trade expansion which set in as the year advanced. The last was a feature in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada. In the latter, however, it was particularly comprehensive in character, being stimulated in the earlier stages by the prospect of good agricultural yields and later by the realization of this prospect, and evidenced by such incidents as the heaviest immigration movement on record; the passing for the first time of the billion dollar mark by Canadian foreign trade; a record domestic trade, especially at the ‘holiday’ season; buoyant public revenues; an unprecedentedly active year in railway construction, public improvements and general building; and exceptionally heavy mining and manufacturing outputs. At the same time financial conditions remained favourable, except for some tightening of money at the close of the year, general credits showing a considerable expansion. That the year of a presidential election in the United States passed with a minimum of derangement to business—a disturbance usually communicated in a degree to Canada—may be noted in passing. A more general feature to which importance is attached by some was that the world’s annual production of gold again showed a heavy increase, standing at the highest point in history. In proceeding to describe more fully how the price movement reacted to these and other conditions, attention may be directed to the table at the bottom of this page, which sets forth the department’s index numbers by groups of commodities from month to month throughout 1912 and thus enables the interaction of the various tendencies to be noted in detail.’



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TABLE showing Index Numbers by groups of commodities from month to month, 1912.

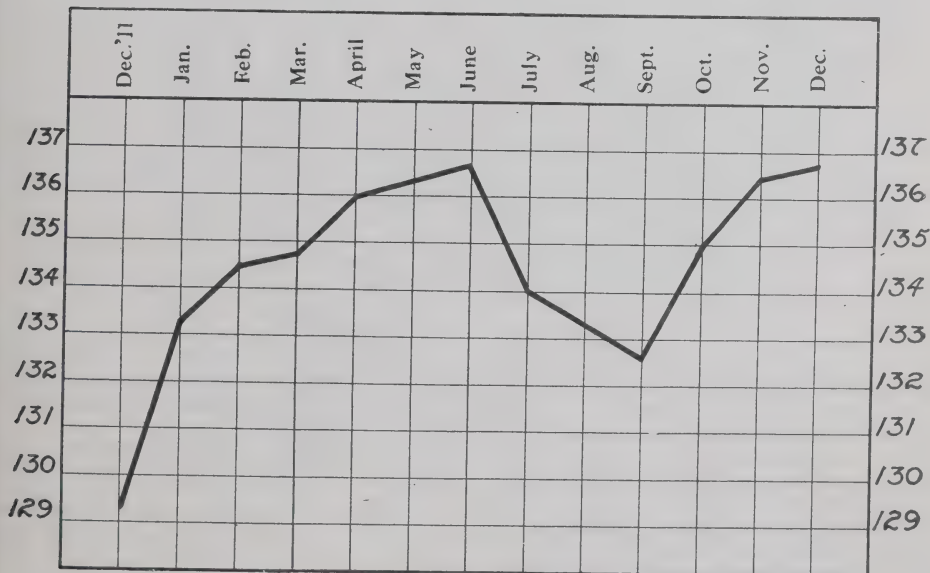
Average prices, 1890-99=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder.....	168.5	173.2	175.4	178.5	187.3	189.7	171.9	159.3	158.4	152.8	151.0	144.8	167.3
II. Animals and meats.....	144.6	150.8	153.5	161.2	169.5	172.9	168.8	162.0	162.4	162.0	160.7	162.2	160.8
III. Dairy products.....	176.3	186.6	167.8	159.5	141.0	138.2	139.5	144.0	147.8	159.9	173.0	174.0	158.9
IV. Fish.....	159.4	140.6	163.0	163.2	154.0	152.0	143.5	146.7	154.2	156.2	164.6	163.7	155.7
V. Other foods—													
(a) Fruits & vegetables	149.9	158.2	161.2	164.4	169.6	138.1	135.1	135.1	119.8	121.8	124.2	128.0	134.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	118.3	117.9	118.7	119.2	120.0	119.2	118.6	118.5	118.1	117.9	117.1	115.7	118.3
VI. Textiles.....	114.7	116.9	118.9	120.3	119.4	119.5	119.7	121.9	121.3	123.0	125.9	126.8	120.7
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	143.8	142.7	142.1	145.4	146.8	154.0	155.0	154.8	157.6	158.2	163.5	165.3	152.4
VIII. Metals and implements													
(a) Metals.....	113.2	112.8	112.8	113.6	115.4	116.1	117.8	117.9	118.8	123.7	124.2	123.1	117.4
(b) Implements.....	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.1	104.7
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	106.0	107.4	108.0	111.1	111.6	110.2	113.0	113.7	112.8	114.6	125.6	125.6	113.3
X. Building Materials—													
(a) Lumber.....	165.0	164.5	165.4	164.3	165.1	166.4	166.9	166.9	167.0	167.2	169.5	170.9	166.5
(b) Miscellaneous.....	102.6	102.9	102.9	103.6	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.9	105.9	110.3	109.8	112.9	105.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass..	148.4	146.9	145.9	164.6	147.2	150.7	152.3	153.0	151.0	148.9	146.6	146.1	148.6
XI. House furnishings.....	112.4	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	116.1	116.1	117.0	118.1	118.1	118.1	114.5
XII. Drugs and chemicals...	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.7	116.8	116.7	117.6	117.2	117.2	115.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs.....	290.6	299.2	286.6	286.6	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	266.1	358.0	358.0	358.0	297.3
(b) Liquors & tobaccos	167.7	170.4	167.7	167.7	162.4	162.4	153.4	153.4	151.1	136.1	135.0	135.0	155.2
(c) Sundries.....	100.2	100.7	101.2	103.1	102.3	101.5	101.9	105.1	107.0	110.5	110.2	109.5	104.3
All commodities.....	133.1	134.7	134.8	136.0	136.3	136.6	134.1	133.3	132.7	135.0	136.6	136.8	134.4

## THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1912.

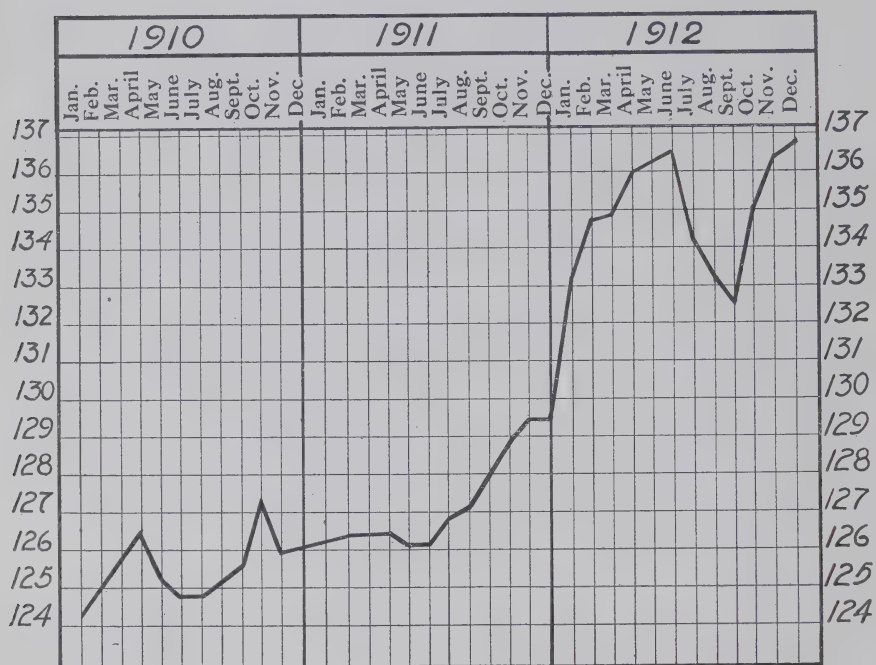
Number of Commodities: 272.

Average Prices, 1890-9=100.



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

(Prices 1890-9=100.)



The report then takes up the several periods above mentioned and analyses them in detail from month to month.

#### RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

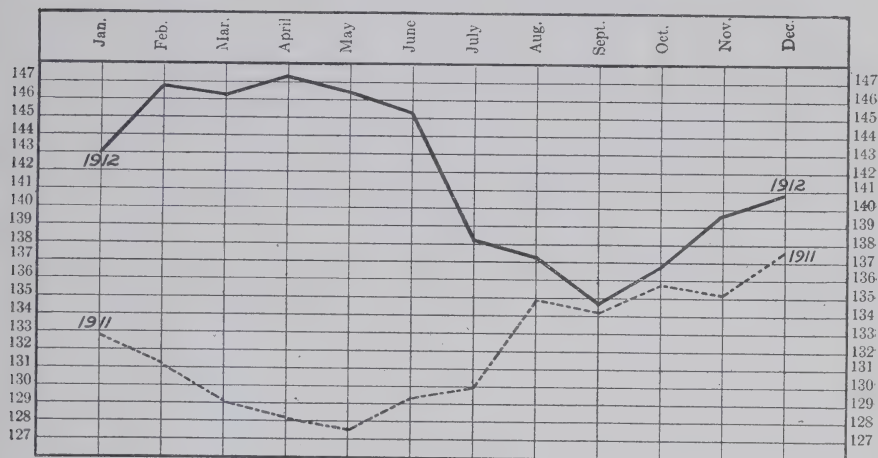
'With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911 and 1912 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e. g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the accompanying diagram has been prepared.

'The placing of the two lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the two years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that in the closing months of the two periods conditions were not so widely dissimilar as in the winter, spring and summer, though the level in 1912 still remains distinctly higher.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,\* 1911 AND 1912; INCLUDING MEATS, FISH, DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BREADSTUFFS, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, CONDIMENTS, ETC.

\*(Average Prices, 1890-9=100.)



\*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

*'Retail Prices.*—The above statements are, of course, based entirely on wholesale prices. From a cost of living standpoint a better criterion is afforded by retail prices—those paid for small quantities to the ultimate middleman—of articles entering largely into domestic consumption. Since the beginning of 1910, the department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, reported in this way to the department have been arranged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that the general trend of retail prices was strongly upward in 1912. The most satisfactory way of estimating the

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total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget\* in the terms of the averages prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind is as follows:—

‘Typical Weekly Expenditures on Staple Foods, Fuel, Lighting and Rentals  
for a family of five; Income \$800.00 per year; 1910-12.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Cost, 1910	Cost, 1911	Cost 1912
		c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lb.	36.8	39.8	41.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 “	25.4	26.6	28.0
Veal, forequarter.....	1 “	12.2	13.1	14.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarter.....	1 “	15.8	16.8	17.9
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 “	17.8	17.4	17.5
Pork, salt.....	2 “	34.4	32.4	33.0
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 “	23.5	22.9	23.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 “	39.8	36.0	36.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	30.8	32.1	33.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 “	28.3	27.2	30.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	44.4	46.8	49.8
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lb.	52.4	53.4	59.2
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 “	31.1	32.0	34.8
Cheese, Canadian old.....	1 “	17.5	18.6	21.0
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 “	17.0	17.5	19.6
Bread, plain white.....	15 “	64.1	64.5	61.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 “	32.0	33.0	33.0
Rolled oats.....	5 “	21.5	21.5	22.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 “	10.4	10.6	11.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 “	10.0	10.6	11.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 “	11.8	13.0	13.6
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 “	11.8	12.1	13.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 “	24.0	24.0	26.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 “	10.8	10.8	12.0
Tea, black.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ “	6.2	6.2	7.5
Tea, green.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ “	7.5	7.5	7.5
Coffee.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ “	8.7	8.7	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	28.2	47.1	51.6
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ pt.	.7	.7	.8
All foods.....		\$6.749	\$7.009	\$7.407
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ ton.	39.7	41.0	51.1
Coal, bituminous.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ “	34.4	35.5	36.7
Wood, hard, best.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ cord	41.2	43.0	42.1
Wood, soft.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ “	25.5	30.7	30.1
Coal oil.....	1 gall.	24.3	23.2	22.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.651	\$1.734	\$1.827
Rent.....		\$3.810	\$4.120	\$4.372
Grand total.....		\$12.241	\$12.894	\$13.638

\*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

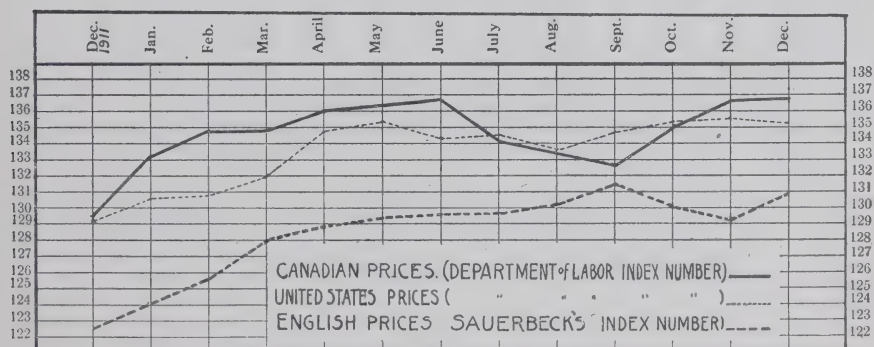
'It will be seen that a weekly budget which would have cost \$12.24 in 1910, cost \$12.89 in 1911, and \$13.63 in 1912. The increase in 1911 over 1910 was 6.1 per cent, and in 1912 over 1911, 5.8 per cent, amounting to 63 cents in 1911 and to 74 cents in 1912.

## PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

'In view of the world-wide nature of the recent rise in prices, it is of interest to note the current movement in other countries, and especially in Great Britain and the United States, the two with which the external trade relations of Canada are most closely associated. A table is given in the report to enable such a comparison to be conveniently made, but fuller information is contained in Appendix C, where annual statements by the British Board of Trade, the London *Economist*, and Mr. A. Sauerbeck on British prices will be found, together with the index numbers of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, *Bradstreet's*, and Gibson, for the United States. An addendum on the recent course of prices in Australia and New Zealand, whose conditions as sister colonies within the Empire are of significance and interest to Canada, will also be found in the same Appendix. The accompanying diagrams enable conditions in this regard in Great Britain, the United States and Canada to be noted at a glance.

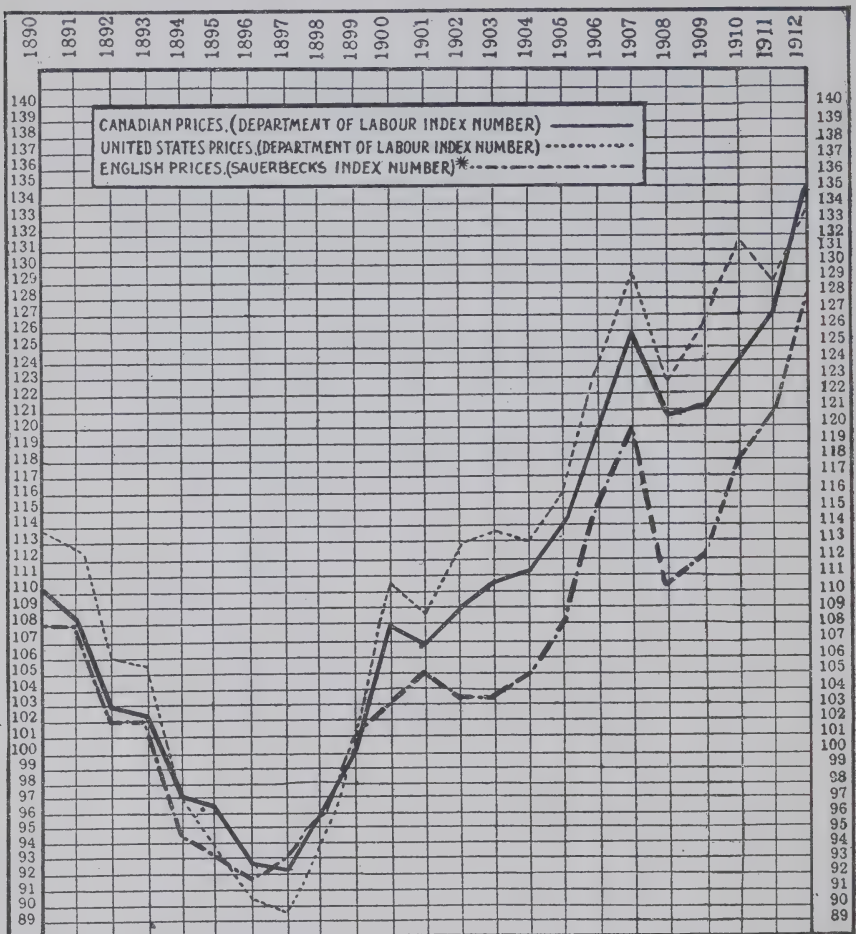
'THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES  
BY MONTHS DURING 1912.

'(Average Prices, 1890-9=100.)



'COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1912 (INCLUSIVE.)

(Prices 1890-9=100.)



*Note.*—This chart is not to be regarded as showing more than the general similarity of price tendencies in the three countries. The United States line is based on 257 commodities, Sauerbeck's on 45, and the Canadian on 230 for the twenty years 1890-1909, and 272 for the three years 1910-1912. Moreover, the recalculations of the Sauerbeck index number is on the basis of the average of the original index numbers for the period 1890-1899, not on that of the averages of the prices of the commodities—a method thought sufficient for the present purpose.

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

*'Grains and Fodder.*—It will be remembered that grain and fodder prices rose rapidly and almost continuously throughout 1911, the advance being especially pronounced in the autumn months. This tendency continued with unabated force in 1912 up to the month of June. The department's index number, covering fifteen commodities, which was 134.0 in January, 1911, and 145.0 in June, 1911, stood at 160.3 in December. This had risen by June,

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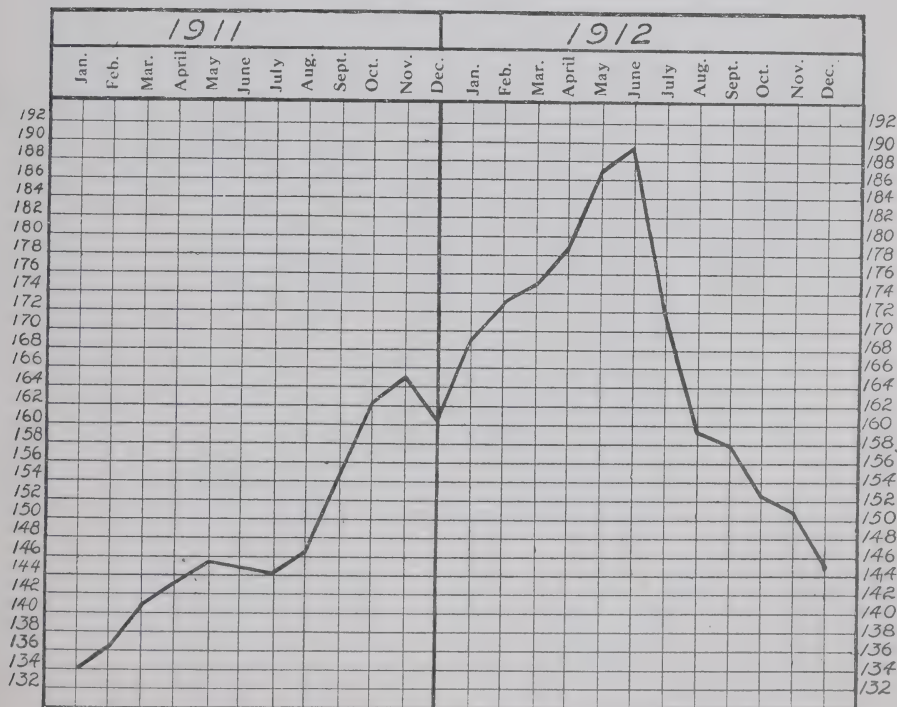
1912, to 189.7. A decline thereafter set in, which became rapid in the early autumn, the number for December being 144.8. The average for the year 1912, nevertheless, was 167.3, compared with 148.4 in 1911.

'The reason commonly alleged for the 1912 rise was the prevailing diminution in the 1911 world crop of cereals (accentuated in the case of Canada by a considerable falling off in the quality). To this may be added the fact that the exceptional severity of the winter of 1911-12 increased the demand for feed of all kinds, the fodder crops of 1911 having been especially light. The 1912 world yield on the other hand showed not only a considerable increase in quantity but a marked improvement in the quality of the Canadian product, and its appearance on the market caused an immediate weakening of prices. Though the spring was late, and the summer months unusually wet, harvesting, especially in western Canada, proceeded on the whole under fair conditions.

## 'RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911 AND 1912.

'Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley No. 2, Ontario; Bran Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-9=100.)

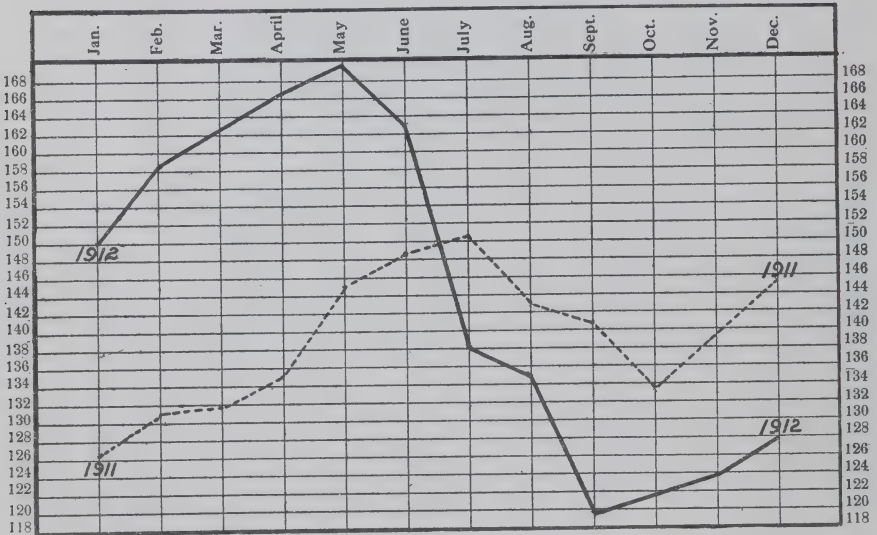


*'Animals and Meats.*—Judging by the seventeen products included in the department's inquiry under this heading, prices rose in 1912 to within a narrow margin of the highest previously recorded. In 1910 the department's index number for the group was 163·6, this being the highest by a considerable interval in any year since 1890. Last year the index number stood at 160·8, having dropped to 146·6 in 1911. Feed scarcity, a decrease in the number of animals offering, the exceptionally severe winter, and the prevailing active demand, were the causes commonly cited for the high prices of 1912. The lead in the upward movement was taken in 1912 by cattle and cattle products, before recorded, whereas hog products, though very high, did not quite attain the record figures of 1910.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1911 AND 1912.‡

'Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges. Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins, Sultanas. Fresh Vegetables: Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes. Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

'(Average Price 1890-9=100.)



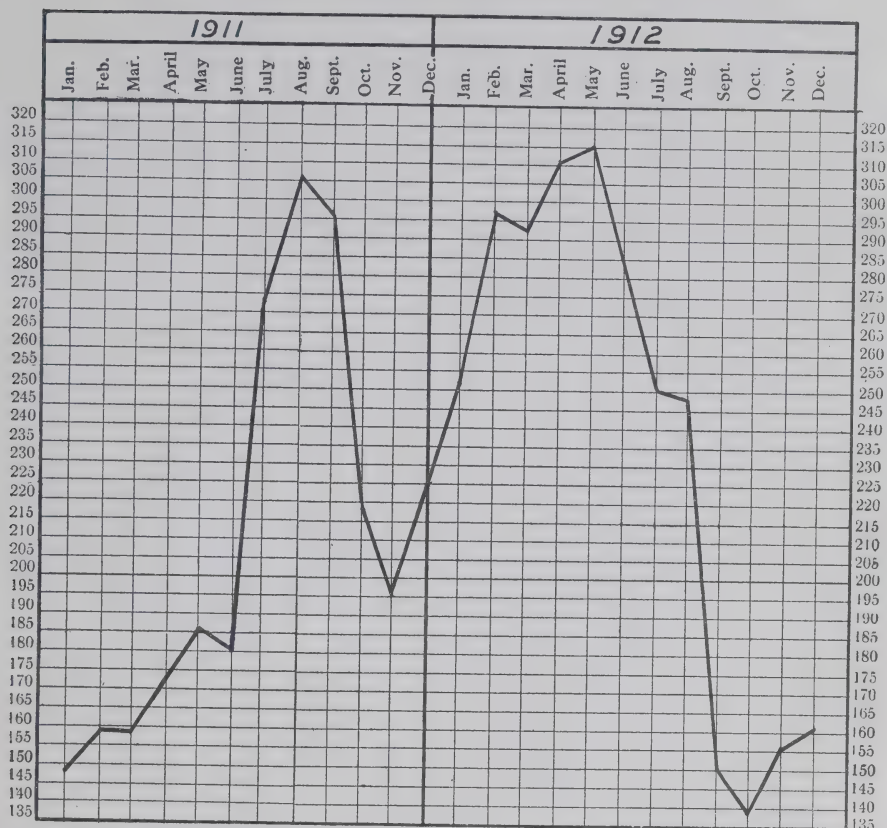
‡Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of fruits and vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1912 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1911 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.



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## 'RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, 1911 AND 1912.

'Average Wholesale Prices at Montreal and Toronto, 1890-9=100.)



Note that horizontal lines are five index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price line by five times. The including of two years in the diagram, however, restores this to the extent of one-half. Altogether the line on the basis usually employed in these group charts would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as steep as is shown above.

*'Dairy Products.*—Dairy products were never so high priced in Canada as in the year just passed. The department's index number covering three grades of butter, three of milk, two of eggs, and one of cheese, stood at 159.0 compared with 136.2 in 1911 and 135.7 in 1910, the last being the highest point previously reached. In no other group of Canadian farm products were the feed scarcity of 1911 and the enhanced demand of 1912 so far reaching in their effects.

*'Fish.*—Fish prices from a consumer's standpoint underwent a considerable advance in 1912, the department's price percentage, which covers ten products, having moved up to 155.7 from 143.6 in 1911. The most important advance was in canned salmon, though lobsters were no less strongly upward. Fresh halibut was also considerably higher. A feature of the year not reflected to any extent in the Canadian home market was the decline in the price paid to Nova Scotia fishermen for dry codfish shipped chiefly to the West Indies. Where the price of this product touched \$7 per quintal in 1911—the highest figure recorded by the department—about the highest price paid in 1912 was \$6.35.

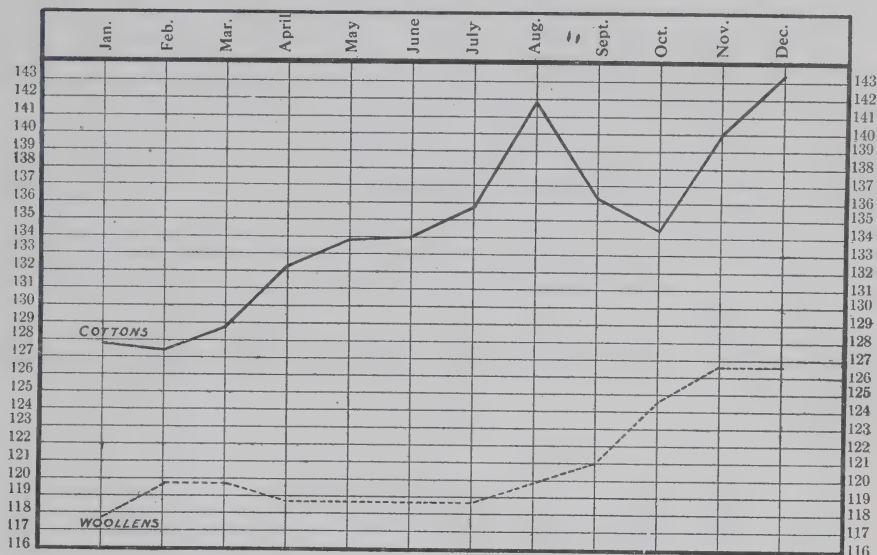


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## 'RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1912.

'Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted woollen underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

'(Prices 1890-9=100.)



\*The statistics of Prices of Cottons in Part I have been enlarged by the addition of a table giving monthly quotations of fourteen lines of coloured fabrics—cottonade, denims, shirtings, gingham, etc.

'*Metals and Implements.*—Metals were on the whole strongly upward in price during 1912. The department's index number, which measures the fluctuations of 24 commodities, stood at 113.2 in January and at 123.1 in December. For the year the average was 117.4, compared with 103.8 in 1911. Pig iron, copper, lead, silver, spelter and tin all developed tendencies of a striking character, rendering the year perhaps the most remarkable in the general market for metals for some time past.

'The ten articles included under this heading in the department's review have on the whole shown little change during the past year. Anvils, crowbars, grindstones, horseshoes, carpenters' mallets, bench wood screws, soldering irons, and viseshave, in the lines for which quotations were secured, remained unchanged. The price of axes strengthened in the closing month of the year; coil chain, after weakening in the spring, recovered and advanced slightly during the autumn, and was strong during December. Of tools generally it may be said that they have improved in finish and quality during recent years without corresponding changes in prices. In the closing months of 1912, however, some advances occurred. Hammers, spades and shovels, and harvesters' tools furnish examples. Scarcity of iron was complained of by manufacturers and the high prices resulting were cited as a cause of the advance in the finished product.

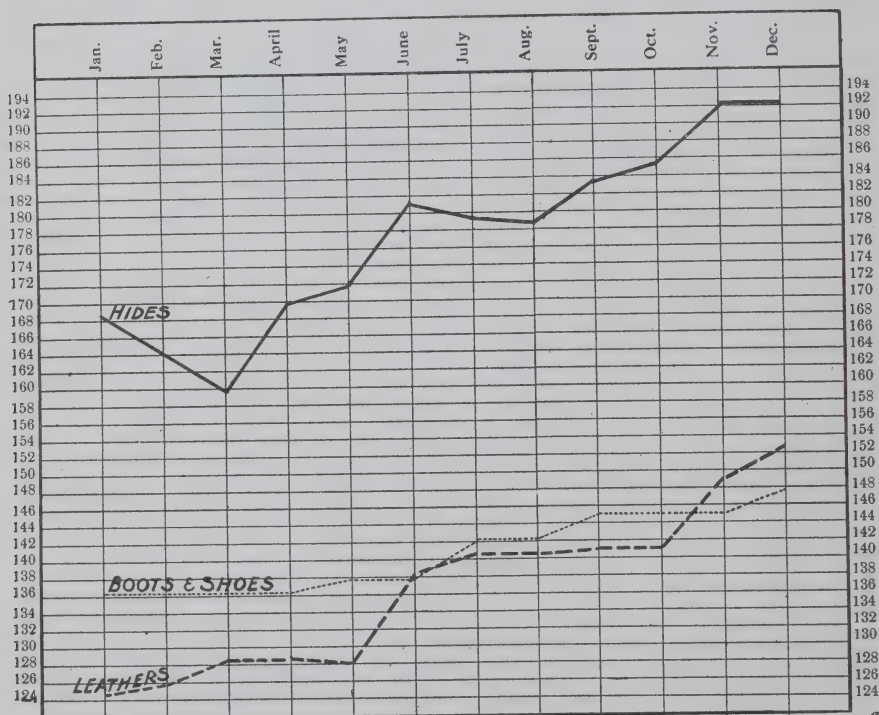


*'Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes.*—It will be remembered that during 1910 and 1911, notwithstanding several considerable fluctuations in hides, leathers and boots and shoes remained fairly stable. During the past year these conditions have been succeeded by a rapid movement to unprecedentedly high levels on the part of hides, which has drawn the manufactured products strongly in its wake. The index number for the entire group, which was 135.4 in 1910, and 139.6 in 1911, now stands at 152.4.'

**'RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.**

'Commodities included; 'No. 1 Inspected Cows' and 'Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides No. 1; No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average price 1890-9=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

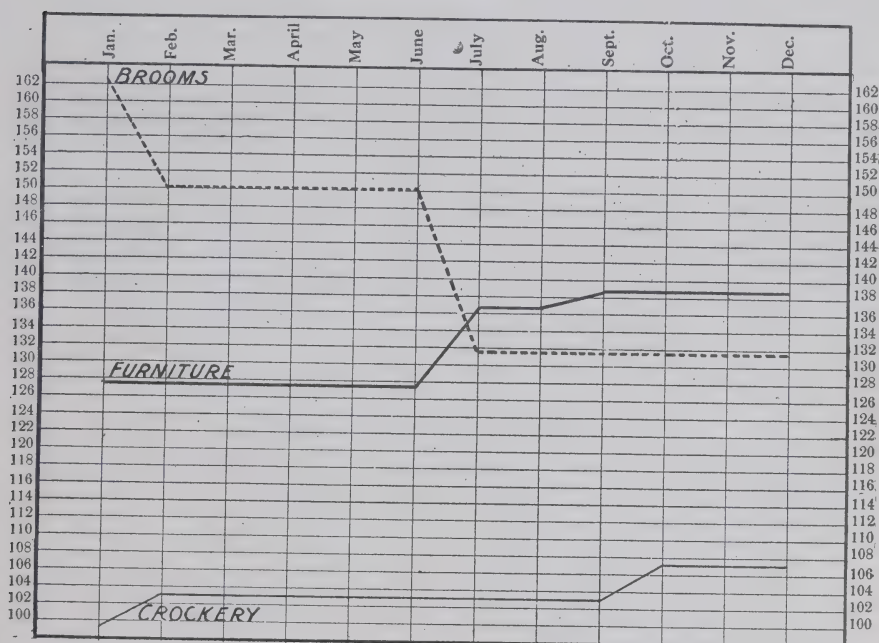


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Fuel and Lighting.*—The abnormally high price of Connellsville coke, with advances in Pennsylvania anthracite and in gasoline, sent the level of this group of ten commodities rapidly upward in 1912. The index number which was 106.0 in January, was 125.6 in December, while the average for the year was 113.3 compared with 100.5 in 1911. If Connellsville coke, which is quoted f.o.b. ovens, were omitted from the list the index number for 1912 would be 109.4; by inserting it on the basis of Toronto quotations instead of at producers' prices the number obtained is 109.7.

## 'RELATIVE PRICES OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND BROOMS, 1912.

'(Average Price 1890-9=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines on this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price lines by one-half.

*Building Materials.*—The lumber market, speaking generally, was firm throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The department's index number, which covers fourteen lines, rose from 165.0 in January to 170.9 in December. The average of 166.5 for the year as a whole compares with 165.5 in 1911. This brings the general level of prices back to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. The demand for lumber for construction purposes was probably never so large as in the year just past.

The twenty articles included under this heading reflect, from a price standpoint, in many cases the raw materials previously dealt with. The very active building year, and the high price of fuel and iron, with increasing labour costs, were probably the leading factors in the rise from 102 to 112.9 which the index number shows as between January and December.

The phenomenally active building year caused a heavy demand for paints of all kinds. This gave a very firm undertone to the whole market. The pronounced decline in linseed oil prices, however, and a somewhat smaller falling

off in the price of turpentine, kept the general level down, notwithstanding an increase of over 20% in the price of white lead and a marked advance in window glass. Favourable weather enables the painting season to be unusually prolonged. Paint manufacturers had a very busy year, many working overtime to keep up with orders.'

*'Drugs and Chemicals.*—The record of the department, which covers sixteen important commodities under this heading, shows an advance, the index number for the group having gone up from 112.1 in 1911 to 115.5 in 1912. The chief increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, quinine, and opium. Methylated spirits, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, indigo, muriatic acid, soda ash, and sulphuric acid remained fairly steady. Borax (powdered) went down in price.

### 'Appendixes.

'As above stated, special features of the report are the appendixes. One of these deals with retail prices and shows some interesting averages for every locality in Canada having 10,000 inhabitants and over. The appendix on prices in other countries quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, The Economist, the United States Bureau of Labour, Bradstreet, and the Statistical Offices of Australia and New Zealand. An appendix on gold production and prices assembles the statistics of the production and consumption of the precious metals in the various civilized countries from the discovery of America up to the present day.'

## VI.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1912, and containing 160 pages, was issued in May, 1913. This report follows closely on the lines of its predecessor, that for 1911, containing, however, some additional features, and giving generally a review of the varied activities of the trades union movement and of the trend of events in Canada on matters relating to labour organization. There are in all, the report shows, 148 international trades union organizations operating in North America, 99 of which have under their jurisdiction one or more local branches in Canada. Some attention is given to new movements in labour organization, described respectively as "industrial unionism" and "syndicalism", which have figured during the year. The first-named, which has been endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, looks to the closer federation or actual consolidation of all craft unions. Syndicalism, represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, and which has already figured in extensive industrial struggles in Canada, is opposed to old-line trades unionism, and is described as 'frankly revolutionary' in character, a statement which is supported by an extract from the preamble of the I.W.W. constitution. In addition to the statistics given, the report contains a complete list of all known international central bodies, together with the name and address of the secretary; also federations of local unions, district councils, trades and labour councils, and local unions, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries for the year 1913.

## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1912.

The tables submitted in the report show that there are 136,389 wage earners in Canada who are members of international organizations. These are contained in 1,638 local branches. This is an increase of 107 'locals' and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian central organizations (not international) there are 217 local branches with a total reported membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year; and in addition there are 28 independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the figure of 160,120 the total membership reported in the 1,883 local branches and independent trades union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies. An analysis of the relative strength of organized labour and the number of wage earners in Canada, which is placed at 1,300,000 reveals the fact that a large majority of unskilled labour, approximately 88 per cent of the whole, remains untouched by organizations. It is, however, pointed out that the total of 160,120 union members in Canada no doubt represents the majority of effective skilled craftsmen in the country.

## INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

The following table, taken from the chapter giving statistics concerning unions and membership, shows (1) international organizations having Canadian locals, (2) number of locals in Canada and elsewhere, (3) membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) branches of Canadian organizations, with membership:—

International Unions.	No. of Unions.		MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	b21	b565		
Asbestos Workers, International Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	31	60	2,140
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	88	174	20,777
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	32	634	1,289	30,061
*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	59	878	8,520	71,480
Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	46	300	1,700
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	15	250	650	15,350
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.....	18	338	1,212	15,057
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	13	116	500	11,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	138	2,246	31,143
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....	20	534	1,250	54,440
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	8	91	400	11,600
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	3			
Brushmakers, International Union.....	1	5	12	208
*Building Labourers, International Protective Union of America.....	3	107	400	6,500
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	1	21	34	966
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	80	1,760	8,978	198,147
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	49	983	4,430	75,326
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International.....	2	285		
*Car Workers, International Association of.....	3	130	60	9,940
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	5	94	300	8,700
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	22	466	2,852	47,148
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	2			
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	1	23	100	3,900
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	4	48	800	3,500
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	23	366	2,461	19,539
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	8	193	250	21,250
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	13	c750	927	c120,542
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....	12	240		
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	31	27	2,403
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	2			
*Fitters and Helpers of America, Inter. Assn. of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	119	95	11,005
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	5	60	950	5,050
Garment Workers of America, United.....	16	241	4,035	49,997
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	7	79		
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	109	185	8,634
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	95	400	9,600
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	4	27	170	1,330
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	20	21	1,339
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	9	177	320	15,050
Hatters of North America, United.....	1	21	25	9,975
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	15	201	2,000	20,000
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	5	273	170	5,030
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	23	508	1,523	46,379
*Industrial Workers of the World.....	12	210	5,000	35,000
*Knights of Labour.....	1			
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	14	195	470	59,665
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2	45	40	2,600
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of.....	2	70	40	1,960
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	2	25	146	2,697
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	19	450	1,004	20,996
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	77	735	4,100	67,837
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	83	741	6,379	78,913
Machinists, International Association of.....	58	722	4,523	60,477
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	130	248	8,756	11,894
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	7	50	550	4,450



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International Unions.	No. of UNIONS.		MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
*Maritime Builders' Federation, Pacific Coast.....	2	15	75	925
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N.A.....	8	125	377	9,623
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet...	16	410	1,150	15,350
Mine Workers of America, United.....	33	2,370	5,631	381,334
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	268	5,947	55,000
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	34	401	3,000	47,000
Musicians, American Federation of.....	30	590	3,660	60,652
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	39	924	2,659	73,497
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	6	78	271	7,639
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	7	63	451	6,503
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	61	176	4,024
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	6	66	215	3,285
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	27		
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.....	1	8	50	1,215
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	19	305	1,989	18,065
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of.....	39	553	1,100	28,900
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	64	109	6,316
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	19	301	800	24,200
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the U.S. and Canada, Inter. Bro.....	1	40	20	3,480
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	7	62	482	4,518
*Railway Conductors, Order of.....	52	549	2,399	45,785
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	19	103		43,000
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	58	493	3,332	26,187
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric.....	12	163	4,928	70,072
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	77	785	8,997	116,007
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	34	66	844
Saw Smiths' National Union.....	4			
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	81	500	15,500
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1	21	29	671
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	7	29		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	12			
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	6	106	134	4,176
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	31	200	2,000	6,500
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	4	47	59	1,291
Spinners' International Union.....	6	190	139	9,020
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	1	25	35	2,465
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Inter. Brotherhood.....	32	299	1,000	11,000
Textile Workers of America, United.....	7	448	323	44,305
Tile Layers and Helpers' International, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	2	148	60	15,940
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	7	48	205	2,295
Typographical Union, International.....	3	30	199	3,320
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America.....	44	656	4,645	55,058
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	1	20	43	1,214
Totals.....	4			
Totals.....	1,638	26,948	136,389	2,539,371

(a). Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(b). Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30th, 1912, 112 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 20,964 locals, as well as five departments, 200 local department councils, 41 State branches, 560 city centrals, and 590 locals trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,508 charters for 22,472 organizations, representing a membership of 1,841,263.

(c). These figures are for December 31st, 1911. Membership for 1912 not available at time of going to press.

\*Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Canadian Organizations.	Unions.	Members- ship.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	\$1,056	66,128
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	†48	5,940
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	609
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	15	643
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	46	3,500
Canadian Granite Cutters and Quarry Workers' Union.....	3	140
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	39	1,551
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	5	724
Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.....	26	722
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	23	5,000

†Includes charters issued to 43 trades and labour councils, 2 provincial federations of labour and 16 federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 995 trades unions, 849 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 146 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 66,128.

‡The Canadian Granite Cutters' Union and the Provincial Workmen's Association with a combined membership of 5,140 are affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, as well as a number of local unions and three trades and labor councils, but complete particulars as to exact membership not received.

#### EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

The report shows that there are in all 1,883 local unions in Canada. Of these, 1,638 are international locals, 680 of which are in the province of Ontario, 230 in British Columbia, 194 in Quebec, 144 in Alberta, 130 in Manitoba, 106 in Saskatchewan, 72 in each Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 3 in Prince Edward Island. There are 217 trades union locals of a non-international character, chartered by Canadian central bodies, divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 67; Nova Scotia, 64; Quebec, 32; British Columbia, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 7 each; and Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the remaining 28 unaffiliated or independent bodies, Quebec has 15; Ontario, 5; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 3 each; Alberta and Nova Scotia, 1 each.

#### UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The report also gives the name of every locality in Canada in which one or more union branches exist, together with the number of unions reporting membership and the number of members reported as belonging to the 'locals.' Of the 1,883 'locals' recorded, 1,051 furnished definite information as to officers and membership, the membership thus reported being 121,737. About 500 locals supplied the names of their officers; the remainder forwarded no information. The following table in the report gives the names of 22 cities which include 979 of the 1,883 local unions in the Dominion, the list not extending to cities having 20 locals or fewer.

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	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Toronto.....	120	78	16,415
Montreal.....	107	59	15,562
Winnipeg.....	82	50	7,518
Vancouver.....	80	39	8,011
Hamilton.....	50	33	3,166
Ottawa.....	50	32	2,765
Victoria.....	46	30	3,287
Calgary.....	42	24	3,281
Quebec.....	41	20	4,419
Edmonton.....	40	24	2,729
London.....	38	27	2,350
Fort William.....	32	16	983
St. John, N.B.....	28	18	2,687
St. Thomas.....	28	15	1,324
Saskatoon.....	28	14	991
Lethbridge.....	27	14	1,096
Halifax.....	25	11	1,387
Port Arthur.....	25	12	633
Brandon.....	24	17	1,118
Nelson.....	23	16	1,028
Moose Jaw.....	22	15	1,429
Windsor.....	21	14	880
Total.....	979	578	83,059

The cities included in the above list furnished also more than one-half of the locals which reported their membership, and contain over fifty-one per cent of the entire trades union membership in the Dominion.

## TRADES UNIONS OF THE WORLD.

An interesting statement contained in the report shows the relative standing in trades unionism of the chief industrial nations, with figures indicating the percentage of trades union membership to population in the case of each country as follows:—

Country.	Union membership.	Population.	Percentage of Union Member- ship to total Population.
Great Britain.....	3,010,346	45,365,599	6.066
France.....	1,029,238	39,601,509	2.025
Belgium.....	92,735	7,516,730	1.012
The Netherlands.....	153,689	5,945,155	2.025
Denmark.....	128,224	2,757,076	2.025
Sweden.....	116,500	5,521,943	4.046
Norway.....	53,830	2,391,782	2.021
Finland.....	19,640	3,120,264	2.022
Germany.....	3,061,002	64,903,423	4.047
Austria.....	496,263	28,321,088	1.017
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	5,587	1,898,044	.002
Croatia-Slavonia.....	8,504	2,416,300	.003
Hungary.....	95,180	20,840,678	.004
Servia.....	8,337	2,911,701	.002
Roumania.....	6,000	6,966,000	.0008
Switzerland.....	78,119	3,741,971	.02
Italy.....	709,943	34,687,000	.02
Spain.....	80,000	19,588,688	.004
United States.....	2,282,361	91,972,266	2.481
Canada.....	160,120	7,204,527	2.02

According to the foregoing table Germany leads all countries in actual membership in trades unionism, Great Britain being second and the United States third. Great Britain is, however, easily the most highly unionized country in the list. The figures for Canada are small beside those for the great industrial countries, and allowing for difference of population, the Canadian figures remain relatively small. Belgium and Holland are two industrial countries with a population fairly comparable in number with that of Canada. Belgium with a slightly larger population has a third less of organized union membership; Holland with a million fewer people has almost an equal union membership with Canada. The Australasian Dominions are not mentioned in the report of the International Secretariat and complete information is not available to the compilers of this report. It is believed, however, that the percentages of unionized labour are very much larger in those Dominions than elsewhere in the world.

#### BENEFICIARY SYSTEMS OF TRADES UNIONISM.

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the beneficiary systems of trades unionism. Not all the unions have reported on this subject, but the information collected shows the wide and important influence which organized labour of North America plays in this department of industrial life. The beneficiary expenditures of sixty-eight of the international central trades union organizations operating in the United States and Canada are shown to be of great magnitude. The grand total of the disbursements of these organizations for the last fiscal year reported (usually 1911-12), is placed at \$13,799,000, more than half of this amount being on account of death claims. The largest expenditures reported for an individual organization is that recorded for death benefits in the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, where the disbursements reached \$1,869,934. While returns were not received from all central organizations operating in the Dominion and the United States, the leading unions reported, and their statements represent the great bulk of expenditures. These disbursements are for Canada and the United States taken together, the returns for Canada alone not being available.

The table in detail showing the disbursements made by the various international organizations under the different headings is as follows:—



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Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Traveling Benefits.	Un-employed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Super-annuation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour .....				67,455			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen .....	27,300			280	45,185		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America .....	183,304			6,000			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of .....	2,500			149,308			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union .....	1,100			1,302	4,185		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of .....	11,500						
Brushmakers' International Union .....		10		135			
Building Labourers' International Protective Union .....	7,000	800		500			
Carvers Association of North America, International Wood .....	2,850		240	81			
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of .....	652,697			2242,392			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of .....	353,501		181,692		158,716	628,586	268,299
Car Workers, International Association of .....	2,100			3,292			
Cigarmakers' International Union of America .....	251,677	38,543		47,671	201,296		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United .....				6,000	1,000		
Clerks, International Protective Association, Retail .....	6,781				15,795		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of .....	11,250						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of .....	9,200						
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of .....	69,637						
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water .....					239,133	10,735	407,855
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada .....	2,450			2,250			
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated .....	63,881		4125,000	48,000			
Glove Workers' Union of America, International .....	525						
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The .....	100			18,737			
Hatters of North America, United .....	26,028						
Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Union of America, International .....	31,219						
Horsehoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journey-men .....	3,800		10,000				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America .....							
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal .....	26,450						
Laundry Workers' International Union .....	5,300						
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of .....				1,475			
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada .....	1,195			8,910	2,250		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of .....	14,600			705			
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of .....	1,869,934			73,395	270,474		
Machinists, International Association of .....	970,971			4,530			
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of .....	57,000			323,316			
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N. A. .....	12,250			18,748			
	3,000						

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Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Un-employed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Super-annuation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.	12,100			8,265			
Mine Workers of America, United.				76,010			
Miners, Western Federation of.	27,069			116,356	115,277		
Moulders' Union of North America, International.	274,891			91,176,548	441,825		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.	134,547			16,078			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.	1625			14,946			
Pattern Makers' League of North America.	6,256			12,674	8,681	22,472	
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.	1,885			986	6,265		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada.	1,800			600			
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.	1,250				2,500		
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.	41,550						
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of.	17,100			27,329	53,517		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	5,975						
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.	17,000			201,000			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.	1,450			11,724			
Railway Conductors, Order of.	1,138,000						
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.	81,450						
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.				48,972			
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n. of Street and Electric.	109,750			56,565			
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.	1,533,833						
State and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.	900						
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International.	4,800						
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.	9,700						
Stove Mounters' International Union.	1,100			5,410			
Switchmen's Union of North America.	172,125						
Spinners' International Union.	3,000	5,000		30,000			
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	13,108			61,255	23,008		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood.				7,640			
Tobacco Workers' International Union.	150			372			
Typographical Union, International.	1,625			580			
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America.	475			2,765			17,299
Totals.	8,204,614	39,353	321,932	3,518,537	989,607	41,793	683,453

*a.* Covers two year period. *b.* Includes \$14,254 paid for loss of tools. *c.* Includes total disability benefits. These figures are for 1911. *d.* Includes lockout benefits. *e.* Includes amount paid to indigent, pensioned members and charity. *f.* Includes amounts paid as disability benefits. *g.* Covers a period of five years. *h.* Disability benefits. *i.* For six months only. *j.* Tool benefit to cover loss by fire. *k.* Includes \$161,000 paid in lockout benefits. *l.* Old age pensions.

## VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1912, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Labour show that the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1912 exceeded the number in any year since the department began its record, which dates back to 1901.

During the calendar year 1912 the Department of Labour received reports of 150 trade disputes in Canada, an increase of 51 compared with 1911. Two of these disputes began in the previous year. There were 66 more than in 1910 and 81 more than in 1909. The largest number of strikes recorded in any one year before 1912 was in 1907, when 149 disputes occurred. It is worthy of note however, that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance, no less than 112 disputes affecting less than 300 employees each, while 86 of them affected less than 200 employees each. Consequently, while the number of disputes was over fifty per cent greater in 1912 than in the previous year, the time losses amounted to fifty per cent less.

The disputes of the most serious nature as affecting a large number of employees were those of railway labourers in British Columbia. Two disputes directly affecting 9,000 railroad construction labourers occurred on lines being constructed in that province, the approximate loss of time occasioned by such disputes being 441,000 working days. A strike of garment workers in Montreal, which occurred in June and lasted for nearly seven weeks, caused a loss to employees of about 143,500 working days, the number of employees thrown out of work by this dispute being 4,500. Other serious disputes of the year were those of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith in British Columbia, and of gold miners at Porcupine, Ont., both of which were continuing at the end of the year. Many strikes occurred in the building trades, some causing considerable loss of time to employees; particularly noticeable in this respect were strikes of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary. The majority of these strikes, however, were of comparatively short duration, and hinged on the periodical rearrangement of schedules.

### MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Only one of the 150 disputes in existence in 1912 involved over 5,000 employees; in three disputes over 2,500 and under 5,000 employees took part; six concerned between 1,000 and 2,500 employees; and five affected from 500 to 1,000 employees. Eighty-four disputes each affected less than one hundred employees, thirty-four affected between 100 and 250 employees, and fifteen disputes affected from 250 to 500 workpeople. The total number of employees in trade disputes during the year was approximately 40,511, compared with 30,094 in 1911 and 21,280 in 1910.

### TIME LOSSES.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1912 was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which number is slightly more than one-half of the number lost during the previous year, and 380,573 days in excess of the time losses of 1910. It will be understood that these numbers are approximations, the particulars in some cases not being available to enable an exact record to be made.



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Three disputes involved time losses of 100,000 working days and upward, one dispute caused a loss of 81,000 days, four disputes resulted in time losses of between 25,000 and 50,000 days, and three in losses of 15,000 to 25,000 days. The time losses were less than 1,000 days in 78 disputes, and between 1,000 and 2,500 days in 34 cases.

The following tables show the magnitude of the industrial disputes occurring in Canada during the year, as indicated by (a) the number of employees involved, and (b) the time losses.

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of employees involved.

Limits of Groups.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
5,000 employees and upward.....	1	12	6,000	360,000
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	3	14	10,000	260,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	6	92	8,012	117,600
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	5	32	3,132	155,750
250 and under 500 employees.....	15	183	4,504	69,233
100 and under 250 employees.....	34	354	5,379	65,882
50 and under 100 employees.....	30	146	2,046	35,471
25 and under 50 employees.....	35	118	1,182	29,764
Under 25 employees.....	19	30	256	5,508
Not reported, but slight.....	2	8	.....	.....
Totals.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of working days lost.

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
100,000 and upward.....	3	25	11,382	623,500
50,000 and under 100,000 days.....	1	1	3,000	81,000
25,000 and under 50,000 days.....	*4	48	4,550	154,750
15,000 and under 25,000 days.....	3	64	4,212	63,000
10,000 and under 15,000 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000 and under 10,000 days.....	5	124	1,000	34,180
2,500 and under 5,000 days.....	16	200	5,175	55,678
1,000 and under 2,500 days.....	*34	179	5,169	58,099
500 and under 1,000 days.....	24	137	2,624	17,461
250 and under 500 days.....	22	108	1,707	7,946
100 and under 250 days.....	16	56	793	2,714
Under 100 days.....	16	32	544	880
Indefinite.....	6	15	355	.....
Totals.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

\*Including one strike begun the previous year.



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## TRADES AFFECTED BY DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes which took place during 1912, by far the greatest number (fifty-two) occurred in the building trades, the metal trades coming next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, fourteen in the trades connected with transport, and twelve in miscellaneous trades. No strike or lockout occurred in the agricultural or the woodworking industries. The following table shows the number of disputes, the number of employees affected, and the time losses in the respective classes of industry during 1912:—

## STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Industries.

Class or Industry.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Fishing.....	1	3	150	5,400
Lumbering.....	4	17	825	4,270
Mining.....	6	30	5,074	89,168
Building.....	52	585	8,465	114,224
Metal.....	29	110	2,687	32,525
Printing and allied.....	3	32	308	3,702
Textile.....	1	1	106	1,166
Clothing.....	19	63	6,738	306,107
Food and tobacco preparation.....	2	8	72	2,332
General transport.....	14	20	4,359	82,998
Unskilled labour.....	9	20	11,138	449,238
Miscellaneous trades.....	10	100	589	8,028
Totals.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

## LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Of the strikes and lockouts of the year, sixty-seven occurred in Ontario, Quebec coming next with twenty-four. Sixteen disputes took place in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta, ten in British Columbia, seven in Manitoba, seven in New Brunswick, and four in Nova Scotia; while one dispute, that of freight checkers and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, affected men in more than one province. No strikes were reported to have taken place in Prince Edward Island during the year.

The following table shows the number of industrial disputes and disputants and the time losses during 1912 in each province:—

## STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Provinces.

Province.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Nova Scotia.....	4	24	104	1,790
Prince Edward Island.....	7	17	872	13,274
New Brunswick.....	24	109	6,810	181,926
Quebec.....	67	406	10,970	270,589
Ontario.....	7	113	3,005	28,450
Manitoba.....	16	149	1,885	11,116
Saskatchewan.....	14	127	3,345	76,837
Alberta.....	10	43	12,520	490,726
British Columbia.....	1	1	1,000	24,500
Interprovincial.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 trade disputes which occurred in 1912, sixty-six were due to demands for higher wages, while the wage question was involved in forty-one other disputes, in five of which the reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of recognition and other phases of trades unionism entered into fourteen disputes, and in twenty-nine cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

The following table shows the number of disputes due to each cause, the number of establishments and employees concerned, and the time losses involved:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Causes.

Cause or Object.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages.....	66	558	17,704	474,931
Against reduction of wages.....	5	29	1,530	60,460
For shorter hours.....	7	17	636	8,511
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	22	156	8,449	193,445
For recognition of union.....	3	31	260	1,780
Against employment of non-unionists.....	3	4	187	3,210
For increase in wages and other changes.....	14	82	4,189	145,033
Against discharge of employees.....	6	6	3,780	157,690
Sympathetic disputes.....	2	2	104	3,328
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	69	991	6,905
Unclassified.....	14	35	2,681	43,915
Totals.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the 150 disputes in existence during 1912, fifty-nine were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, one by arbitration, and two by conciliation. In fifteen cases the strikers were replaced and in eleven other cases work was resumed, some of the strikers' places being filled by other men. In the case of ten disputes work was resumed pending an investigation or the formulation of an agreement. In the same number of disputes work was resumed on the employers' terms. The method of settlement of nineteen disputes was not reported, and ten disputes were unsettled at the close of the year.

## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes in existence in the year 1912, forty-six ended in favour of the employers and in fifty-seven cases the employees were successful, or partially successful, while compromises were affected in eighteen disputes. Seventeen disputes were settled with an indefinite result or the method of settlement was not reported; and ten disputes, as already mentioned, remained unsettled at the close of the year.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, and during the previous eleven years, in so far as they were reported to the department.

In twelve disputes during 1912 the number of firms involved was not reported; in two disputes the number of employees affected was not reported, and in twenty-nine disputes, including the ten disputes unsettled at the close of the year, particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the results.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1912, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

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## CLASSIFIED LIST of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada During 1912.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Fishing—</i> Halibut Fishermen.....	Vancouver and New Westminster.....	For increase in wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Nov. 18.....	.....	3	150	5,400
<i>Lumbering—</i> Sawmill workers.....	St. John, N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 10.....	May 25.....	8	500	2,500
River Drivers.....	Jean de terre, Q.....	For shorter hours.....	Strikers' place filled.....	In favour of employer.....	May 20.....	June 17.....	1	33	198
Mill workers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Work resumed without negotiations.....	.....	June 2.....	July 14.....	1	92	1,372
Seowmen.....	St. John, N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	Dec. 30.....	.....	8	200	200
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed pending settlement.....	Not reported.....	July 24.....	July 28.....	1	560	2,240
Coal miners.....	Cumberland and Ladysmith, B.C.....	Against discharge of employees.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Sept. 17.....	.....	1	2,500	35,500
Silver miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	Against discharge of employees.....	Decision of Union to call strike off.....	In favour of employees.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 30.....	1	189	378
Silver miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Work resumed without negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	Oct. 18.....	Nov. 4.....	1	175	2,45
Gold miners.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Nov. 15.....	.....	25	1,200	46,800
Asbestos miners.....	Asbestos, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 1.....	May 6.....	1	450	1,800
<i>Building Trades—</i> Bricklayers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 1.....	May 7.....	7	150	750
Bricklayers.....	Galt, Hespeler and Preston, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Agreement signed by some contractors.....	Strikers partly successful.....	May 15.....	May 14.....	14	77	2,370
Bricklayers and masons.....	Regina, Sask.....	Against emp. of unskilled labour.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 17.....	May 24.....	23	175	1,312
Bricklayers.....	Regina, Sask.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Sept. 26.....	Oct. 17.....	8	150	2,70
Bricklayers and masons.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and payment of wages in cash.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	June 1.....	June 6.....	11	164	656
Masons.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Concerning classification of work.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	June 4.....	July 1.....	49	15	2,482
Carpenters and machinists.....	Milltown, N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	April 6.....	May 1.....	1	15	300
Carpenters.....	Quebec, Que.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	July 4.....	Aug. 5.....	6	175	4,725
Carpenters.....	Sherbrooke, Q.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Majority of contractors signed agreement.....	In favour of employees.....	June 4.....	June.....	54	54	1,512
Carpenters.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Majority of employers signed agreement.....	Strikers generally successful.....	June 1.....	Aug. 24.....	64	400	6,600
Carpenters.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	June 1.....	June 2.....	12	65	65
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Dispute between unions.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1.....	3	30	1,560
Carpenters.....	Berlin, Ont.....	Alleged non-payment of wages.....	Men found other employment.....	In favour of employer.....	Aug. 7.....	Sept. 1.....	3	28	476
Carpenters.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	July 1.....	Aug. 1.....	30	200	5,400



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Carpenters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages and shorter hours, also recognition of union.	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	June 29	Aug. 10	2,000	20,980
Carpenters.....	Brandon, Man.....	Against dismissal of men for refusing to feminize work.	Negotiations between parties....	Mar. 13	Mar. 18	1	30
Carpenters.....	Regina, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured employment under conditions demanded.	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	65	130
Carpenters.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties and intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	May 1	May 4	30	975
Carpenters.....	Moosejaw, Sask.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties....	Sept. 10	Sept. 18	325	2,275
Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	July 5	Aug. 13	63	1,212
Lathers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.	Particulars not reported.	June 3	June.....	200	1,000
Plasterers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For increase in wages.	Strikers resumed work at old rate.	June 15	July.....	30	450
Plasterers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For higher wages and weekly pay instead of fortnightly.	Negotiations between parties....	Aug 1	Aug. 7	13	66
Plasterers.....	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages.	Men resumed work unconditionally.	May 1	May 4	5	8
Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against employment of carpenters on plasterers' work.	"Open shop" declared.	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	40	250
Plasterers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	July 15	July 22	20	70
Painters.....	Quebec, Que.....	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties....	May 1	July.....	26	160
Painters.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured other employment.	July 2	Oct.....	3	30
Painters.....	St. Catharines.....	For increase in wages.	Agreement made between parties.	Apr. 1	Apr. 22	8	40
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	Regina, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	July 22	July 31	18	95
Painters.....	Moosejaw, Sask.....	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	July 1	July 3	*	.....
Painters.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For recognition of union, higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties....	May 1	May 4	30	100
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For higher wages.	Conference between contracting parties.	June 6	July 16	4	15
Plumbers.....	Fredricton, N.B.....	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties....	June 3	June 17	5	8
Plumbers.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties....	May 1	June 1	3	30
Plumbers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For higher wages and adjustment of conditions governing apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	10	26
Plumbers.....	Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.....	For higher wages, recog. of Union and restriction as to apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	June 24	Oct.....	10	44
Plumbers.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Some employers signed agreement.	June 1	July.....	8	.....
Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	June 1	June.....	1	12
Plumbers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	To enforce rules governing number of apprentices to be employed and rules concerning same.	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec. 4	.....	10	150
Plumbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450
Granite cutters.....	Quebec, Que.....	For increase in wages.	Agreement between parties....	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	1	65
Stonecutters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Classification of work.	Particulars not reported.	June 4	June.....	3	30
Marble setters' helpers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties....	Nov. 23	Dec. 15	5	28

\*Not reported. Eight employers signed agreement.

CLASSIFIED LIST of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
<i>Building (cont.)—</i>								
Tile layers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Men returned to work on condition a new agreement was made.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Sept. 17 Oct. 10	7	45	90
Tile layers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For recognition of union.....	Agreement reached.....	Not reported.....	Oct. 2 Oct. 7	100	400	400
Struc. iron workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of particular persons.....	Majority of strikers' places filled in some returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Feb. 16	1	40	200
Struc. iron workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For Saturday afternoon off during the whole year.....	Conference between representatives of parties.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 9 Mar. 12	1	200	400
Struc. iron workers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	By arbitration.....	Particulars not reported.....	Oct. 1 Nov. 2	1	65	2,925
Hoist Engineers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	In favour of employers.....	June 9 July 20	50	175	3,150
Builders' labourers.....	Galt, Hespeler and Preston, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Majority of men returned at increased rate, others obtained employment elsewhere.....	Compromise.....	May 1 May 15	14	140	1,080
Builders' labourers.....	Brandon, Man.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 13 Aug. 21	20	275	1,925
Builders' labourers.....	Laggan, Alta.....	Against employment of particular persons.....	Strikers were replaced.....	In favour of employer.....	May 28 May 30	1	279	558
<i>Metal Trades—</i>								
Iron Moulders.....	Moncton, N.B.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Agreement reached between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Jan. 29 May 17	1	90	8,46
Iron moulders.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Feb. 5 May.....	1	40	320
Iron moulders.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Strikers' places filled; according to Company's statement.....	In favour of employer.....	Aug. 12 Aug.....	1	20	36
Iron moulders.....	Lachine, Que.....	Men went out until agreement was signed providing for increase.....	Agreement signed between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 22 Aug. 26	1	12	36
Iron moulders.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For reduction of working hours.....	Men returned to work.....	Strikers partially successful.....	June 3 Oct. 15	8	32	3,680
Iron moulders, machinists and blacksmiths.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Union claimed reduction of overtime rates and lockout in case of machinists, etc., for refusing to do unnecessary Sunday work.....	Men, however, had returned to work and about 75 were still out of employment.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Nov. 10	1	200	3,600
Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	For reduction of working hours.....	Agreement made between strikers and individual contractors.....	Strikers partially successful.....	May 13 May.....	4	89	893
Coremakers.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Against employment of female coremakers.....	Some men returned to work; others obtained employment elsewhere.....	In favour of employer.....	May 3 May.....	1	26	724
Iron moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 7 May 13	1	32	160
Iron moulders and coremakers.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	For shorter hours and recognition of union.....	Strikers' places filled with non-union men.....	In favour of employees.....	July 11 Aug.....	1	27	810
Iron moulders.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Nov 18 Nov. 21	1	12	36
Steel workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Some men returned to work at reduced rates, others places were filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Jan. 20 Jan. 29	1	202	1,016
Steel and iron workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For change of pay day and other demands.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 16 Mar. 20	1	180	540

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Steel workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Conference between parties.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Aug. 26.....	1	200	400
Machinists.....	S. John, N.B.....	For higher overtime rates.....	Strikers replaced.....	In favour of employer.....	Oct. 7.....	1	7	210
Machinists.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Men returned to work pending negotiations.....	In favour of employees.....	May 21.....	1	39	78
Electrical workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For higher wages and recognition of union.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	July 18.....	21	120	3,360
Electrical workers.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 18.....	2	33	264
Electrical workers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Men returned to work pending settlement through Conciliation Board.....	In favour of employees.....	Nov. 1.....	3	45	80
Electrical workers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Oct. 1.....	6	12	300
Linemen.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	In favour of employees.....	June 27.....	3	1	375
Linemen.....	Regina, Sask.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Men resumed work pending arrangement of schedule.....	In favour of employees.....	Nov. 1.....	5	150	600
Stovemakers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Strikers obtained employment elsewhere.....	In favour of employer.....	Mar. 1.....	1	13	2,184
Blacksmiths.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase of wages and other changes.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Mar. 23.....	28	1	55
Boilermakers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For higher overtime rates.....	Men returned to work pending settlement by Marine Department.....	In favour of employees.....	July 6.....	13	1	10
Sheet metal workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 23.....	24	100	100
Sheet metal workers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For higher wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Sept. 3.....	13	17	540 1/2
Sheet metal workers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Nov. 11.....	14	118	354
Wiredrawers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Objection to employment of foreigners.....	Work resumed unconditionally.....	In favour of employer.....	April 24.....	29	1	640
Printing and Allied—								
Printers.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	For closed shops.....	Strikers places filled.....	In favour of employees.....	July 11.....	2	30	1,200
Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement regarding scale of wages and recognition of union.....	Work resumed pending formulation of agreement by joint committee from both sides.....	Not reported.....	April 2.....	12	9	252
Bookbinders.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and higher overtime rates.....	Some firms conceded demands and employees of others returned to work without any concessions.....	Strikers generally successful.....	Sept. 14.....	250	2,250	
Textile—								
Silk weavers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against employment of particular persons.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers partially successful.....	Sept. 10.....	21	1	106
Clothing—								
Tailors.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Failure to reach new agreement involving increase in wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Mar. 4.....	21	550	28,450
Tailors.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For higher wages and recognition of union.....	Not reported.....	Strikers partially successful.....	April 1.....	4	30	1,500
Coat pressers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Misunderstanding with foreman re overtime payment.....	Conference between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Feb. 14.....	17	1	8
Garment workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages, shorter hours and other demands.....	Conference between parties.....	Indefinite.....	June 10.....	27	12	4,500
Garment workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Alleged unsanitary conditions of employment.....	Some strikers returned, others' places were filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Nov. 14.....	1	22	660
Garment workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Objection to employment of man at higher rate than discharged employee.....	Men returned to work pending settlement.....	In favour of employer.....	May 15.....	15	1	55
Cloak makers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sympathetic.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Feb. 27.....	1	64	3,328
Cloak makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Failure to reach an agreement involving recognition of union.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 8.....	28	1	60
Cloak makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of employees.....	Some returned, others' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Feb. 14.....	Aug. ....	1	882
								120,000



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## CLASSIFIED LIST OF Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912.

Occupati-on.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commence- ment.	Date of termina- tion.	No. of establish- ments concerned.	No. of employes affected	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Clothing (Continued)—</i>									
Cloak makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 9 Jan. 10		1	85	85
Cap makers.....	Turo, N.S.....	For inc. in wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Indefinite.....	Oct. 10 Nov. 2		1	52	1,040
Cap makers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For inc. in wages and employmen of unionists only.....	Places of some of the strikers filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Nov. 4 Dec. 9		1	15	450
Boot and Shoe workers.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Against emp. of non-union men.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Oct. 21 Nov. ....		1	57	1,710
Boot and Shoe workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against emp. of particular persons.....	Men returned to work uncondi- tionally.....	In favour of employer.....	Mar. 27 Mar. 28		1	60	60
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction of wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Not reported.....	Oct. 26 Dec. 31		1	25	1,400
Shoe Lasters.....	Berlin, Ont.....	For better working conditions.....	Conference between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Aug. 9 Aug. 12		1	19	30
Leather cutters.....	Quebec, Que.....	Dispute re measurement of work providing for piece-work pay- ment.....	Through efforts of the Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration.....	Compromise.....	June 27 July 3		10	175	87
Shirt and collar makers.....	St. Johns, Que.....	For higher wages and other changes.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer.....	July 4 July 6		1	35	70
Shirt ironers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Not reported.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 3-6 Aug. 13- 16.		2	44	352
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>									
Bakers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Primarily for higher wages and other demands.....	Strikers mostly returned to work under old conditions.....	In favour of employer.....	May 1 June....		7	60	2,370
Cigarmakers.....	Stratford, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Conference between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	May 6 May 7		1	12	12
<i>General Transport—</i>									
Trackmen.....	Merriton, Niagara Falls.....	For increase in wages.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Apr. 15 May....		1	19	228
Freight handlers.....	C.P.R.....	Refusal of Company to consider application for rules and rate of pay.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Nov. 4.....		1	1,000	24,500
Freight handlers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages and better working conditions.....	Some strikers were taken back; others' places were filled.....	In favour of employers.....	July 12 Aug....		2	160	4,800
Freight handlers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Some men were taken back at old rate; others' places filled.....	In favour of employer.....	Apr. 17 Apr. 22		1	30	120
Freight handlers.....	Port McNicol, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Men resumed work pending settle- ment.....	Not reported.....	June 19 June....		1	300	900
Freight handlers.....	Port William, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Men returned to work at old scale of Labour.....	In favour of employer.....	Oct. 20 Aug. 24		1	1,600	4,800
Machinists and boilermakers.....	Westport, Ont. to Ed- son, Alta.....	Failure to reach agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.....	Conference arranged by Minister of Labour.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 10 Dec. 13 1911		1	300	44,000
Coal handlers.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Alleged discrimination against union men and demand for better rates of pay, higher wages and other changes.....	Not reported.....	In favour of employees.....	July 29 Aug. 5		1	250	1,500



Dock labourers.	Fort William.	For higher wages.	No strikes between parties.	Compromise.	Aug. 7	1	250
Longshoremen.	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 14	1	1,250
Teamsters.	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	Aug. 16	1	40
Teamsters.	Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ont.	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	April 22	5	80
Teamsters.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Conference between parties.	Compromise.	May 1	3	120
Teamsters.	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Sept. 24	1	400
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>							
Railway labourers.	Richmond, Ont.	For higher wages.	Men secured other employment.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 22	1	588
Labourers.	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partially successful.	July 10	1,000	3,000
Labourers.	Guelph, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Some men returned to old scale; others' places were filled.	In favour of employer.	July 4	1	40
Labourers.	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 27	1	250
Labourers.	Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages.	Some men left locality; others were given increase.	In favour of employees.	Aug. ....	250	1,250
Railway labourers.	Prince Rupert and New Hazelton.	For higher wages and against alleged bad conditions and other causes.	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	July 15	1	81,000
Labourers.	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	April 12	1	350
Railway labourers.	Skeena River Crossing B.C.	For better conditions.	Particulars not reported.	Not reported.	Jan. ....	1	750
Railway labourers.	Between Hope and Kamloops.	For higher wages.	Majority of men returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employees.	April 1	12	300,000
<i>Misc. Trades—</i>							
Fathers.	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.	Not reported.	Strikers partially successful.	June 20	18	210
Hotel waiters.	Montreal, Que.	Strikers complained of long hours without extra pay; also re system of fines.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 2	80	80
Brickmakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Particulars not reported.	In favour of employees.	May 1	18	36
Gas workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Men were laid off and others stopped work.	Majority returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employer.	June 18	1	1,650
Egg testers.	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	No definite settlement made at the end of the year; one employer granted men's demands, and others filled places of strikers.	In favour of employees.	Dec. 2	4	720
Moving picture operators.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	Strikers generally successful.	Oct. 26	100	2,700
Stage operators.	London, Ont.	Against reduction in staff and later the dismissal of a master mechanic.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers generally successful.	Oct. 3	14	43
Musicians.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Aug. 17	2	910
Automobile painters.	Walkerville, Ont.	For change in piece work pay.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 3	15	15
Polymill hands.	St. George, N.B.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Strikers' places filled.	Co. claimed to be not affected.	April 6	52	1,500
					1911	1912	

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## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY MONTHS, 1912.

The following table shows by months the magnitude, as indicated by the number of employees affected, of trade disputes which were reported to the department in 1912.

No. of Employees affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
5,000 and over.....				1									6
2,500 to 5,000.....						1	1		1				5
1,000 to 2,500.....						1	2	1			2		3
500 to 1,000.....		1	1	1	1		1						1
250 to 500.....	1			1	3	2	1	3	3				14
100 to 250.....	2		2	1	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	2	34
50 to 100.....	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	4	2	4			29
25 to 50.....		2	1	4	5	7	6	4	1	1	3	1	35
Under 25.....		1	1	2	2	3	1	3		2	4		19
Indefinite.....						1	1						2
Total.....	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	*148

\*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

The following table shows month by month the magnitude of trade disputes occurring in 1912, as indicated by the time losses involved:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
100,000 and over.....		1		1		1							3
50,000 to 100,000.....							1						1
25,000 to 50,000.....			1						1		1		3
15,000 to 25,000.....						1	1				1		3
10,000 to 15,000.....													5
5,000 to 10,000.....	1				1	1	1				1		5
2,500 to 5,000.....		1		1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	16
1,000 to 2,500.....	3		1	2	6	5	5	2	4	4	1		33
500 to 1,000.....	1		1	1	6	3	2	4	2		3	1	24
250 to 500.....			2	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	2		22
100 to 250.....		1	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1		1	16
Under 100.....	1	1	2		3	1	2	3		1	2		16
Indefinite.....		1		1		1	1	1			1		6
Total.....	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148*

\*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

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## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS 1901-12.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		
5,000 employees and up- wards.....		2		2					2			2	1	9
2,500 and under 5,000 em- ployees.....		1		3		1	2		2	2		3		14
1,000 and under 2,500 em- ployees.....		3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	50
500 and under 1,000 employees		5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	63
250 and under 500 employees.		6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	120
100 and under 250 employees.		9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	241
50 and under 100 employees...		16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	221
25 and under 50 employees.....		23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	275
Under 25 employees.....		31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	289
Not reported.....		8	1	2	4		4	4	1		4	7	2	37
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319	

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved, during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
100,000 and over.....	2		3			1		2	3	1	3	3	18
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1		1	2	1		3					1	9
25,000 and under 50,000.....			4		1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	23
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6			1	2		1	3	1	3	21
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1		6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3		32
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	81
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	107
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	172
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	144
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	157
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	168
100 and less.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	197
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1		5	10	6	190
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

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The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected each month by trade disputes which were in existence during 1912:—

Month.	Number of Employees affected.
January.....	*1,189
February.....	1,034
March.....	1,168
April.....	7,391
May.....	2,803
June.....	8,553
July.....	7,139
August.....	3,163
September.....	3,951
October.....	755
November.....	2,985
December.....	380
Total.....	40,511

\*Including the employees involved in two disputes which began in 1911.

From the above table it may be seen that the trade disputes which began in June affected a greater number of employees than those beginning in any other month.

About 989 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts in 1912, so far as they were reported to the department.



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The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which the disputes began:—

Month.	Number of Firms affected.
January.....	*47
February.....	5
March.....	28
April.....	44
May.....	175
June.....	220
July.....	182
August.....	64
September.....	57
October.....	90
November.....	63
December.....	14
Total.....	989

\*Including two establishments involved in disputes which began in 1911.

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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS—1912.

The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Fishing.....											1		1
Lumbering.....					1	1	1					1	4
Mining.....				1	1		1		1	1	1		6
Building.....	1	1	2	2	10	15	7	5	4	2	2	1	52
Metal.....	2	1	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	5		29
Textile.....									1				1
Clothing.....	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2		3	2		19
Food and tobacco preparation					2								2
Printing and bookbinding.....				1			1		1				3
Transport.....				3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		13
Unskilled labour.....	1			2			3	2	1				9
Miscellaneous.....			1		1	2		1		2	1	1	9
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-12.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last twelve years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2		1	1		2			1	11
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2		5	2	4	2	2		4	32
Mining and quarrying.....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	100
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	347
Metal and shipbuilding.....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	217
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2		49
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1		1		3	31
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6		2	2	4	1	41
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	139
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	67
Leather.....	1	3	4	1		3	5		2	1	1		21
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	123
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	55
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	86
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

## DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1912.

The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces during 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Province.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....						2	1			1			4
New Brunswick.....	1			1	1	1				1		1	6
Quebec.....	1	2	1		3	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	24
Ontario.....	2	3	5	6	13	8	8	12		5	5		67
Manitoba.....	1		2			3		1					7
Saskatchewan.....					3	2	4	1	4		2		16
Alberta.....				2	1	3	2		2	2	1		13
British Columbia.....	1			2			2		1	1	2	1	10
More than one province affected.....											1		1
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148





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## TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Nova Scotia.....	819	819											819
Prince Edward Island.....	639	5,993	16,741		22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	113,583
New Brunswick.....	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Quebec.....	50,646	68,934	433,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	116,536	77,243	270,539	1,576,295
Ontario.....	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	172,650
Manitoba.....							360	800	486	10,622		11,116	23,384
Saskatchewan.....													
Alberta.....		1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882		76,837	304,726
British Columbia.....	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	1,743,132
Interprovincial.....	315,000			5,200			62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	2,477,750
Total.....	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

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## LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, 1912.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes in each month during 1912. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of April, the next greatest loss having been in the month of July.

Month.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
January.....	9,355
February.....	27,540
March.....	60,183
April.....	214,228
May.....	196,272
June.....	149,342
July.....	196,876
August.....	78,328
September.....	50,505
October.....	17,306
November.....	55,513
December.....	43,760
Total.....	1,099,208

## TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-12.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Year.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
Total.....	8,888,381

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## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1912 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	1		1	7	13	10	7	13	4	4	5	1	66
Against reduction in wages...	2		1							1	1		5
For decrease in hours.....			2		1	2	1			1			7
For higher wages and shorter hours.....					1	6	6		4	1	2	1	21
For increase in wages and other changes.....			1	2	1	1	5	2			1		13
For recognition of union.....	1				1					1			3
Against employment of non-unionists.....							1			2			3
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists.....	1	1	1		4				1				8
Against discharge of employees.....		1	1	1		1			1	1			6
Sympathetic.....		2											2
Unclassified.....	1	1	1	1		3		2			4	1	14
Total.....	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-12.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last twelve years:—

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	513
Against reduction in wages...	12	7	5	6	8		3	17	6	6	6	5	81
For decrease in hours.....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3		3	7	66
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	125
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	59
For increase in wages and other changes.....	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	80
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2		4	1	1	3	33
Against employment of non-unionists.....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	96
Against discharge of employees.....	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	74
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1		3	4	2	31
Unclassified.....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	156
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

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## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1912, according to the month in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained in existence at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Method.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration.....											1		1
Conciliation.....							2						2
Negotiations between parties concerned.....	2	1	5		12	4	5	15	3	6	2	2	59
Replacement of strikers.....			1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	2	15
Work resumed on employers terms (without negotiations).....		1	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		10
Partly by negotiations, partly by replacement of strikers.....					1								1
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations.....													
Partly by resumption of work, partly by replacement of strikers.....	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1			1	11
Work resumed pending investigation.....				1	1	2	3			1	2		10
Indefinite, or not reported....	1				3	2	4	5	2			2	19
Work resumed, employer not involved.....				3		1	1	1	2	3			12
Total.....	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, according to the months in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained unsettled at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	1	1	2	4	4	8	6	8	4	2	3	3	46
In favour of employees.....		1	2	2	12	3	6	14	4	7	5	1	57
Compromise.....	2		2		3	1	4	2	2		1	1	18
Indefinite or not reported....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	19
Total.....	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140



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## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-12.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	404
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	454
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	177
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown.....	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	284
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 404 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 454 disputes, and 177 resulted in compromises.

## CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table contains an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in 1912, classified according to their results:—

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS in Canada, 1912,

Principal Cause or Object.	IN FAVOUR OF EMPLOYEES.				IN FAVOUR OF EMPLOYER.			
	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages.....	28	325	5,781	53,579	17	102	8,630	373,329
Against reduction of wages.....	1	1	90	8,460	2	2	215	3,800
For shorter hours.....	3	13	296	7,023	3	3	140	1,088
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	12	85	3,473	39,518	5	36	234	4,432
For recognition of union.....								
Against employment of non-union-ists.....	1	1	100	300	2	3	87	2,910
For increased wages and other changes.....	5	40	521	6,833	6	31	340	12,948
Against discharge of employees....	3	3	233	540	2	2	1,047	121,650
Sympathetic.....					1	1	64	3,328
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	24	281	2,478	5	44	670	4,227
Unclassified.....	2	2	27	62	3	3	690	3,696
Total.....	57	494	10,802	118,793	46	227	12,117	531,408

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## Classified by Causes and Results.

COMPROMISE.				INDEFINITE.				TOTAL.			
No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
10	26	1,076	5,713	11	105	2,217	42,310	66	558	17,704	474,931
1	1	200	400	2	26	1,225	48,200	5	29	1,530	60,460
								7	17	636	8,511
2	21	125	1,570	*3	14	4,617	147,925	*22	156	8,449	193,445
2	31	160	1,380	1	.....	100	400	3	31	260	1,780
								3	4	187	3,210
*1	1	300	44,000	2	10	3,028	81,252	*14	82	4,189	145,033
				1	1	2,500	35,500	6	6	3,780	157,690
				1	1	40	.....	2	2	104	3,328
				1	1	40	200	8	69	991	6,905
2	11	355	1,415	7	19	1,609	38,742	14	35	2,681	43,915
8	91	2,216	54,478	29	177	15,376	394,529	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

\*Including a dispute which began the previous year.

## VIII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1912.

During the past year the department considerably improved its system of recording industrial accidents, this term being used to designate accidents such as are sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and result in loss of life or in serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

It will be, of course, understood that under the British North America Act, legislation having to do with civil rights is largely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. Most of the laws, accordingly, framed for the protection of employees in specific branches of industry, and requiring the reporting of accidents, have been enacted and are enforced by the provinces. (There are, of course, certain notable exceptions, as in the case of railways, ships, etc.) The Department of Labour, therefore, does not under protective legislation directly receive statistics of accidents. It has been, however, by courtesy of various provincial and Dominion authorities which administer such legislation, given access to official records of certain classes of fatalities and other accidents. The improvements during the year have been effected chiefly by securing these records more promptly and the officers of this department appreciate the cordial co-operation of other governmental officers to this end. The departmental statement is not put forward as a complete record of all industrial accidents in Canada during a given period, nor does it seem possible without closer collaboration between the Dominion and the Provinces and additional legislation on the subject, to secure such a record. In the meantime the statement presented, extending over much of the difficult ground to be covered will be, it is believed, of value for many purposes.

A statement from the report of a departmental commission on the official statistics of Canada appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce in May, 1912, will be of interest here. Speaking of the record of accidents maintained by the department, the report says:

‘These are published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, the method of compilation being as follows: The newspapers of the Dominion are clipped for all references to employees killed or injured in the course of their employment. By arrangement with the departments charged in the several provinces with the administration of the Factories, Shops and Mines Acts, etc., copies of the official returns of accidents made by employers each month in accordance with the law are also received. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion furnish regular reports. To this list of sources may be added the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. In all cases the information is forwarded on a special form. In the case of the more serious accidents, the department frequently communicates directly with the persons affected. A table of all fatal accidents recorded is published each month in the *Labour Gazette* with an accompanying analysis in which the number and character of the non-fatal accidents are set forth. An annual review is published in the annual report of the department.’

Commenting on the situation in general the report states:—

‘One field of research in which the department has endeavored to co-ordinate statistics from various sources offers an extreme instance of the lack of co-operation which at present exists in statistical work in Canada, and the difficulties which are met when it is sought to bring about unification.



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Probably over a score of Departments, Dominion and provincial, are engaged in the collecting of statistics of industrial accidents incidental to the administration of Mines Acts, Factories Acts, Shops Acts, etc. In the attempt to create a record of industrial accidents in all occupations for the whole Dominion, the department has had to create new sources of information and has been hampered by the lack of co-operation, mainly provincial. Statistics on a subject like accidents gain so much from breadth of outlook and careful methods in classifying details that the present conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

It may be added that the commission suggests a scheme of general co-operation between the Dominion and provincial authorities in the collection of statistics.

## THE RECORD FOR 1912.

The record of industrial accidents as compiled by the department during the year of 1912 shows that 1,220 workmen were killed or fatally injured, while 5,780 received serious injuries in the course of their employment.

The first two tables hereunder give the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in the main branches of employment throughout Canada in each month of 1912. It will be observed that the largest number of accidents tend to occur in the summer and autumn months, during which industrial conditions are most active in Canada. According to branches of industry, the railway services and the metal trades contribute the largest totals. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the department does not regard its statistics as equally complete for all industries. It will be easily understood that in the case of industries like agriculture and fishing the record of accidents is more difficult to obtain, there being no legislation requiring the reporting of such accidents, and the department being compelled to rely to a large extent on press reports and the matter forwarded by its correspondents. While it is thought that most of the fatal accidents are secured in this way, the record of non-fatal accidents is doubtless less complete.

Undoubtedly the information which it is most important to secure in any record of industrial accidents, is that pertaining to causes, the chief aim in recording such statistics being to suggest possible remedies. Following the two summary tables below will be found a detailed record for each branch of industry, setting forth the causes of the accidents recorded. Thus it may be noted that in the building trades the chief causes of loss of life are falls, falling material and the collapsing of scaffolds. In the metal, woodworking, printing and clothing trades the chief source of danger is from machinery. The tables have been prepared with a view of expediting research as to the hazardous nature of the different occupations.

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The following is a tabulated statement of the disasters recorded during the year 1912 in which more than two employees were killed:—

Trade or Industry.	Number Killed.	Place of Accident.	Date.	Cause.
Fishing.....	10	Shelburne, N.S....	Mar. 16	Perished in a storm.
Lumbering.....	4	Nanaimo, B.C....	Nov. 26	Crushed by falling logs.
Mining.....	7	Merritt, B.C....	Mar. 7	Explosion in a coal mine.
Railway construction.....	13	Ft. Frances, Ont..	Feb. 9	Premature explosion of dynamite
" ".....	9	Fitzhugh, Alta....	" 29	" " " "
" ".....	8	Stone's Corners, Ont.....	June 1	" " " "
" ".....	4	Maberly, Ont....	July 23	" " " "
Building trades.....	3	Haileybury, Ont..	Oct. 23	Explosion in powder factory.
Steam railway service.....	3	Bear Creek, B.C..	Jan. 14	Derailment.
" ".....	3	Port Hope, Ont...	April 12	Rear-end collision.
" ".....	4	Nipigon, Ont.....	June 14	Head-on collision.
" ".....	5	Mattawa, Ont.....	Aug. 31	Rear-end collision.
Navigation.....	5	Beauharnois, Que.	Nov. 1	Drowned, ship-wrecked in storm
" ".....	5	Sydney, N.S.....	" 13	Collision of vessel and tug.
" ".....	4	Waterside, N.B...	Dec. 2	Perished in a storm.
" ".....	4	Yarmouth, N.S...	" 23	Washed overboard.
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	4	Grand Mere, Que.	" 22	Explosion of 'digester' in pulp mill.
Unskilled labour.....	3	Bassano, Alta....	May 16	Collapse of a trestle.
" ".....	7	Kenogami, Que...	July 1	Crushed by falling crane.
" ".....	4	" ".....	" 24	Buried in cave-in of trench.
" ".....	3	Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 12	Crushed by falling derrick.

From the above, it will be observed that there were two accidents in which seven workmen were killed; three in which five were either killed or drowned; seven in which four were either killed or drowned and five in which three were killed. There were 32 other accidents in which two workmen or sea-faring men perished.

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I.—TABLE of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the Calendar year 1912.

Trade or Industry.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61
Fishing and hunting.....	2	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Lumbering.....	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54
Mining.....	16	7	18	14	8	8	11	12	13	17	15	13	152
Railway construction.....	10	23	4	10	9	17	6	4	1	3	2	1	90
Building trades.....	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94
Metal trades.....	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103
Woodworking trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
Printing and allied trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Clothing.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Textile.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Leather.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Steam railway service.....	38	15	20	16	24	20	41	36	36	30	29	27	332
Electric railway service.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	14
Navigation.....	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69
Miscellaneous transport (teamsters, drivers, etc.).....	3	4	5	2	6	5	5	3	2	5	3	7	45
Public and civic employees.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	1	1	8	7	51
Unskilled labour.....	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97
Total.....	106	78	99	76	101	79	128	101	101	120	128	103	1,220

II.—TABLE of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the calendar year 1912.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.													
Trade or Industry.													
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
9	7	7	7	8	18	9	19	19	17	9	16	145	
Agriculture.....	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111	
Fishing and hunting.....	29	43	49	52	64	42	56	52	62	62	52	619	
Lumbering.....	13	9	7	19	15	16	7	7	4	7	3	111	
Railway construction.....	16	11	21	11	24	26	29	28	35	41	20	298	
Building trades.....	88	95	127	114	115	117	111	106	106	137	104	1,326	
Metal trades.....	22	12	11	15	17	16	17	14	17	15	15	185	
Woodworking trades.....			2	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	20	
Printing and allied trades.....	2	3		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	
Clothing.....	3	4	5	8	3	6	3	2	4		3	41	
Textile.....	3	2	7	4	16	8	6	6	8	9	6	81	
Food and tobacco preparation.....													
Leather.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2		2	12	
Steam railway service.....	170	89	44	70	157	194	195	199	170	193	172	1,831	
Electric railway service.....	8	6	6	2	3	4	4	12	11	7	2	66	
Navigation.....	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	5	9	6	62	
Miscellaneous transport.....	9	13	5	9	19	16	30	21	25	17	19	203	
Public and civil employees.....	29	16	27	22	26	8	17	33	19	24	24	266	
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	19	8	18	16	20	15	27	10	21	25	27	225	
Unskilled labour.....	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	165	
Total.....	441	338	355	372	512	508	544	558	533	599	525	495	5,780



## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Fatal.						Non-fatal.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling trees and logs, lumber, etc.	3	2		1							1	1	10
Struck by trains	1												1
Explosion of gasoline, etc.													1
Live stock, (gored by stock, kicked by horses)	1				1				1				1
Struck by a barn door	1								6	3	1	1	18
Explosion of dynamite (blasting stumps, etc.)		1											
Falling material (other than trees and logs)			2		2	1	1						
Cave-in			3										
Mangled by farm machinery, saws, etc.			1	2									
Drowned			1										
Railway collision (in charge of transport of stock)			1										
Runaway				1	1								
Struck by lightning				1	1					3	1	1	7
Overcome by well gas					1								1
Falling from, runover and crushed by machinery, wagons and other vehicles	1			1	2	3	1	4	3	1	2	4	25
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc.											8	5	33
Injured by farm tools (adzes, forks, etc.)											1	2	3
Struck by trains and street cars											1	1	2
Injured by flying materials											1	1	4
Totals	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FISHING AND HUNTING.

[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LUMBERING.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

## Causes.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Felling trees, logs, lumber, etc.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	2	22	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	25
Exposure to cold.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowned.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	3	5	6	4	7	8	7	6	4	60	
Mangled by sawmill machinery.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	6	4	3	5	6	4	7	8	7	6	4	60	
Explosion of dynamite.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	
Struck by lightning.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Struck by flying pieces of machinery and lumber.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	8	
Scalded and burned.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Fall.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Electrocution.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Runover and crushed by cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injured in the handling of tools (axes, saws, peavies, etc.).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	
Total	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54	8	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111

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## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKERS.

Falling coal, rock and other material.....	5	1	6	10	3	1	2	6	7	6	5	5	57	14	18	26	24	26	14	25	21	21	19	12	22	24
Explosions of dynamite.....	6	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	3	3	9	2	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	31
Falls.....	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	16	3	3	4	4	4	5	9	13	9	11	11	6	82
Struck, runover, and crushed by mine cars	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	3	34	10	13	11	27	19	13	13	9	15	19	15	151	
Scalded and burned (lamps, ignition of gas, and other causes).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	3	4	5	26
Overcome by gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	13	1	2	1	14	1	2	2	10	2	2	2	6	2
Mangled by mine machinery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Electric shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation (fell into ore chute).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Kicked by a horse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Tools (in the handling of picks, axes, crow-bars, drills, etc.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	21	

# CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—BUILDING TRADES.

[illegible]

Falls.....	2	4	4	2	1	9	2	6	9	2	41	7	7	9	5	6	13	14	11	20	18	15	12	137
Falls due to collapse of scaffolds, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	9	4	1	3	1	6	7	4	9	7	5	12	4	63
Crushed by machinery, elevators, hoists, cranes, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	11	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	32
Electric shock.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	7	2	2	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4
Falling material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	2	2	20	2	1	2	2	1	3	5	7	11	3	3	39	
Burns and scalds.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Overcome by gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Electrocution.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Flying material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cave-in.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of gasoline, gas, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Stepping on a nail.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Tools, (in the handling of saws, axes, ad- zes, knives, etc.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Injured by coming in contact with machi- nery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	5	3	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94	16	11	21	11	24	26	29	35	41	36	20	298

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—METAL TRADES.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.												Total		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Contact with machinery .....	1	1	2	1	5	3	1	1	...	2	2	1	19	17	27	30	32	29	25	29	38	36	50	44	37	394	
Falls .....	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	13	12	12	12	9	16	16	18	8	6	16	15	12	152	
Falling material .....	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	13	20	24	45	31	36	39	34	29	32	37	21	23	371	
Crushed by elevators .....	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	9	
Drowned .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burned by molten metal, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	10	9	12	21	12	12	11	9	10	7	10	15	138	
Electric shock .....	1	1	2	...	2	4	3	4	1	1	3	2	24	2	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	8	6	2	3	1	34
Scalded, and burned by gasoline, acid, etc.	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	...	...	25	
Struck by flying parts of machinery, belts, etc. ....	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	9	10	8	6	6	6	7	3	3	9	4	9	80	
Overcome by gas fumes, heat, etc. ....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	
Run over and crushed by cars .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	3	3	...	6	1	2	2	3	2	26	
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Explosion of gas, gasoline, water gauges, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	16	
Injured in the handling of tools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	5	3	4	6	...	2	5	4	4	1	48	
Stepping on nails, cut by glass and pierced by wire, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	2	1	3	...	...	14	
Strained, lifting material .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	
Kicked by a horse (blacksmith) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	
Injured by a cave-in .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Total .....	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103	88	95	127	114	115	117	111	106	106	137	106	104	1326	

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Machinery.....	1		1										2
Struck by pieces of lumber thrown from machines.....	1					1			1	1		1	5
Struck and crushed by elevator.....						1							1
Pierced by splinters of wood.....						1							1
Total.....	2	12	7	9	13	10	11	9	14	12	9	11	130



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## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—PRINTING TRADES.

[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—CLOTHING TRADES.

	Injured	Died	Lost time more than 7 days	Lost time less than 7 days	Total	% of total injury and fatality cases
Injured in the operation of machinery.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Injured, tripped in hole in floor.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Falling material.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Burned.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....	4	0	0	0	4	4

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—TEXTILE TRADES.

Mangled by machinery.....	1	3	1	1	2	1	10
Explosion of gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scalded.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	13

[illegible]









[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

[illegible]

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LEATHER TRADES.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mangled by machinery.....	1			1									2	2		1				2			2			2
Electrocuted.....				1									1			1							2			2
Explosion of boiler, gasoline, benzine, etc.																			1							1
Falling material.....																				1		1				1
Falling material.....																										1
Tools (knives, etc.).....																										1
Total.....	1			2									3	1	2	1		1	2	1			2			12

## CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—NAVIGATION.

Drowned (falling overboard, off wharf and upsetting of boats).....																										
Falling onto deck or into hold of vessel and from wharf.....	1																									
Crushed between vessel and wharf.....				1																						
Collision of vessels.....																										
Contact with machinery of vessel.....																										
Scalded and burned.....																										
Crushed by hawser of vessel.....																										
Falling material (cargo, etc.).....																										
Electrocuted.....																										
Exposure.....																										
Suffocation in hold of vessel.....																										
Struck while handling cargo.....																										
Explosion of gasoline.....																										
Total.....	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	5	9	5	6	62

Machinery (mixers, etc.).....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	12	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	18					
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	1	7	15	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	8						
Cave-in.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	30						
Falling material (earth, rock, lumber, parts of machinery, etc.).....	1	3	2	1	8	4	4	4	2	2	30	30	3	4	4	5	8	5	8	10						
Fall.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2	3	3	1	2	4	3	27						
Tools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3						
Drowned.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3						
Overcome by gas fumes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3						
Explosion of gas, gasoline.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3						
Burns and scalded.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2						
Electric shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Crushed by and between cars, wagons, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Run over by a train.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Crushed by elevators.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Struck and run over by street cars and other vehicles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8						
Injured by flying material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Strained by lifting heavy material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Total.....	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	21	165

## IX.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1912-13, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volume XII and XIII of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 165,985 were distributed, 138,596 in English and 22,609 in French; also 4,273 copies in English and 507 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, or an average monthly distribution of 13,832.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 179 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,421 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 92 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., September, 1907; 139 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 140 copies of the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on his mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient; 89 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into industrial disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; 88 copies of the Report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia 1909; 51 copies of the Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 2', an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies; 91 copies of the Report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 21', an Act respecting hours of labour on Public works, 1909-10; 475 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909, inclusive'; 169 copies of 'Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-11'; 532 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910'; 1,144 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911'; 3,994 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1911; 125 copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 639 copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907; 8,000 copies of indices to Volume XII and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; also miscellaneous publications, including circular letters: bills and Acts of Parliament, copies of 'Hansard,' forms to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, contractors employed



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

in railway construction, etc., were distributed to the number of 2,530, making a total in all of 186,273 separate publications distributed by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, or an average monthly distribution of 15,522 publications, etc.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1912-13.



[illegible]

## X.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,863, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1913, being 8,062. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1913, 6,614 letters were received and acknowledged, 4,444 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 414 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 1,766 to other matters.

For the same period, 19,441 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 16,761 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 1,232 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,448 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1912-13 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,266 copies, of which 8,405 were on account of paid circulation,\* and 4,861 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1913.

TABLE showing circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of each fiscal year from 1900 to 1913, inclusive.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13.....	8,062	4,861	12,723

\*The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,062.



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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1913.

Nova Scotia.....	631
New Brunswick.....	235
Prince Edward Island.....	61
Quebec.....	1,960
Ontario.....	2,879
Manitoba.....	556
Saskatchewan.....	402
Alberta.....	583
British Columbia.....	568
The Territories.....	5
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	86
Foreign countries.....	96
Total.....	8,062

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).....	437
Trade papers and labour journals.....	143

*Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	214
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	273
Newspapers.....	1,035
Miscellaneous.....	114
	<hr/>
	2,524

## Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia.....	138
Prince Edward Island.....	9
New Brunswick.....	84
Quebec (copies, English and French).....	492
Ontario.....	764
Manitoba.....	147

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Saskatchewan.....	113	
Alberta.....	157	
The Territories.....	1	
British Columbia.....	258	
		<hr/>
58 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each) ..		2,163
		174
		<hr/>
Total.....		4,861

## REVENUE OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1912-13 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,377.57.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .....	\$1,337 05
Sale of single and bound copies.....	56 16
Amount received up to June 30, 1912, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	1 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,394 51

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.....	\$16 94
	<hr/>
	16 94
	<hr/>
	\$1,377 57







REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. de L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1914

-1915.] Price 10 cents



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1914





*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,

*Minister of Labour.*



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# REPORT

## OF THE

### DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1914.

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To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

There were, almost from the beginning of the financial year 1913-14, evidences in Canada of financial and economic disturbances, which were apparently common to many leading countries of the world. There had been, in fact, during the closing months of the preceding fiscal year some premonitions of these conditions. Tightness of money tended to restrain business operations, and the effect of this situation on the industrial situation soon became visible. Diminished activity in the building trades, and, to a less extent, in other industrial groups, brought about considerable unemployment. The unusual mildness of weather during the early part of the winter of 1913-14, particularly in Western Canada, fortunately permitted the continuation of railroad construction and much other out-of-door work several weeks beyond the usual date, a fact which tended to mitigate the severer aspects of the industrial situation.

The widespread character of the commercial depression was illustrated in the statistics as to immigration for the financial year. The total immigration for 1913-14 was but slightly under the large figures of 1912-13, the figures being respectively for 1912-13, 402,434, and for 1913-14, 384,867. The immigration figures for 1912-13 were the highest ever recorded for Canada. An examination of the monthly returns on this subject, however, will show that the record of the earlier months of 1913-14 seemed to indicate that the high record reached during the year 1912-13 would be greatly exceeded for the new year. Beginning from the month of August, however, a decline in the volume of immigration set in, and by the end of the financial year the number of newcomers to Canada, month by month, was about one-half that recorded for the preceding year. The large increase, however, in the earlier months of 1913-14, when immigration is usually at its heaviest, left the volume for the year at the high figure of 384,867, or only four per cent. under the enormous total of 1912-13. Indications of political unrest in Europe continued throughout the year. The war among the Balkan nations reached a conclusion without directly involving the greater nations, but the earlier summer months of 1914 were not without indications that the danger had not wholly passed away, and, at date of writing, the outlook from this point of view is not encouraging. While these matters undoubtedly tended to depress

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industrial conditions in Canada, there was much ground for the view that Canada was, on the whole, well standing the unusual strain, and was, perhaps, not, in this respect, so severely pressed as many other countries.

So far as concerns industrial disputes, which, however, are compiled for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, the situation for 1913 was about as for 1912. The number of strikes was somewhat smaller, 113 for 1913, as against 150 for 1912. In Time Losses, perhaps the truest test of the cost of strikes to a community, the position was not quite as good as that for 1912, but greatly better than that for 1911. The respective Time Losses for the years named were as follows: 1911, 2,046,650; 1912, 1,099,208; 1913, 1,287,678. Of the disputes of 1913, however, one only can be said to have assumed a serious character, that, namely, between the coal mine operators of Vancouver Island and their employees.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The dispute in the coal mines of Vancouver Island began, it will be remembered, in September, 1912, at the mines of the Canadian Collieries, Limited, at Cumberland and Extension. The difficulty at these points remained unsettled at the end of 1912, though the collieries had resumed work, and the output had, in some mines, reached the normal figure. Work was continued at these collieries during the early months of 1913. In May, 1913, the trouble spread to collieries controlled by other companies at Nanaimo and South Wellington. Three companies were involved in these later troubles, namely, the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, Limited, known generally as the Jingle Pot, at Nanaimo. The strike began on or about May 1, 1913, having been called without preliminary negotiation between the respective companies and the miners.

The second dispute grew undoubtedly out of the first, though the connection is not clear. Alleged discrimination against unionism was the origin of the trouble at Cumberland and Extension in September, 1912, but subsequent events proved that both at these points and at the points which became involved in later phases of the struggle union recognition was the essential point of dispute. The strike of May 1, 1913, had continued for some months when the companies involved opened up their mines with such labour as was available. It will not be overlooked that coal mining is an industry falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but the strike had been entered without apparent regard to this fact. No application was received at any time from either party for the establishment of a Board, and the establishment of a Board was not, therefore, practicable. Such efforts, however, as were otherwise possible were made to bring together the parties involved in the dispute. The Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute in the summer of 1913. Mr. S. Price also was appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate the dispute and to report thereon. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and proffered his good offices. At this time the chief point of contest was as between the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo and its former employees. The Deputy Minister became the medium of negotiation, but no arrangement could be reached. Mr. J. D. McNiven, the representative of the Department resident in British Columbia, was also continually in touch with the situation, and, by the Minister's instructions, lent his good offices freely to the advancement of any movement offering a prospect of settlement. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the dispute is found in the disturbances that occurred at different points in the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

affected area on August 18th and 19th. One or two persons were injured and many men were arrested. As a consequence of this disturbance numerous special provincial constables and some detachments of militia were sent into the district by the local authorities. Work was again gradually resumed, and there was no renewal of the trouble. The mines at Cumberland had been producing their normal output almost from the beginning of the year. At Extension the normal output had been about reached when the disturbances of August necessitated a temporary closing down. Work at this point was again shortly resumed. At Nanaimo several mines were opened, and by the end of the year a respectable output had been reached, though the figure remained much below that preceding the strike, and one mine was understood to have been rendered out of condition by flooding and otherwise, consequent on difficulties arising out of the dispute. At South Wellington work proceeded with a restricted output. The company controlling the Jingle Pot mine came to an agreement with its employees, and work proceeded generally from the month of August shortly following the disturbances.

A comprehensive statement of the circumstances attending the outbreak of this dispute and its continuance up to July, 1913, appears in the published report of the inquiry made by Mr. S. Price under Royal Commission, and copies of this report were extensively distributed by the Department. The dispute had not been settled at the close of the financial year, but information received in the Department tended to show that the strike had then become largely ineffective. Work was proceeding at all points affected. The operators were no doubt in some cases, particularly in the case of the Western Fuel Company, hampered by lack of suitable labour, while the men were obviously feeling the effect of the long strain on their resources. About the end of June, 1914, statements were published in the press as emanating from officers of the union concerned, the United Mine Workers' Association, indicating that the union would shortly cease its support of the strike. At the time of writing (early July) it is learned that this step was taken and the union withdrew from the struggle. Audited statements of the union show that its expenditure on the strike at the various points involved from September, 1912, was about \$1,500,000. No formal settlement has as yet occurred as a sequel to the withdrawal of the union, but it is thought likely that without perhaps a formal settlement of the protracted disputes the mine operators and the workers will now shortly find means of working together, the most likely basis being the removal by the operators of their ban on the union and the withdrawal by the miners of their demand for union recognition. This would no doubt permit the gradual replacement of the more skilled of the former workers who still have their homes in the district affected. This strike, now apparently nearing its close, promises to rival that of Springhill, N.S., (1909-1911) in intensity and duration, and the two struggles resemble each other in many ways. In each case the industry was that of coal mining, and the union concerned was the United Mine Workers' Association. Union recognition was also in each case the essential point of dispute. The strike at Springhill was but one of a number of disputes occurring almost simultaneously at various points in Nova Scotia; so also in the present case the dispute covered all coal mines on Vancouver Island.\*

Apart from the coal mining troubles on Vancouver Island none of the strikes or lockouts of the year were of serious magnitude. Perhaps the most

\*The proof-reading of these pages furnishes opportunity to add the date of the formal closing of the strike on Vancouver Island on August 19, when the men, assembled at Nanaimo, passed a resolution to that effect. The strike has lasted twenty-two months, practically the period also of the coal miners' strike at Springhill, N.S.



notable among other disputes than the coal strike was that affecting the saw-mills in St. John, where friction between the mill owners and their employees caused a lockout during the summer months. The struggle began with a demand from raftsmen, pondsmen and pilers, for increased wages, resulting in the closing of the mills in June. About 1,500 men were affected during most of the summer, though many of these had not been directly concerned in the demand for higher wages. The mills were reopened in September without any important change in conditions from those prevailing when the difficulties began.

As mentioned on a preceding page, the Time Losses for the year were 1,287,678 work-days. Practically two-thirds of these losses are contained in the single coal-mining dispute on Vancouver Island, leaving relatively small losses to be distributed over other industries throughout the various provinces. Scattered troubles occurred in the building trades and clothing trades, not however affecting these industries very seriously at any given point. The coal mining strike in British Columbia is again responsible for the fact that British Columbia is to be credited with a large proportion of the Time Losses of the year, notwithstanding the fact that nearly one-half the actual disputes occurred in Ontario. Putting the matter in another way, the 51 strikes occurring in Ontario were responsible for Time Losses of 219,608 days, while the 15 strikes occurring in British Columbia were responsible for Time Losses reaching 756,202 days. The difficulty among the mill workers above mentioned is responsible mainly for the fact that New Brunswick is credited with Time Losses of 154,136 working days, Nova Scotia standing well by comparison with four disputes only and Time Losses limited to 18,324 working days. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were little troubled with industrial disputes, 15 in all being reported among them, none of them serious in character, and resulting in total Time Losses of no more than about 40,000 working days. In the province of Quebec Time Losses, too, were relatively light, eighteen strikes being responsible for 85,751 lost work-days. Prince Edward Island, which has frequently a clean sheet as to these matters, comes this year barely into the record with one strike affecting eighteen employees who ceased work for two days, involving Time Losses of thirty-six days only; the workers concerned were steam-boat firemen.

#### FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department proceeded on the usual lines, but showed more activity than is recorded for any previous year. The number of Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the year was 552, as against 384 during the preceding fiscal year. The contracts for which these schedules were prepared were divided among the different Departments as follows:—

Public Works .....	327
Railways and Canals .....	120
Marine and Fisheries .....	45
Militia and Defence .....	49
Naval Service .....	3
Interior .....	3
Trade and Commerce .....	4
Agriculture .....	1

The total number of Fair Wages Schedules now furnished by the Department since its inception in 1900 is 3,126. These schedules are, it is now generally



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understood, prepared in accordance with the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1900, and represent the minimum rate of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed under the various contracts controlled by the different Departments of the Dominion Government. A question arises sometimes as to whether or not the contractor is living up to the terms of the schedule which may be included in his contract. In most cases the Department controlling the contract is agreeable to the investigation of the complaint by the Department of Labour, and the result has usually been an adjustment of the grievance.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was issued at about the end of the financial year. The report is of an exhaustive character, comprising four parts printed in four volumes. A chapter of the present volume sets forth, briefly, the features of the report and recommendations of the Commission. Briefly, the Commission advises an annual appropriation by the Dominion Parliament for each year during a period of ten years for the various aspects of industrial training and technical education, of the sum of three million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this amount to be distributed among the various provinces of Canada proportionately to population and subject to certain suggested requirements and conditions. Of the sum named, the Commission recommends that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars should apply particularly to the development and furtherance of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the larger sum of three million dollars becoming a Dominion development fund to be applied more generally for the purposes of industrial training. The recommendations include suggestions as to the plan under which the appropriation should be controlled, the Commission favouring a system of local and provincial development bodies ascending from local urban and local rural boards, through provincial development councils and commissions, to a Dominion Development Conference and a Dominion Development Commission, which last body would be the central authority controlling the general policy and administration. Copies of the complete report reached the Department in ample numbers shortly after the close of the fiscal year, and the work of distribution was taken up by the Department, several thousand copies being distributed to elected lists, and in response to a very large number of special enquiries received.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

Three special departmental reports appeared during the year: (1) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913, (2) Labour Organization in Canada, 1913, and (3) Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912. The first two of these reports have now been issued annually for several years. The last named represented a new departure, but will be, it is hoped, the first of a series of reports issuing regularly on the subject dealt with.

Referring for a moment to the report on Wholesale Prices, the fourth of its kind, it may be remarked that while the report was in general scope and arrangement on the same lines as its predecessors, the report for 1913 contained some interesting new features such as analyses of the prices movement and statistical detail bearing on conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc. The general findings of the report as to prices, etc., were that the year 1913 had seen a cessation "in the rapid upward movement of prices which had been practically continuous since 1909, and it had brought

the general level by the end of 1912 to a point probably the highest within the present generation." "From a cost of living standpoint, therefore," it is remarked at another point in the introductory pages, "the statistics would indicate some alleviation of the situation, as it appeared in 1912, to the extent at least that there has been no intensification of the problem such as occurred with each successive year for some time past. The most notable exception to the contrary was in the case of meats, which reached a general level higher than ever previously experienced."

As to retail prices the general findings indicate as follows: "In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on thirty-six staple articles of consumption in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34. Although meats were higher, potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important foods averaged lower. A slight increase, 4.8 per cent., appears in the cost of fuel and lighting, and an increase in rent of 3.2 per cent. The increase in the total weekly expenditure is, therefore, from \$13.788 per week to \$14.024, about 1.7 per cent."

The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1913 and containing 191 pages, was issued somewhat after the close of the financial year. A statement of its general features appears in a chapter of this report. The report contained features common to previous reports on this subject and in addition included chapters on special subjects, as for instance "Labour Temples," "Labour Newspapers," etc. The statistics presented show that there had been during the calendar year 1913 considerable development in trades unionism, the total membership reported showing an increase of over fifteen thousand above the figures for 1912. The figures as to membership for the three years covered by previous reports issued on this subject are as follows:—1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799. There was a corresponding increase in the number of local branches, the total number of trades union branches in Canada at the end of 1913 being 2,017, an increase of 134 over the number reported in December, 1912.

The chapter found in the report on trade union beneficiary work shows that of the 101 international organizations having local branches in Canada, 72 have benefit features of varying extent. The grand total of the disbursements made on account of benefits by these organizations for the last fiscal year of the respective organizations is placed at \$14,962,705. Nearly one-half of this amount was expended in death and disability benefits. These figures represent payments for the whole international area, disbursements in Canada presumably ranging in proportion to membership.

The information assembled in the report shows, amongst other things, the relative standing in trades unionism, 1912, of those countries in which trades unionism prevails. The membership reported for the world generally is 12,094,490, a slight increase over the figures reported for 1911. The returns show a more rapid rate of increase in Great Britain than in any other European country, Great Britain having now actually, as well as relatively, a larger membership than is found in any of the greater nations, Germany ranking second and the United States third. It is to Australia, however, that we must turn for the greatest measure of union membership relative to population, where the percentage of union membership to total population stands at 9.1 per cent. while in Great Britain the percentage is slightly lower, at 8.4 per cent. In Canada the percentage is 2.4 per cent.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette* has continued on the lines followed in previous years and does not call for special comment.

The report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed as a special appendix to the present volume, appearing under its own covers. This practice has been followed now for several years, and is found convenient in distributing copies of the report in response to the numerous enquiries which the Department continues to receive from many countries as to different aspects of this statute and its operations.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered also under the authority of the Minister of Labour. No report on this subject is made, there having been no formal proceedings under this statute during the past fiscal year. Enquiries were received in the Department from time to time as to different phases of the statute and its operation, and these and other correspondence receive due attention.

F. A. ACLAND.

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, July, 1914.



## I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has followed, in the main, the lines of previous years.

In the August number of the *Gazette* that part of the general summary which deals, under the heading of "Notes," with miscellaneous industrial items was enlarged, and the heading changed to read "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest," the scope of the article being extended and subjects included thereunder given wider treatment.

Other regular features of the *Gazette*, embracing articles on such subjects as wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, industrial agreements, fair wages schedules, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, building permits, reports of Departments and Bureaus, and legal decisions affecting labour, have been continued as in past years. The regular article on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has appeared from month to month, as well as special articles on matters of industrial interest from time to time.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The review of industrial and labour conditions which appears as the leading article each month in *The Gazette* has been continued along the lines of previous years, the article being based, for the most part, on information received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The main portion is devoted to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trades in Canada, with a tabular statement showing to what extent industrial activity has prevailed from time to time, reviews being given in this connection of interruptions to industry such as fires and trade disputes; changes in wages and hours, conditions in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railroad construction, transportation, and in the various trades, with brief reference to Canadian revenue and trade, the article concluding with a number of notes on current matters of industrial interest. Following the general review are printed the monthly reports of the regular correspondents of the Department in various industrial centres of the Dominion, these reports relating to the general condition of the local labour market, local industries and conditions of employment generally. Next in order appear the reports of women correspondents, which deal more particularly with industrial conditions and social questions affecting working women.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

As in other years, the Department has published a monthly statement in *The Labour Gazette* relating to proceedings carried on under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907. Reports of boards established under the Act have been published in full, and generally a complete resume has been given of the operation of the Act from month to month.

In addition to the monthly record of trade disputes, which has been continued as in previous years, there was published, in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a review of trade disputes in Canada during the year 1913. This review showed a decrease in the number of disputes in Canada during 1913 as compared with the year 1912, there being 113 in the former year and 150 in the



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latter. There were also fewer employees involved in trade disputes, the number being 39,536 in 1913, as compared with 40,511 during the previous year. The number of disputes actually commencing in 1913 was 106, thirty-two less than in 1912. The greatest number of disputes occurred in the building trades, there being thirty-one. Metal trades came next, with twenty-nine, and in the clothing trades there were ten, the greatest number of employees affected being in the clothing trades. There were two disputes in fishing, three in lumbering, and seven in mining. Woodworking and textile trades each accounted for three. In food and tobacco preparation there were four; general transport, eight; unskilled labour, seven, and miscellaneous, five. The greatest number of strikes occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being fifty-one in the former province and eighteen in the latter. British Columbia came next, with a total of fifteen.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

The usual quarterly article on changes in wages and hours of labour has been continued, as well as a short statement in the general summary from month to month. The first of these quarterly articles appeared in the May issue of 1913, the second in the September, the third in November, and the fourth in the February, 1914, issues of the *Gazette*. Altogether during the year upwards of 54,000 employees were affected by changes in wages or hours of labour, the greatest number of employees concerned being those in the building and transport trades.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The *Labour Gazette* has contained the usual articles on wholesale and retail prices. In these articles an index number indicates the general wholesale price level of 272 representative commodities, divided into groups and sub-groups, and a table published each month shows the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of each year. The latest available index number of wholesale prices, with notes as to the most important changes, are given for Great Britain, the United States and France. The retail prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals in fifty-five cities of Canada are given. Local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* send in these prices as for the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions, and from these reports a statement is prepared for the *Labour Gazette*, showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to the cause.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements have been published from month to month with comparative figures of building permits, these figures referring chiefly to localities in which there is a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the Department by its correspondents, or are obtained through correspondence with municipal officers. In addition to the monthly statements, there is an annual article; that referring to 1913 was published in the February, 1914, *Labour Gazette*. Statistics for this article are obtained, where possible, from municipalities having a population of 5,000 or upwards. Where a system of building permits was not maintained information was gathered from local architects, building contractors and others. Figures showing the amount of building in upwards of 100 localities were published in this special article. Building

construction during 1913 was shown to be considerably less than during 1912, all the provinces, with the exception of Quebec, showing a decrease, this decrease being most noticeable in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where, out of thirty-six localities for which comparative statistics were obtained, thirty showed a decrease. Quebec showed an increase of slightly over \$2,000,000 as compared with the figures for 1912. The largest increase for any one municipality was that at St. John, N.B., where an increase of \$1,843,550 over the 1912 figures was recorded.

### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides the agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published from time to time during the past year:—

Agreement between the Federated Trades Committee of the Intercolonial Railway and the Board of Management.

Agreement between the International Typographical Union, No. 248, Peterborough, and the Employing Printers of Peterborough.

Agreement between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union 739, Winnipeg, and the Master Painters' Association of that city.

Schedule of wages of the Steam and Operating Engineers, Port Arthur.

Agreement between the members of Local 227, Saskatoon, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the Saskatoon Master Painters' and Decorators' Association.

Agreement between Ottawa Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers and Local Union No. 71, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.

Agreement between the Mason Contractors of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 12, of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., of the B. M. and P. I. U. of America.

Agreement submitted by the Carpenters' Union of Niagara Falls to the employers, and approved of and signed by them.

Schedule for the Electrical Workers of Saskatoon.

Agreement between Master Tailors of Winnipeg and the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 70.

Mutual agreement between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mutual agreement between the City of Winnipeg Light and Power and Electrical Departments and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Wage schedule of employees of the North Vancouver City Ferries, Limited.

Agreement among members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, Local 459, Victoria, B.C.

Agreement governing granite cutting in Brownsburg, Que., 1912-1914, or longer.

Memorandum of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the Plant Department of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the Province of Manitoba.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—Bill of Prices of Local Union No. 262 of Brockville.

Agreement entered into between the Brotherhood and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Master Builders of the City of Brantford.

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Scale of Prices of Victoria Typographical Union, No. 201.

Agreement between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees.

Agreement between the Employing Bookbinders of Ottawa and International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 173, of Ottawa.

Wage schedule agreed upon by the Board of Arbitration in the dispute of Toronto Hydro Electric Commission and Electrical Workers.

Agreement governing granite cutting in Toronto, 1913-1916.

Scale of prices of the London Typographical Union, No. 133, for newspapers and job work.

Agreement between Employing Printers of Port Arthur and the Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575.

Agreement between the Winnipeg Pressmen's Union, No. 87, and the Winnipeg Typothetæ.

An agreement between the Marine Association of British Columbia and the International Longshoremen's Association, on behalf of Locals 38-46 of Victoria.

Agreement between the Electrical Employees of the City of Fort William and the City of Fort William.

Rules and rates of pay for Maintenance-of-way Employees on the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway and Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

Rules, regulations and rates of pay for Maintenance-of-way Employees on the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Agreement between British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its Employees.

Agreement between the Contracting Plasterers and the members of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, Local 124, of Ottawa.

Agreement between members of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Local 49, Winnipeg, and Employees.

Agreement of Stonecutters, Toronto.

Agreement between the Printing Establishments of Saskatoon and No. 663 of the International Typographical Union.

By-law for regulation of wages and working conditions of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, and the Employing Printers of Ottawa.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, and the Ottawa Newspaper Publishers.

Rules and Regulations adopted by Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, Winnipeg.

Agreement between the Employing Printers of Medicine Hat and Typographical Union, No. 451, of that city.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following special articles have been published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1913 affecting industrial and labour conditions*—Under this heading nine articles in all were published, as follows:—



- (1) Dominion Legislation, November, 1913.
- (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, October, 1913.
- (3) New Brunswick Legislation, December, 1913.
- (4) Quebec Legislation, April, 1913.
- (5) Ontario Legislation, November, 1913.
- (6) Manitoba Legislation, October, 1913.
- (7) Saskatchewan Legislation, April, 1913, and March, 1914.
- (8) Alberta Legislation, December, 1913.
- (9) British Columbia Legislation, April, 1913, and October, 1913.

2. *Royal Commission on Labour Conditions in British Columbia.*—The April issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with the appointment of a Royal Commission in British Columbia by the Government of that province to look into the matter of labour conditions.

3. *A Department of Labour Created by the United States Government.*—An Act providing for the creation of a Department of Labour passed by the Congress of the United States received the assent of the President. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1913.

4. *Regulations for the Protection of Immigrants.*—An Order-in-Council was passed on the recommendation of the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of the Interior, prescribing regulations for the protection of immigrants seeking employment from companies, firms, and persons carrying on the business of intelligence offices, employment or labour agencies in Canada. The full text of the regulations was published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. *Report by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.*—In the autumn of 1912 a visit was paid to Canada by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Excerpts of this report formed the basis of an article in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. *Canada's Manufacturing Industries.*—The July issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on Canada's Manufacturing Industries taken from a pamphlet issued by Professor Henry Laureys, of the Montreal Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

7. *"La Federation Nationale St.-Jean-Baptiste."*—An article regarding "La Federation Nationale St.-Jean-Baptiste" was prepared by Miss G. R. des Iles, correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Montreal, and published in the July issue.

8. *Establishment of a Free Employment Bureau at Winnipeg.*—The terms of a by-law establishing a free employment bureau in Winnipeg were published in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. *Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States.*—An article appeared in the August number of the *Labour Gazette* dealing with the text of an enactment of the United States Congress entitled: "An Act providing for mediation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees."

10. *Vancouver Island Coal Strike.*—The September issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article bearing on the strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island, and reviewing the terms of an agreement entered into between the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company, of Nanaimo, B.C., and the United Mine Workers of America, District 28.



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11. *Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1913, the Trades and Labour Congress held its twenty-ninth annual convention at Montreal, and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. *Forty-second Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A brief review of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Halifax during September, was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. *The Canadian Political Science Association.*—During September, 1913, the Canadian Political Science Association held its first annual conference and completed its organization at Ottawa. An account of this conference was given in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

14. *Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for November, 1913, contained a report of the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Brockville during October.

15. *"Yardage" Dispute at Coal Creek and Michel.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the decision of the permanent committee on the question of interpretation.

16. *Workmen's Compensation in Ontario.*—The final report of the Honourable Sir William Ralph Meredith, C.J.O., was presented under date of October 31, 1913, and formed the basis of a special article in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

17. *Renewal of the Agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association.*—The December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the renewal of this agreement.

18. *American Federation of Labour.*—A report of the proceedings enacted at the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was given briefly in the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

19. *Commission Appointed on Cost of Living.*—The January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article on the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the cost of living in Canada.

20. *Unemployment in Western Canada.*—An Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry of artisans and labourers at British Columbia ports formed the basis of an article in the January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

21. *Review of Labour Conditions in Canada during 1913.*—The January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a brief review of labour conditions in Canada during 1913. The year 1913 was characterized in the later months by financial stringency, which was general throughout Canada. This stringency was first felt in the early months of the year, but its general effect did not seriously affect industrial conditions until the summer and fall months. Building permits were taken out freely, but work was held up in many cases through inability on the part of contractors to obtain the necessary funds for carrying out projected enterprises. Factories were generally working actively during the first part of the year; during the closing months, however, several establishments were running on short time, with reduced staffs. Agriculturists had a successful year, excellent weather prevailing for seeding and harvesting the crops. There was a decline in the products of the fisheries, largely owing to adverse weather conditions. In the lumbering industry a smaller cut of logs was made, and the mills were not running with their usual activity owing to a decrease in the demand for lumber. The year was a good one for mining. With the close of the outdoor season there were a considerably greater number of men unemployed than for the last few years. The greatest number of these belonged to the building trades and unskilled labouring classes. Trade was generally good throughout the

country. Foreign trade showed a large increase over the previous year. Immigration continued on an extensive scale, and in spite of the fact that unemployment was generally more pronounced than in 1912, the number of immigrants arriving exceeded those of the previous year. Among other favourable features of the year was the continuance, with little interruption, of extensive railroad construction, increases in the profits of banks, railroad and navigation companies, and the good crops.

22. *Strikes in Canada for Twelve Years—Review of Trade Disputes in Canada during 1913.*—A lengthy article under these two headings appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

23. *Unemployment in Canada During Winter Season 1913-14.*—An account was given in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of the state of unemployment in the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, based on reports received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from other sources.

24. *British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the fourth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at New Westminster during January, was published in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

25. *Labour, Wages and Prices in the United Kingdom during 1913.*—A brief review of preliminary figures as regards wages, prices and labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1913 was published in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

26. *Employment of Domestic Servants.*—A resolution passed by the Home and Domestic Employees' Union formed the basis of an article which was published in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

27. *International Conference for the Protection of Workpeople.*—The proposed subjects for discussion at the International Conference for the protection of workpeople were reviewed in the March, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

28. *Convention of C. P. R. Federated Trades.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the convention of the C. P. R. Federated Trades, held at Winnipeg during February, was published in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

29. *Establishment of Parcel Post System.*—The inauguration of the Parcel Post System during February, 1914, was made the subject of an article which appeared in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

### SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the Department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the hours of labour of underground workmen in Ontario mines, reviewed in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. The report of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which was presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, reviewed in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. A review given of the first issue of a "Labour Bulletin," published by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

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4. The report of the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom with regard to rents and retail prices of foods paid by workmen in a large number of cities throughout Great Britain and Ireland, reviewed in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. The report of the commissioner appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to investigate the labour troubles in the coal mines on Vancouver Island, reviewed in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. A brief review in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette* of the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to inquire into ways and means for establishing agricultural credit.

7. The operations of the Labour Exchanges in connection with the British Board of Trade during the year 1913, were reviewed in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. A brief review of the first number of the "Agricultural Gazette" issued by the Department of Agriculture was published in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

## REVIEW OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus," which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were twenty-three issued by the Dominion of Canada, twenty issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, fifteen issued by Great Britain, two by New South Wales, one by Western Australia, one by New Zealand, one by Queensland, and twelve by the United States.

## CANADA.

1. Report of the Comptroller of Railway Statistics of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1912.

2. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1912.

3. Report of the Conservation Commission on the Water-Works of Canada.

4. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31st, 1912, on Grain Statistics.

5. Report of D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, on The Coal Fields of Western Canada.

6. Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada.

7. Report of the Conservation Commission of Canada on Oyster Farming in Prince Edward Island.

8. Report on Forest Products—Poles and Cross-Ties, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

9. General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the fiscal year 1912.

10. Report on Wood Using Industries of Canada, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., assisted by W. Guy H. Boyce, of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.



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11. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31st, 1912.
12. Report on Agriculture in British Columbia, 1910.
13. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13.
14. Report of the Minister of Public Works on Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1913.
15. Report on the Production of Iron and Steel in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
16. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1913.
17. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.
18. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1913.
19. Report on the Production of Coal and Coke in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
20. Report on the Production of Cement, Lime, Clay Products, Stone and other structural materials in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
21. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913.
22. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913.
23. Report by Wyatt Malcolm, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, on Oil and Gas Prospects of the Northwest provinces of Canada.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.
2. Report of the Secretary of Industries and Immigration for the year 1912.

## QUEBEC REPORTS.

1. General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1913.

## ONTARIO REPORTS.

1. Eleventh Annual Report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31, 1912.
2. Sixth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1912.
3. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1912, Bulletin No. 13, of the Bureau of Mines.
4. Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1912.
5. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for 1912.
6. Demonstration Lectures in Domestic Science (Foods and Cooking), Sewing and Home Nursing, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
7. Report on the Cobalt-Nickel Arsenides and Silver deposits of Timiskaming, including Cobalt and adjacent areas.



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8. Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to December 31, 1912.
9. The Province of Ontario, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
10. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario for year ending 31st of October, 1912.
11. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, 1913.
12. Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part II.—Meetings and Statistics.
13. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1912.
14. Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part I.

## SASKATCHEWAN REPORTS.

1. Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13, ended February 28, 1913.
2. Annual Report of the Board of Highway Commissioners of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13, ended February 28, 1913.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORTS.

1. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1912.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Tenth Report of the Board of Trade of the Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, for the year 1912.
2. Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ended December 31, 1912.
3. Report of an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom in various trades in 1906.
4. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1912.
5. Inquiry into Industrial Agreements.
6. Reports from His Majesty's Minister at Peking respecting the Opium Question in China, 1913.
7. Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1912, with Comparative Statistics.
8. Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1912, with Comparative Statistics.
9. Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act.
10. Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys.
11. General Report by the Board of Trade upon Accidents that have occurred on Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1912.
12. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912.
13. Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.

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14. General Report of Mines and Quarries, with Statistics, for 1912.
15. Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at October 1, 1913.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ending June 30, 1913.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, 1913.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Seventh Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Bureau of Labour of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1912.
2. Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during 1912.

## QUEENSLAND.

1. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of the Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1912.

## UNITED STATES.

1. Statistics of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken in the year 1910, containing statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining for the United States, the States and Principal Cities.
2. Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1912.
3. Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1911.
4. Twenty-fifth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30, 1912.
5. Report of Conciliation and Arbitration in the Building Trades of Greater New York.
6. Illinois Factory Inspection Bulletin.
7. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics on Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe and Hosiery and Knit Goods Industries, 1890 to 1912.
8. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics on Dangers to Workmen from Dust and Fumes and Methods of Protection.
9. Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York State for the year ended September 30, 1912.
10. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1913.
11. Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce, 1913.
12. First Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine, 1911-1912.

**II.—WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department, which has to do with the administration of the Government's Fair Wages policy, has shown a marked expansion over all previous years. The Fair Wages policy referred to is based on a resolution of the House of Commons, which was adopted in the session of 1900, providing for the payment on Dominion Government contracts of the rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out. In most of the contracts to which this policy applies, the minimum wage rates to be observed are specified in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted that all mechanics, labourers, or other persons employed in connection therewith shall be paid "such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. The policy of the Government in respect of the insertion of the Fair Wage Schedule or general fair wages clause is followed in the construction of public works of many different kinds in all parts of Canada, and also in the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies, the operations covered by this policy amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. The number of Fair Wage schedules prepared last year was 552, the contracts concerned being divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works, 327; Railways and Canals, 120; Marine and Fisheries, 45; Militia and Defence, 49; Naval Service, 3; Interior, 3; Trade and Commerce, 4; Agriculture, 1. The number of Fair Wage schedules furnished in the year 1912-13 was 384, and in the year 1911-12, 290. The total number of Fair Wage schedules furnished from 1900 to the end of the fiscal year was 3,126.

The Fair Wages schedules are prepared by officers especially appointed for this purpose, who visit the locality in which the work is to be performed to ascertain by inquiry of both employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour which generally prevail in the district where the work is carried on. The Fair Wages officers of the Government are also employed in connection with the investigation and adjustment of any complaint which may subsequently arise as to non-compliance on the part of contractors with the Fair Wage conditions. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of Fair Wages officer of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Mr. E. N. Compton was appointed in June, 1913, as joint Fair Wage officer with Mr. W. D. Killins for the Province of Ontario. Mr. H. S. Hood was appointed in December, 1913, as Fair Wages officer for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Mr. J. D. McNiven, who had formerly acted as Fair Wages officer for the four Western Provinces, was relieved by Mr. Hood's appointment from the preparation of all Fair Wage schedules required in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta. Mr. McNiven's present territory comprises, accordingly, the Province of British Columbia and the western portion of Alberta.

In addition to the preparation of Fair Wage Clauses for Government contracts, the Department of Labour has been called upon to furnish Fair Wage

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conditions for insertion in contracts for railway construction to which Parliament has granted financial aid either in the form of subsidy or guarantee.

## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1913-14, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

## SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

TABLE showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1913-14.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	TOTAL
Public Works .....	46	40	11	62	95	15	15	43	..	327
Railways and Canals.....	24	32	1	35	17	5	2	4	..	120
Marine and Fisheries .....	14	10	1	2	13	1	2	2	..	45
Militia and Defence .....	4	1	2	4	23	2	6	7	..	49
Naval Service .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Interior.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Trade and Commerce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL.....	88	83	15	104	151	23	31	57	..	552

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES, 1900-14.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1914, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	GRAND TOTAL
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	1,506
Railways and Canals.....	..	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	1,106
Marine and Fisheries.....	..	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	265
Other Departments.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	249
TOTAL.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	3,126



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## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS, 1913-14.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1913-14.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals. ....	\$13,625. 03
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps. ....	1,308. 22
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads. ....	13,677. 12
Making and repairing post office scales. ....	1,385. 54
Supplying mail bags. ....	55,234. 03
Repairing mail bags. ....	39,473. 56
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings. ....	30,743. 71
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes. ....	14,529. 51
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores. ....	1,839. 79
Making and supplying articles of official uniform. ....	54,979. 93
Total. ....	\$226,796. 44

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Extension to breakwater.	Kelley's Cove, N.S.	Apr. 3.....	July 14.....	8,990 00	XIV. 181
Dry Dock.	Lauzon, Que.	" 3.....	Oct. 7.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV. 616
Cribwork wharf.	Mochelles, N.S.	" 15.....	No contract.		
Completion and widening of pile and cribwork wharf.	Clark City, Que.	" 15.....	" " "		
Crib and concrete wharf and dredging.	Belleville, Ont.	" 21.....	" " "		
Public building.	Sudbury, Ont.	" 21.....	Sept. 8.....	98,200 00	XIV. 481
Public building.	Warton, Ont.	" 22.....	No contract.		
Extension to cribwork breakwater.	Parkers Cove, N.S.	" 23.....	Dec. 2.....	6,480 00	XIV. 829
"	Ogilvie, N.S.	" 24.....	July 28.....	6,300 00	XIV. 338
"	Elmira, Ont.	" 25.....	Aug. 11.....	35,000 00	XIV. 340
Public building.	Lachine, Que.	" 26.....	Aug. 11.....	20,200 00	XIV. 340
Alterations to post office.	Hanover, Ont.	" 26.....	Feb. 2.....	28,500 00	XIV. 1088
Public building.	Westmount, Que.	" 26.....	Aug. 4.....	70,000 00	XIV. 339
Postal Station "L"	St. John West, N.B.	May 2.....	July 24.....	575,284 00	XIV. 181
Pier, crib and concrete work.	Preston, Ont.	" 3.....	Aug. 4.....	44,861 00	XIV. 339
Public building.	Steveston, B.C.	" 3.....	Oct. 7.....	Schedule of prices	XIV. 616
Completion of jetty, pile and brushwork.	Palmerston, Ont.	" 12.....	No contract.		
Post office.	Greenwood, B.C.	" 13.....	Aug. 29.....	41,900 00	XIV. 482
Public building.	Gonzales Heights, B.C.	" 13.....	Aug. 15.....	11,900 00	XIV. 340
Observatory.	Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 13.....	Sept. 20.....	8,658 00	XIV. 482
Doctors residence.	Brussels, Ont.	" 15.....	No contract.		
Post office.	Milton, Ont.	" 16.....	June 15.....	19,990 00	XIV. 117
"	Norwich, Ont.	" 16.....	July 2.....	23,555 00	
Lock, dam and approach piers (concrete, pilework, etc.).	Rivière du Loup en haut, Que.	" 16.....	July 9.....	Class "A," \$5.50 per cu. yd.; Class "B," 14c per cu. yd. (scow measure)	
	Weedon, Que.	" 17.....	No contract.		XIV. 179
Public building.	Malbaie, Que.	" 17.....	"		
Breakwater.	Buctouche, N.B.	" 17.....	July 28.....	Class "B," 40c per cu. yd. (in situ).	XIV. 180
Dredging work.	St. Andrews, N.B.	" 17.....	July 7.....	Class "B," 50c per cu. yd. (scow measure)	XIV. 179
"	St. George, N.B.	" 17.....	July 7.....		

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"	St. Stephen, N.B.	"	17	July	28	Class "B," 70c per cu. yd. (insitu).	XIV	180
"	Evandale, N.B.	"	17	No contract				
"	Gerow's, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Gunter's, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Hatfield's Point, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	McAlpines, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Reed's Point, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Rivers Mills, N.B.	"	17	July 14		26c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	180
"	Little Black River, N.B.	"	17	July 21		25c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	180
"	Bathurst, N.B.	"	17	July 7		Class "B," 25c. per cu. yd. (insitu).	XIV	179
"	Gaspereaux River, N.B.	"	17	No contract				
"	North West Miramichi River, N.B.	"	17	Aug. 18		37c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	338
"	South West Miramichi River, N.B.	"	17	Oct. 3		Class "B," 60c per cu. yd. (insitu).	XIV	614
"	Cheticamp, N.S.	"	17	Sept. 18		Class "B," 30c per cu yd (scow mea sure).	XIV	483
"	Little Lorraine, N.S.	"	17	Sept. 22		Class "A," \$6.00 Class "B," 30c. per cu. yd (scow measure).	XIV	484
"	Petit de Grat, N.S.	"	17	Sept. 22		Class "B," 54c per cu yd (scow mea sure).	XIV	483
"	Whycocomagh, N.S.	"	17	Sept. 22		Class "B," 19c per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	484
"	Port Mulgrave, N.S.	"	17	Sept. 22		Class "B," 29c per cu yd (insitu).	XIV	484
"	Gold River, N.S.	"	17	No contract				
"	Yarmouth, N.S.	"	17	"				
"	Lunenburg, N.S.	"	17	"				
"	Summerside, P.E.I.	"	17	June 25		Class "A," \$6.90 per cu. yd. Class "B," 27½c per cu yd (scow measure).	XIV	179
"	Vernon River, P.E.I.	"	17	July 9		Class "A," \$5.50 per cu. yd. Class "B," 14c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	179
"	Rivière du Loup en haut, Que.	"	17	No contract				
"	Montreal, Que.	"	17	"				
"	Vaudreuil, Que.	"	17	"				
"	Ile aux Foins, Que.	"	17	"				

Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Dredging work.	Cloud Bay, Ont.	May 17	July 7	\$ cts. Class "A," \$3.85 per cu. yd. Class "B," 25c. per cu. yd. (in situ.)	Vol. Page. XIV 179
"	Kincardine, Ont.	" 17	No contract.		
"	Rondeau, Ont.	" 17	"		
"	Saugeen River, Ont.	" 17	"		
"	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 17	"		
"	Hilton, Ont.	" 17	July 28	Class "B," 32c. per cu. yd. (in situ.)	XIV 180
"	Walker River, Ont.	" 17	No contract.		
"	Killarney, Ont.	" 17	"		
"	Little Detroit, Ont.	" 17	July 11	Class "A," \$2.25 per cu. yd. Class "B," 16c. per cu. yd. (in situ.)	XIV 180
"	Whitby, Ont.	" 17	"		
"	Trenton, Ont.	" 17	No contract.		
Reconstruction and enlargement of old Railway wharf and dredging.	Dorchester, N.B.	" 19	Oct. 29	15,400 00	XIV 340
Public building.	Duncan Station, B.C.	" 19	Aug. 12	38,463 00	
Post office.	Perth, Ont.	" 21	No contract.		
Concrete wharf.	Southampton, Ont.	" 21	"		
Improvements to wharf (pile, crib and concrete work).	Vancouver, B.C.	" 22	Aug. 20	Schedule of prices.	XIV 341
Extension to south breakwater.	Batiscan, Que.	" 23	Aug. 31	Schedule of prices.	XIV 480
Extension to cribwork wharf.	Battery Point, N.S.	" 23	Oct. 24	5,250 00	XIV 618
Laboratory and other buildings.	Hantsport, N.S.	" 23	Oct. 16	18,685 00	XIV 617
Alterations to public building.	Halifax Quarantine Station.	" 31	No contract.		
Public building.	New Westminster, B.C.	June 4	Sept. 13	48,000 00	XIV 481
Cribwork wharf.	Kingsville, Ont.	" 4	No contract.		
Building at Forest Nursery Station.	St. Germain, Que.	" 6	"		
	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 7	"		



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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Revetment wall (pile and concrete work)	Thornbury, Ont.	August 1	Jan. 7	Schedule of prices	Vol. Page.
Extension to cribwork wharf.	Cardigan River, P.E.I.	" 1	Oct. 28	9,637 00	XIV 985
Cribwork breakwater	Welsh's Cove, N.B.	" 2	Dec. 13	Approx. 11,825 00	XIV 721
Cribwork wharf.	McAulay's Shore, P.E.I.	" 2	Oct. 28	Schedule of prices.	XIV 830
Wharf (pile and cribwork)	North River, P.E.I.	" 2	Oct. 28	7,438 00	XIV 721
Addition to public building	Lindsay, Ont.	" 2	Oct. 28	3,490 00	XIV 721
"	Orillia, Ont.	" 2	Apr. 6	18,787 00	XIV 1332
Addition to Royal Mint.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 2	Dec. 3	31,485 00	XIV 829
Drill hall.	Regina, Sask.	" 2	Feb. 21	25,500 00	XIV 1091
Addition to public building	Vegreville, Alta.	" 5	No contract.		
Pilework wharf.	Stamichon, B.C.	" 5	"		
"	Friendly Cove, B.C.	" 6	"		
"	Pritchard, B.C.	" 6	May 26	4,850 00	XV 115
"	Roy's Beach, B.C.	" 6	Dec. 17	6,300 00	XIV 831
Reconstruction of south pier and subway under railway track.	Burlington Channel, Ont.	" 6	Mar. 2	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1211
Cribwork wharf	Kensington, Ont.	" 7	No contract.		
Pilework wharf.	Gull Harbour, Man.	" 7	Feb. 2	8,944 00	XIV 1088
Addition to hospital buildings	Grosse Ile, Que.	" 8	Nov. 21	20,753 00	XIV 722
Public building	Gaspé, Que.	" 9	No contract.		
Public building	Grand Mère, Que.	" 12	"		
Post office.	Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.	" 12	June 23	34,200 00	XIV 830
Public building.	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	" 12	Dec. 9	21,565 00	XIV 830
Wharf.	Bell Ewart, Ont.	" 12	Nov. 10	8,394 00	XIV 721
Wing dam No. 3.	Woodward's Slough, B.C.	" 13	Jan. 14	Schedule of prices.	XIV 985
Cribwork breakwater.	Pettie Rivière, East, Que.	" 14	No contract.		
Pile and crib work wharf.	Rocky Point, P.E.I.	" 15	Mar. 31	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1331
Extension of breakwater (cribwork)	Hospital Bay, Que.	" 16	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf (cribwork)	East Bay, C.B.	" 16	"		
Cribwork breakwater.	Comeau Hill, N.S.	" 16	Apr. 30	3,590 00	XIV 1331
Three cottages at Savard Park.	Quebec, Que.	" 16	No contract.		

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Quarantine station.	St. John, N.B.	" 16.	Feb. 2.	XIV	39,589 00	1088
Public building.	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 18.	Feb. 21.	XV	16,200 00	
"	Chatham, N.B.	" 19.	No contract.			
Extension of wharf and warehouse.	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 19.	Feb. 5.	XIV	6,867 40	1089
Pile and cribwork wharf.	Sumnerland, B.C.	" 20.	Dec. 8.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	829
		" 21.	Apr. 21.	XIV	Approx 12,365 00	1334
		" 21.	No contract.		Schedule of prices.	
E. tension of wharf (crib and concrete work).	Fort William, Ont.	" 21.	"			
Public building.	Brampton, Ont.	" 21.	Jan. 24.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	986
Breakwater (crib and concrete work).	Fort Frances, Ont.	" 21.	No contract.			
Repairs to drill hall.	Kincardine, Ont.	" 25.	"			
Public building.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 25.	"			
"	Milverton, Ont.	" 25.	Mar. 24.		24,642 00	1214
Public building.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 25.	Apr. 24.	XIV	20,193 00	1334
Drill hall.	Victoria, B.C.	" 25.	Jan. 21.	XIV	236,815 00	985
Public building.	D'Israeli, Que.	" 27.	No contract.			
"	St. Ours, Que.	" 27.	"			
Extension of wharf (crib work).	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	" 27.	Dec. 15.	XIV	\$1,8639 per cu. yd.	831
Cribwork pier.	Cap Rosier, Que.	" 29.	No contract.			
Public building.	Carmar, Man.	" 29.	Mar. 25.	XIV	29,200 00	1214
"	Stonewall, Man.	" 29.	Jan. 22.	XIV	19,195 00	986
"	Wadena, Sask.	" 29.	No contract.			
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 29.	"			
"	Penticton, B.C.	" 29.	"			
Drill hall.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29.	Apr. 15.	XIV	28,415 80	1333
Wharf (pile and crib and concrete work).	Anse à Blondel, Que.	" 29.	Mar. 18.	XIV	9,242 00	1213
Cribwork breakwater.	Washago, Ont.	" 2.	No contract.			
Concrete dam.	Burlington, Ont.	" 2.	Apr. 11.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	1332
Revetment wall (crib and concrete work).	Port Hope, Ont.	" 2.	Mar. 2.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	1211
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 3.	No contract.			
Recreation establishment building at Citadel.	Chocolate Cove, N.B.	" 4.	July 7.			
Wharf (pile, cribwork) dredging.	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6.	Dec. 15.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	831
Drill hall.	Heustis Landing, N.B.	" 15.	July 11.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	1212
Graded wharf (cribwork).	Nicolet, Que.	" 15.	Mar. 6.		286,000 00	
Pile and cribwork wharf.	Toronto, Ont.	" 15.	Mar. 23.		Schedule of prices.	
Public building.	William Head, B.C.	" 16.	No contract.			
Buildings at Quarantine Station.	Walkerville, Ont.	" 26.	June 12.	XV	32,045 00	116
Public building.	Milltown, N.B.	" 26.	July 18.	XIV	78,500 00	
Steel bridge.	Minicota, Man.	" 29.	May 4.	XIV	30,000 00	1453
Detention hospital.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29.	No contract.			
Third class detention building.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 29.	Feb. 10.		277,449 00	
Public building.	Lakefield, Ont.	" 29.	No contract.			
Pile protection work.	Rainy River, Ont.	" 30.	Dec. 17.	XIV	21,997 00	832
Reconstruction of centre pier (crib and concrete) dredging.	Cobourg, Ont.	" 30.	June 16.	XV	Schedule of prices.	117
Extension to wharf (cribwork).	St. Jean, Que.	" 7.	Apr. 6.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	1332
East breakwater.	Seal Cove, N.B.	" 7.	No contract.			
Cottages at Experimental Farm.	Farnham, Que.	" 7.	Feb. 25.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	1210
Public building.	Powell River, B.C.	" 14.	Feb. 11.	XIV	7,500	1090
Wharf extension (crib and concrete work).	Richard's Landing, Ont.	" 15.	Jan. 14.	XIV	Schedule of prices.	985
Customs building.	Montreal, Que.	" 16.	Jan. 14.		Schedule of prices.	
		" 17.	No contract.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Post office.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	Oct. 17.....	No contract.		
Postal Station "G".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17.....	"		
Public building.....	East Angus, Que.....	" 17.....	June 10.....	32,500 00	XV 116
Postal Station in St. Lawrence Ward.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17.....	No contract.		
Public building.....	Middleton, N.S.....	" 18.....	No contract.		
Dairy building at Central Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18.....	"		
Improvements and extension to breakwater (pile and crib-work).....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 21.....	"		
Bridge substructure and approaches.....	North Temiskaming, Que.....	" 25.....	May 9.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1453
Crib and concrete wharf.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 27.....	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Caldwell's Cove, N.S.....	" 29.....	Feb. 19.....	6,432 00	XIV 1210
Pilework wharf.....	Nootka Island, B.C.....	Nov. 3.....	Apr. 24.....	4,500 00	XIV 1452
Second extension to breakwater.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 4.....	Apr. 24.....	Schedule of prices.	
Conveyers from C.P.R. grain elevator to steamship berths.	St. John West, N.B.....	" 4.....	Oct. 23.....	Schedule of prices.	
Crib and pilework wharf.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	" 7.....	Mar. 23.....	Schedule of prices.	
Extension and repairs to wharf.....	Brighton, Ont.....	" 7.....	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater.....	Breen's Pond, N.S.....	" 19.....	"		
Breakwater.....	Evans Point, N.S.....	" 19.....	"		
Extension to north and south breakwaters.	Richibucto, N.B.....	" 19.....	July 7.....	Schedule of prices.	
Public building.....	Newmarket, Ont.....	" 27.....	Apr. 21.....	27,382 00	XIV 1334
"	Aurora, Ont.....	" 27.....	May 18.....	23,333 00	XIV 1454
Big Chaudiere dam.....	French River, Ont.....	" 29.....	Feb. 17.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1091
Roaster building and extension to fuel shed.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 29.....	Mar. 9.....	6,979 00	XIV 1212
Public building.....	Carman, Man.....	Dec. 2.....	Mar. 25.....	29,200 00	XIV 1214
Drill hall.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 5.....	June 17.....	61,246 00	XV 117
Harbour improvements.....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 5.....	No contract.		
Drill hall.....	Costook, Que.....	" 6.....	May 14.....	30,000 00	XIV 1454
Reconstruction and extension to breakwater.....	Delorey's Beach, N.S.....	" 6.....	No contract.		
Public building.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	" 6.....	Dec. 17.....	21,997 00	XIV 832
"	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 9.....	Apr. 28.....	30,500 00	
Customs examining warehouse.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 15.....	No contract.		
Wharf.....	Thurso, Que.....	" 15.....	Mar. 14.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1213



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[illegible]

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Strengthening a bridge on Canada Eastern Division of I.C.R.	Covered Bridge, N.B.	Apr. 15	No contract.	Schedule rates.	XIV 618
Double tracking the line of the I.C.R. between	St. Romuald and Chaudiere Jet, Que.	" 15	Oct. 6	Schedule rates.	XIV 725
Division of the line of the I.C.R. from	Nelson to Derby Jet, N.B.	" 19	Nov. 10	14,547 00	XIV 486
Station	Bathurst, N.B.	" 19	Sept. 2		
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed.	Drummondville, Que.	" 19	No contract.		
Enlarging I.C.R. station building.	St. Romuald, Que.	" 19	No contract.		
Addition to I.C.R. freight shed.	Montmagny, Que.	" 19	Dec. 26	1,999 00	XIV 833
Coal handling plant on I.C.R.	Drummondville, Que.	" 19	Oct. 28	7,600 00	XIV 618
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed.	St. Francois, Que.	" 19	Dec. 26	699 00	XIV 833
" " " " " "	St. Perpetue, Que.	" 19	No contract.		
" " " " " "	Villeroy, Que.	" 19	Dec. 26	510 00	XIV 833
" " " " " "	Wausapsal, Que.	" 19	Nov. 8	575 00	
" " " " " "	Westville, N.S.	" 21	Dec. 26	1,750 00	XIV 833
Addition to I.C.R. ice house.	Pictou, N.S.	" 21	No contract.		
Hot water heating in I.C.R. station.	Oxford Junction, N.S.	" 21	Dec. 26	850 00	XIV 833
Station on I.C.R.	College Bridge, N.B.	" 21	Dec. 26	4,300 00	XIV 832
Addition to I.C.R. freight room.	Boundary Creek, N.B.	" 21	No contract.		
Steel tow barge and two steel sectional scows.	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	May 30	18,561 50	XIII 1429
Station dredge for terminus of Hudson Bay Railway.	Port Nelson, Ont.	" 22	Apr. 29	270,000 00	XIII 1295
Station on I.C.R.	Sussex, N.B.	" 24	Dec. 26	24,500 00	XIV 834
Fenelon Falls dam.	Trent Canal, Ont.	May 2	June 12	Schedule rates.	XIII 83
Removal of ramp from.	Basin No. 1 Lachine Canal to Common St., Montreal.	" 2	May 12	2,855 00	XIII 1429
Lock gates.	Ontario—Rice Lake Division of Trent Canal.	" 17	Aug. 8	228,223 00	XIV 342
Section No. 1.	New Welland Ship Canal.	" 30	Aug. 1	Schedule rates.	XIV 342
Station and baggage room on P.E.I. Railway.	O'Leary, P.E.I.	June 6	Mar. 12	3,300 00	XIV 1217
Grading Halifax Harbour Terminals Railway.	Halifax, N.S.	" 10			
Steel pontoon gate lifter for.	Trent Canal.	" 25	Sept. 2	25,580 00	XIV 485
Line of railway.	Austin Brook to point on I.C.R. intersecting branch line from Bathurst Station to Bathurst Harbour.	" 30	July 5	\$3,200 per mi.	
Reinforced concrete syphon culvert under Welland Canal feeder.	Broad Creek near Stromness, Ont.	July 3	July 30	Schedule rates.	XIV 485
Line of railway.	Ingersoll to Embro, Ont.	" 8	Aug. 8	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV 343
"	Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	" 8	Aug. 8	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV 343

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"	in north-westerly direction from.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.	"	8.....	Aug.	8.....	\$3,200 per mi....	XIV	314
Supply and erection of steel work for freight shed on west side of St. Gabriel Basin, No. 1	Lachine Canal, Que.	"	"	9.....	Aug.	6.....	16,595 00	XIV	342
Water supply on I.C.R.	Matapedia, Que.	"	"	11.....	Nov.	24.....	Schedule rates...	XIV	724
Line of railway	Assametsuaguan, Que.	"	"	11.....	Nov.	10.....	Schedule rates...	XIV	724
Steel hull and machinery for stern wheel tug	Andover to St. John, N.B.	"	"	11.....	Aug.	1.....	\$3,200 per mi....	XIV	343
Protection for Government dam	Nelson River, Ont.	"	"	11.....	Aug.	1.....	32,000 00	XIV	341
Water supply for I.C.R.	Valleyfield, Que.	"	"	12.....	Aug.	20.....	Schedule rates...	XIV	342
Certain work on Port Severn Section, Severn Division	Campbellton, N.B.	"	"	17.....	Nov.	10.....	Schedule rates...	XIV	723
Construction and erection of double track steel railway swing bridge below lock 2	Trent Canal.	"	"	31.....	Sept.	24.....	Schedule rates...	XIV	485
Reconstruction of bridge on Rideau Canal.	Welland Canal, Ont.	Aug.	8.....	Oct.	1.....		65,800 00	XIV	619
Concrete foundation and floor St. Gabriel Shed No 1.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	"	16.....	No contract.		Schedule rates....	XIV	484
Line of railway	Lachine Canal, Que.	"	"	16.....	Sept.	24.....	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	487
Steel swing bridge over Chambly Canal.	Plaster Rock to Riley Brook, N.B.	"	"	16.....	Aug.	25.....	2,450 00	XIV	484
Line of railway	Larocque's Crossing, Que.	"	"	21.....	Sept.	27.....	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	487
Station on I.C.R.	Gimli, Man. to point near Riverton.	"	"	27.....	Sept.	27.....	1,200 00	XIV	832
Renewing head pier.	Grahams, N.S.	Sept.	5.....	Oct.	28.....		Schedule rates	XIV	619
Line of railway	Ste. Anne's Lock, Que.	"	"	8.....	Dec.	16.....	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	835
Line of railway	Merritt to Penticon Wharf, B.C.	"	"	8.....	Dec.	16.....	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	835
Rebuilding head of Guard Pier at lower entrance to.	Point south of Merritt to point near Hope Station, B.C.	"	"	16.....	Sept.	26.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	485
Installation of automatic block systems on I.C.R. between.	Soulanges Canal.	"	"	22.....	No contract.			XIV	990
Halifax Ocean Terminals Docks (first unit).	St. John and Hampton; Moncton and Painssec	Oct.	1.....	Jan.	28.....		Schedules rates	XIV	724
Freight shop on I.C.R.	Halifax, N.S.	"	"	7.....	Nov.	24.....	15,718 00	XIV	989
Work in connection with telephone train despatching on I.C.R. between.	Fredericton, N.B.	"	"	7.....	Jan.	20.....	10,371 90	XIV	1092
Nassau Dam on.	Moncton and St. John, N.B.	"	"	13.....	No contract.		Schedule rates.	XIV	725
Division of line of railway.	Leitch Creek to North Sydney, N.S.	"	"	30.....	Feb.	6.....	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	987
Improving lower entrance to Lock No. 20.	Galt, Ont. to Port Dover	Nov.	8.....	Dec.	31.....		Schedule rates.	XIV	1217
Telephone train despatching line on I.C.R. between.	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	Dec.	2.....	Jan.	12.....		13,974 57	XIV	989
Substructure of bridge on I.C.R. over.	Moncton, N.B. and Truro, N.S.	"	"	6.....	Jan.	22.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	989
"	West River, N.S.	"	"	6.....	Jan.	8.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	989
"	Nashwaak River, N.B.	"	"	6.....	Jan.	8.....	6,394 00	XIV	989
Bridge	Covered Bridge Station, N.B.	"	"	12.....	Feb.	16.....	Subsidy not exceeding \$350,000	XIV	1092
Bridges on I.C.R.	Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet, B.C.	"	"	17.....			Schedule rates.	XIV	988
	Beaucour River bridge	"	"		Jan.	8.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Crossing over National Transcontinental Ry.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Rivière du Sud bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Rivière du Loup bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	West River Antigonish bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Barney's River bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	French River bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Rivière le Bras bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Black River bridge.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
	Bridge 2.8 miles west of Sayabec, Que.	"	"		Feb.	6.....	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092

\* Not exceeding \$6,400 per mi.





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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Combined dwelling and lighthouse.	Shipwreck Point, P. E. I.	Apr. 23.	July 3.	2,738 00	XIV	184
Wooden oil shed.	Gibraltar Point, Lake Ontario.	May 9.	Day Work.			
Concrete tower, dwelling, boathouse and oil store.	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario.	" 16.	Oct. 11.	17,000 00	XIV	835
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Portapique, Bay of Fundy, N. S.	" 16.	July 28.	725 00	XIV	620
Wooden lighthouse tower.	McColgan's Point, N. B.	June 12.	Sept. 9.	919 00	XIV	487
Wooden fog alarm building.	Bayswater, N. B.	" 12.	Sept. 9.	950 00	XIV	488
Wooden storehouse.	Discovery Island, B. C.	" 20.	Sept. 8.	2,950 00	XIV	620
Lighthouse and dwelling.	Chatham, N. B.	" 20.	"	495 00		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	St. Martin's Head, N. B.	July 17.	Jan. 13.	3,650 00	XIV	1457
Wooden dwelling and lighthouse.	Five Islands, N. S.	Aug. 1.	Oct. 24.	926 00	XIV	835
Reinforced concrete tower, wooden dwelling and oil store.	Burntcoat, N. S.	" 1.	Oct. 11.	3,800 00	XIV	836
Small wooden tower.	Coffin Island, N. S.	" 1.	No contract.			
Range light towers in the new Channel.	Leonardville, N. B.	" 2.	Sept. 12.	896 00	XIV	621
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Mouth of Red River, Man.	" 5.	No contract.			
Certain work.	Deep River Islet, Ottawa River, Ont.	" 11.	"	500 00		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Battle Island, Ont.	" 12.	Day Work.			
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Grande Anse, N. B.	" 16.	"	1,100 00		
Certain work.	Boar's Head, N. S.	Sept. 2.	"	3,350 00		
"	Beaver Harbour, N. S.	" 15.	"	4,340 00		
"	Point Pelée, Ont.	" 25.	Transferred to Naval Dept.			
"	Bonila Island, B. C.	Oct. 2.	No contract.			
Frame storehouse.	St. John Retaining Pond, near St. John, N. B.	" 7.	"			
Wrecking plant on Atlantic Coast.	{ Sydney, N. S. Haliifax, N. S. St. John, N. B. Louisburg, C. B.	" 27.	No contract.			
Certain work.	Vicinity of Percé, Que.	Nov. 25.	No contract.			
Boat house, etc.	Cape Negro, N. S.	Dec. 6.	No contract.	800 00		
Frame fish hatchery.	Sparkie, N. B.	" 19.	Day Work.			
Wooden boat house.	Tobermory, Ont.	Jan. 16.	Apr. 2.	5,323 95	XIV	1458
Fog alarm building and oil shed.	Slate Island, Lake Superior, Ont.	" 26.	Apr. 8.	1,650 00	XIV	1458
Fog alarm building, dwelling and oil store. (Contract for fog alarm building)	Cape St. Mary, N. S.	Feb. 3.	"	8,309 00		
Fish hatchery.	Belleville, Ont.	" 5.	"	12,500 00		
Fish hatchery and dwelling.	Kenora, Ont.	" 9.	Day Work.			
"	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Feb. 10.	Transferred to Naval Dept.			
Dwelling house.	Point Pelée, Ont.	" 10.	Day Work.			
Life-saving boat house.	"	" 16.	No contract.			
Wooden fog alarm building.	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario.	Mar. 6.	"	700 00		
Dam.	Piminz Creek, 18 miles from Calgary.	" 14.	May 8.	4,340 00	XV	121
Wooden lighthouse and dwelling combined and boathouse	Beaver Harbour, N. S.	" 14.	"			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, &c.—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Wooden range lights.	Vicinity of Shediac, N.B.	Mar. 14	Day Work.		
Fog alarm building.	Cape Roseway, N.S.	" 16	Sept. 11	2,368 00	XIV 621
Connection with buoy service.	District of Amherstburg, Ont.	" 21		9,975 00	
Ice breaking steamer.	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 31		998,583 00	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

		Apr.	14	No contract.	
Drill hall.	Estevan, Man.	" 15	Aug. 11	29,990 00	
"	Beauport, Que.	" 17	No contract.		
"	Fort Frances, Ont.	" 24	Aug. 21	13,735 00	
"	Indian Head, Sask.	" 24	Oct. 16	14,600 00	
"	Vegreville, Alta.	May 5	July 26	28,500 00	
Additions to drill hall. Installation of shooting gallery.	North Battleford, Sask.	" 8	June 18	3,875 00	
Drill hall.	Brockville, Ont.	" 14	Sept. 2	11,431 00	
"	Millbrook, Ont.	" 16	July 19	16,800 00	
"	Madoc, Ont.	" 17	Aug. 1	40,500 00	
"	Sussex, N.B.	" 17	July 18	11,750 00	
"	Bury, Que.	" 23	Dec. 22	17,000 00	
"	Montmagny, Que.	" 26	Sept. 18	11,800 00	
"	Armstrong, B.C.	" 26	No contract.		
Repairs to roof of armory.	Toronto, Ont.	June 4	"		
Drill hall.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 4	Sept. 24	19,500 00	
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 10	Sept. 20	12,470 00	
Rifle range.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14			
Drill hall.	Blackstock, Ont.				

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Drill hall.....	Kemptville, Ont.....	June 17.....	Aug. 25.....	11,800 00
Armory.....	Brampton, Ont.....	" 21.....	Aug. 28.....	16,230 00
Drill hall.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	" 25.....	June.....	35,899 00
Drill hall.....	Cloverdale, B.C.....	July 7.....	No contract.	
New pier H. M. Gun Wharf.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 11.....		
Drill hall.....	Wingham, Ont.....	" 14.....	Aug. 13.....	11,168 00
Certain classes of labour.....	London, Ont.....	" 18.....		
Rifle range.....	Summerside, P.E.I.....	" 25.....	Apr. 4.....	5,497 00
Drill hall.....	Enderby, B. C.....	" 26.....	Nov. 7.....	11,000 00
Rifle range.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 26.....	Nov. 6.....	6,400 00
Drill hall.....	Marmora, Ont.....	Aug. 1.....	No contract.	
Armoury.....	Stirling, Ont.....	15.....	No contract.	
Armoury.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 13.....	May 27.....	117,000 00
Drill hall.....	Merritt, B.C.....	Jan. 15.....	Dec. 22.....	12,341 00
Rifle range.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 23.....		
Range.....	Long Branch, Ont.....	" 24.....	May 7.....	9,800 00
Rifle range.....	Souris, P.E.I.....	" 26.....	May 15.....	3,485 00
Magazine.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Mar. 21.....	No contract.	
All trades for current season.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 24.....		
Rifle range.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 24.....		
Drill hall.....	Hanover, Ont.....	" 31.....	June 1.....	3,050 00
			No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wireless station.....	Port Burwell or Port Stanley, Ont.....	May 6.....	13,301 81
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6.....	15,377 76
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 8.....	13,861 83

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Pavilion.....	Banff, Alta.....	Aug. 22.....	Oct. 1913.....	17,575 00
Superstructure of bath house.....	Banff, Alta.....	Jan. 3.....	Mar. 1914.....	110,000 00
Reinforced concrete posts.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	" 5.....	No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Government elevator.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Sept. 9.....	} Sept 10.....	2,005,620 00
".....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 9.....		788,900 00
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	Jan. 28.....		
	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 28.....	No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Agriculture, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Two small barns at Experimental Station. ....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que. ....	Aug. 15. ....	Sept. 16. ....	\$ 20,392 cts.	



### III.—FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1914.

During the fiscal year there were received fifty-seven complaints of non-observance of fair wages conditions on Government works. Nearly all related to contract works; in a few cases the complaints came from employees under the direct control of some branch of the Government service, and at the request of the Department concerned investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the officials having authority in the matter. The fifty-seven complaints related, for the most part, to alleged violations of the current wages and hours conditions of various contracts. Some of them were disposed of by correspondence; in most cases investigation was, however, necessary to establish the facts. Where the complaints proved, on enquiry, to be well founded, steps were taken by the Department of Labour looking to the enforcement of the contract conditions.

The fifty-seven complaints dealt with during the year were distributed among the different provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 12; Ontario, 15; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 3. The grievances related to the Departments respectively as follows: Public Works, 26; Railways and Canals, 11; Marine and Fisheries, 4; Militia and Defence, 4; Trade and Commerce, 4; Agriculture, 3; Naval Service, 1; Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1; Transcontinental Railway Commission, 1.

A complaint was received from the Toronto District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the effect that Messrs. Dennis & Son, contractors for certain carpentry work on Postal Station "F," Toronto, Ontario, were not paying the current rate of wages of forty-five cents per hour. Investigation of the contractors' books by a Fair Wages officer showed that one carpenter had been paid a rate of forty-two cents per hour during the period of his employment on this job. The matter was adjusted by the contractor's payment of the amount withheld.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Victoria, B.C., lodged a complaint as to hours required by the contractors for the construction of a breakwater at Ogden Point, Victoria, B.C. The complainant stated that all classes worked nine hours instead of eight hours, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Fair Wages officer resident on the Pacific Coast, was instructed to visit the works and investigate the complaint. He reported that the contractors had, after the situation had been made clear to them, agreed to observe eight hours as the length of a working day for all classes employed on this work. Complaints were subsequently received from the Victoria District Council of Carpenters and the Victoria Labourers' Protective Union that workmen employed by these contractors at the quarry at Albert Head were working nine hours, and receiving only time and a quarter for Sunday work. A visit was made by the Fair Wages officer to the camps in question. He reported the conditions were all that could be desired, and that nine hours represented the working hours current in the locality where the quarry is situated, also that only work of necessity was done on Sunday. It was recommended that no further action be taken.

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A complaint was received from the secretary of the National Central Council of Labour of the district of Quebec that the contractor for the construction of an addition to the Post Office building at that place was offering only twenty cents to labourers. The Fair Wages Schedule of the contract provided for a minimum rate of twenty-five cents to builders' labourers and twenty cents to common labourers. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that up to that time only common labourers had been employed. The complainant was informed of this fact and no further action was taken.

In connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line in the district of Montreal, a complaint was received to the effect that a workman had not been paid the wages due him. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, and on enquiry by that Department it was found that the complainant had since received his wages. A further complaint was received from a number of workmen, who claimed that they had hired at \$2.50 per day, and that the station contractor refused to pay them that amount, but offered them \$1.00 per day and board. In a later letter, the complainants averred that they themselves had offered to accept \$1.00 per day and board for ten days' ditching, but that the station contractor had refused to pay them. In view of these conflicting statements, the contractor stated that on receipt of an order from the sub-contractor, certifying the claim, that a cheque would be forwarded in settlement. This fact was communicated to the complainants, and in the absence of the necessary information no further action was taken.

A workman claimed that he had worked as an engineer on the St. Andrew's Locks, near Winnipeg, and had been paid at a rate of forty cents per hour instead of the rate of fifty cents, provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. On receipt of this complaint, the Department wrote the complainant, asking to be furnished with certain particulars. No reply being received, the Department again wrote the complainant, but the letter was returned to the Department as undelivered. The matter was accordingly dropped.

In connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line in the vicinity of North Bay, Ontario, complaint was made by one of the men that on leaving work he had been paid at a rate of \$2.00 per day, whereas he had been promised a rate of \$2.50. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, and the complaint brought to the attention of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The Department was informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached.

Complaints were received in the Department from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council to the effect that painters, carpenters and blacksmiths employed at the Halifax branch of the Canadian Naval Service were not being paid the rates current for these classes of labour. A report was made by an officer of the Department, recommending payment of the current rates to the employees concerned. The same was communicated to the Department of the Naval Service.

Complaints were received in the Department from the Brandon Trades and Labour Council and from the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the effect that the contractors for the construction of a barn at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, were not complying with the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the carpenter, whose name was given in the complaints above mentioned, had worked thirty-five and one-half hours

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and had received only \$12.50, which would be at a rate of thirty-five cents, whereas the Fair Wages Schedule called for the payment of fifty cents per hour to carpenters. The contractors agreed to pay these men the amounts due them on demand. At the time of the investigation the work had been completed, and as the pay-roll contained the names of men working on other jobs for the contractors, it was impossible to pick out the men who had been employed on this particular work. Subsequently, the Department received from the Provincial Fair Wages Officer of Manitoba a complaint from a workman, claiming to have been employed as a carpenter on the above mentioned work and receiving therefor only thirty-five cents per hour, also that he had received this rate while performing work for the Experimental Farm authorities at Brandon. The matter was referred to the Director of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa. In connection with his work on the barn, the contractor stated that the claimant was hired as a handy man and was paid as such. The Experimental Farm authorities stated that the claimant was not a qualified carpenter and was only able to do the rougher kind of work; further that he offered to work at thirty-five cents, and was hired on this understanding.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint that a contractor doing work at the new Marine Depot at St. John, N.B., was not adhering to the Fair Wages Schedule rate for carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that at that time no carpentry work had been done, but that some handy man had been engaged in putting the timber in place. The contractor promised that as soon as he started making moulds for concrete work he would employ carpenters and pay them the current rate of wages. He also promised to post the Fair Wages Schedule in a conspicuous place on the works.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B., complained that the contractor for certain Government work on Partridge Island, N.B., was not paying the Fair Wages Schedule rate of \$3.00 per day to carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that only three carpenters were working on this job, two of whom were receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate, the other was a young man under twenty years of age, who was learning the trade under his father, who was foreman on the work. He had at first received \$1.50 per day and board, but at the time of the investigation he was receiving \$2.50 per day without board. The contractor declared that everything would be arranged to the satisfaction of the complainant and the matter was thus disposed of.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers to the effect that the contractors, who were building locomotive engines for the Intercolonial Railway, were working longer hours than those prevailing in the city of Toronto for boiler makers and paying a lower rate than that current for this class of labour. It was found on enquiry that no Fair Wages Schedule had been included in the contract for this work, and the Department was therefore unable to take any action. The situation was explained to the complainant.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stating that carpenters employed on the construction of a Post Office building in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, were working ten hours per day instead of nine, the latter being the hours current for that class of labour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who visited the



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work in question. It was found that the men were working ten hours, but the contractors stated in a letter to the Department that they had no objection whatever to the men working nine hours, but left the matter entirely to the men themselves.

In connection with the construction of a pier at the deep water terminal of the Intercolonial Railway, Halifax, N.S., complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the contractors were not observing the rates and hours specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract, in so far as carpenters were concerned. The complaint was accompanied by sworn declarations from four individuals affected. This matter was referred to the Department of Railway and Canals. The contractors informed this latter Department that all the men received thirty cents per hour, except one who was hired as a carpenter, but was later rated as a carpenter's assistant and paid as such. The contractors further stated that they worked their men ten hours per day, but that they had never forced any one to work more than nine hours, most of the men being only too willing to put in all the time possible during the fine weather.

The District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, Quebec, notified the Department that the carpenters employed by the Montreal Board of Harbour Commissioners on elevators Nos. 1 and 11 were receiving only forty cents per hour, whereas the current rate in Montreal was forty-two and one-half cents. Following the refusal of the Board to pay the latter rate, the carpenters concerned went on strike. The Commissioners, however, maintained that the work was not Government work, and therefore not subject to conditions which applied in the case of Dominion Government contracts.

Complaint was made to one of the officers of the Department, who was in Port Arthur, Ontario, that the contractors for the construction of an armoury at that place were not complying with the Fair Wages conditions of their contract, in so far as stonecutters were concerned. The Fair Wages officer was instructed to make an enquiry, and was told by the union that the men at Ignace were working ten hours per day and were paid on the piecework system. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works. The Department of Public Works stated that on enquiry it was found that instead of the rate of wage of sixty cents, specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, sixty-two and one-half cents per hour was being paid to the workmen cutting stone at Ignace for this work, and that their working hours were eight hours per day. These facts were communicated to the workman from whom the complaint emanated.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from a workman, who stated that he had been employed as a painter on the St. John armoury building, that he had worked five days and had been paid therefor at the rate of \$2.00 per day. The Fair Wages Schedule rate for painters in this contract being \$2.50 per day, the Department at once brought this complaint to the attention of the contractor, who in turn referred it to the sub-contractors for the painting and glazing of the armoury. The sub-contractor's statement was to the effect that the complainant was not what he had represented himself to be, and that he had accordingly been discharged.

Application was made to the Department of Labour for the enforcement of an eight-hour working day for the building trades employed on the construction of a post office building in St. John, N.B., as representing the current working



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hours of these trades in the locality. The contractors themselves conceded an eight-hour day to the stonecutters, but were unwilling to follow a like course in respect of the other trades. The Department of Labour, under the terms of the contract, was not vested with authority to do more than to uphold the terms of the Fair Wage Schedule conditions. The Fair Wage Schedule of the contract provided, however, for a nine-hour working day, which had been current at the time the contract was awarded.

Complaint was made by the Regina Trades and Labour Council that the contractors for the construction of buildings for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Regina were not paying current rates of wages, and that certain work was being done by police officers on the piecework system. It was found, on enquiry, that no Fair Wages Schedule had been inserted in the contract in question. Provision had, however, been made for current wages and working day hours for the several classes of labour required. The contractors furnished a statement on request of the Department of Labour, showing the rates and hours observed on this contract, which were found to be in accordance with the provisions prevailing in the locality. No action was, therefore, taken by the Department.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners complained to the Department, through the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, that the contractors for the post office building in Brantford, Ontario, were not paying the current rate to carpenters employed on this work, also that these employees were working ten hours per day and Saturday afternoons in violation of the contract conditions. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who examined the contractors' pay-rolls, and reported that carpenters employed on this work were receiving from twenty-seven and one-half to thirty-eight cents per hour. The contractors promised to adhere to a minimum rate of thirty cents per hour.

Complaint was made to the Department that the contractors for the construction of a causeway across the Cataraqui River at Kingston were not adhering to the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract in respect of the rate of wages and working hours of the labourers employed on this job. It was found, on enquiry by one of the Fair Wages officers that the labourers were working for ten hours per day, and were receiving generally \$2.00 per day and board, whilst the Fair Wages Schedule called for a rate of \$2.00 per day of eight hours, without any reference to board. Certain wages claims against the contractors were enforced and payment made accordingly. Apart therefrom, evidence was furnished to the Department that the men employed had expressed themselves in writing as satisfied with the existing conditions. It was, however, agreed between the parties that the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule should be strictly adhered to from the opening of the spring work on April first.

In connection with the construction of an armoury building on Esplanade avenue, Montreal, complaints were received in the Department to the effect that stonecutters, structural iron workers and painters were not receiving the wages rates current in the locality. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and was also looked into by an officer of the Department of Labour. It was ascertained that the specifications had been prepared by local architects in Montreal, and that no Fair Wages conditions had been inserted in the contract.

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A complaint was received in the Department to the effect that the contractors for the North Battleford armoury were not paying labourers employed on the work a rate of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department was later informed that carpenters were not receiving the rate provided for in the schedule, namely, fifty cents. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and was also made the subject of an investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour. A list was made by the Fair Wages officer of the names of all workmen who had received less than the schedule rates of wages and forwarded to the Department, and the contractors gave the assurance that they would settle with these men for all the back time, and that they would strictly adhere to the schedule in all future payments. The men were accordingly notified by the Department to call at the office of the contractors in order to receive any outstanding amounts. The matter was thus satisfactorily disposed of.

The Department was informed, through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that the contractors for the construction of a post office building in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, were paying only forty-five cents per hour instead of fifty cents, the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The contractors were notified of their obligation, and later informed the Department that the trouble had been caused by a mistake on the part of the foreman, who had paid four carpenters forty-five cents per hour for a period of eight days. This had, however, been rectified, and the carpenters were receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate.

Complaint was made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, regarding the wages paid to certain carpenters employed in the Intercolonial Railway shops at Fraserville, Quebec. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction the work was being carried on. A report on this matter was received from the general manager of the Canadian Government Railways, and was communicated to the complainants.

In connection with the construction of a wharf at West St. John, the Department was informed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract provided for a working day of nine hours for the building trades, whereas eight hours was recognized in that locality as constituting a working day. The Fair Wages officer of the Department, to whom this complaint was referred, reported that a nine-hour day for the building trades prevailed at the time of the preparation of the schedule.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B., complained that Fair Wages conditions were not being enforced in connection with the contract for the construction of a fumigating plant at Reid's Point Wharf. Upon enquiry of the Department of Agriculture, it was found that no Fair Wages conditions had been inserted in this contract and that the total cost of the work would only be about \$1,100.

Complaint was received on behalf of a number of workmen employed in the construction of a portion of the telegraph line along the Transcontinental Railway, east of Cochrane, Ontario, that they had not received fair rates of wages in that they were working for a rate of \$1.50 per day and board, whereas the rate generally paid in the district was \$3.00 per day, and that the contractor was charging them with railway fare contrary to his promise. The

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matter was referred to the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway, under whose direction the work was being carried on. Enquiry elicited the information that by agreement with the men the contractor had not observed any regular pay-day, but that whenever requested he had sent amounts to their families. The Department was later informed by the complainant that he had received his back pay. Regarding the question of non-payment of the current rate, it was found that the current rate was \$2.00 per day without board, and that the rate of \$1.50 per day and board represented the current rate on the line of construction of this railway in Northern Ontario and Quebec. A list of claims against the contractor for railway fare was subsequently received in the Department. The contractor stated that the arrangement with his men was that the fare one way would be charged and credited back at the end of the season, provided the men remained until the work was finished. This, however, the complainants had refused to do. The Department was unable to make any settlement of these latter claims since the transaction was one of private arrangement.

The Department was informed through the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union that the sub-contractor for the Post Office building in Preston, Ontario, refused to pay the current wage rate of wages to bricklayers, masons and plasterers employed on this work. Complaint was later received through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the contractor was not paying the current rate of wages to carpenters. The Fair Wages officer learned on investigation that the carpentry work had not been started on this contract.

Complaint was received in the Department that certain patternmakers employed by a Toronto firm in the construction of steel dredges for the Dominion Government were not receiving the rate of wages current in the locality. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, as a result of which the contractors promised to pay all patternmakers employed on Government work a minimum rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour.

The Department was informed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, respectively, that the rates and hours stipulated for carpenters, plumbers and steam fitters in the Fair Wages Schedule of a contract for the construction of Postal Station "G," Toronto, were not in accordance with the rates and hours prevailing in the locality. The matter was taken up with the contractors, their attention being directed to a clause in the contract requiring the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for a competent workman in the district in which the work was being performed. The current wages rate was accordingly upheld.

On behalf of the painters employed in connection with the construction of an Examining Warehouse at Calgary, Alberta, a complaint was received from the Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, regarding the rate paid to painters. An officer of the Department visited the locality, with the result that the contractor and sub-contractor agreed to pay painters fifty cents per hour, nine hours per day, as stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers notified the Department that the rate of thirty-two cents per hour specified for cement workers in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the construction of a Post Office



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building at Westmount, Quebec, was not in accordance with the rate current for that class of labour in the locality. The matter was referred to one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department, who reported that thirty-two cents per hour was the prevailing rate at the time the Schedule was prepared, but that at the time the complaint was made the rate had been increased to forty cents. In an interview with the contractors the Fair Wages officer was given the assurance that the rate of forty cents per hour would be paid to all cement workers employed on this contract. This information was communicated to the complainants.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from a workman employed as a carpenter on the Lachine Post Office contract, stating that he had received only thirty-five cents per hour instead of the rate mentioned in the Fair Wages Schedule for carpenters, namely, forty-two and one-half cents. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who inspected the contractor's pay-roll and reported that the claim was well founded, but that for a portion of the time the complainant had been engaged on other work. A cheque for the amount due was tendered by the contractors in settlement of this claim. The Department later received through the Department of Public Works a number of further claims against the contractors for alleged non-payment of the Fair Wages Schedule rates to carpenters and masons employed on this work. Investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, who reported that a number of masons were receiving only forty-five cents per hour instead of the Fair Wages Schedule rate of fifty cents, and a number of carpenters were receiving thirty-five and forty cents instead of forty-two and one-half cents. Settlement of these claims was made by the contractor.

On request of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America an investigation was made into a complaint that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the supply and erection of the steel superstructure of the addition to the Port Colborne elevator had not been posted on the premises, in accordance with the requirements of the contract. Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction this work was being executed. Correspondence passed between the Department of Railways and Canals and the contractors in this matter. The Department of Labour was subsequently informed that the contractors had agreed to comply with the terms of their contract in this respect.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of a Post Office building in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. It was alleged that the contract conditions were not being adhered to by the contractors, also that it was the intention of the contractors to bring carpenters from Winnipeg to work on this job. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaints were entirely groundless.

On behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of the Armoury at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the current rate of fifty cents per hour was not being paid to that class of labour. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that carpenters were receiving forty cents per hour and that the rate given in the Fair Wages Schedule was forty-five cents. The facts were communicated to the Department of



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Militia and Defence, under whose authority the work was carried on. The Department was later informed that most of the claims had been settled on the forty-five cent basis, the contractors in a few instances being unable, however, to ascertain the whereabouts of the claimants.

During a visit of the Minister of Labour to Montreal in the fall of 1913 complaint was made to him that the contractors for fittings in the General Post Office of that city were paying less than the current rates of wages to their workmen. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was not well founded, the rates paid by the contractors for this work comparing very favourably with the rates paid by other firms in the city of Montreal.

During the month of November, 1913, complaint was made to the Department of Labour by the International Association of Bridge and Structural-Iron Workers that the sub-contractor for the steel work on the customs house on McGill street, Montreal, was not paying structural steel workers the rate current in that locality for that class of labour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the current rate for structural steel workers was then forty cents per hour. The Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, however, was prepared in the fall of 1912, and specified a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour to structural steel workers. The matter was referred to the Department of Justice for a ruling as to whether the terms of the contract required adherence on the contractor's part to the rates of wages current in Montreal, or only to the rate set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule. The decision of the Justice Department in this matter was that the Government had not authority to do more than uphold the Fair Wages Schedule rates. The Fair Wages officer explained the situation to the complainants, with the result that a threatened strike was happily averted.

In connection with the construction of the immigration building in Quebec, Quebec, a complaint was received from a workman, claiming that he had worked as a carpenter and had been paid at a rate of \$2.25 per day instead of \$2.50, provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. A sworn declaration was later received from this workman. Following an investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers, the contractor agreed to settle the claim in question.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from St. John, N.B., to the effect that painters employed on a contract for the construction of grain conveyers were not receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour. It was found that the painting work was not being executed by painters, but by workmen belonging to the rigging gang. The contractors agreed, however, to pay the men the Fair Wages Schedule rate for painters during the time they had worked at painting. It was also agreed that painters would be engaged for that work.

Complaint was made to the Department under date of November 3, from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, that carpenters employed on the Government storage grain elevator at that place were not receiving the rate of wages of fifty cents per hour provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule. Investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers showed that the workmen in question were not employed on the Government contract, but were working on certain buildings owned by the contractors. On January 27th following, a complaint was renewed that carpenters employed on the elevator were required to work for ten hours per day instead of nine hours, as provided in the Fair Wages Schedule, and that the rate of fifty

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cents per hour for this class of labour was not being adhered to. One of the Fair Wages officers accordingly visited the locality again, and found the complaint justified in certain cases. Thirty-seven claims were enforced and payment made accordingly of the difference due these workmen between the Fair Wages Schedule rate of fifty cents per hour and the rates which they had actually received. Promise was also made that the fifty cent rate would thereafter be adhered to in all cases. It was represented to the Fair Wages officer that some of the carpenters were themselves desirous of working ten hours per day. It was, however, arranged with the contractors that no discrimination would be shown against workmen who desired to work only nine hours.

At the same time that the foregoing complaint was disposed of the Fair Wages officer was called upon also to deal with a similar complaint regarding conditions under which the carpentry work was being performed on the erection of the Government storage grain elevator then in course of construction at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Upon enquiry, sixty-five wages claims were enforced on this contract and payment made accordingly. Promise was also made that the Fair Wages Schedule rate for carpenters would be strictly adhered to thereafter.

The St. John Trades and Labour Council lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters working on the Fish Hatchery building on the Ben Lomond Road, near St. John, N.B. Sworn declarations were received from three of the workmen concerned. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that two of the claims were well founded, the complainants receiving \$2.50 per day of nine hours, whereas the current wage rate was one of \$3.00 per day of eight hours. The matter was also taken up by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the contractor being informed that he would have to comply with his contractual obligations in the matter of wages and hours of carpenters employed on the work.

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America complained that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the Toronto Harbour improvements specified forty cents as the minimum rate to be paid to carpenters employed on that work, whereas the prevailing rate for that class of labour was forty-five cents. Enquiry showed that at the time the Schedule was prepared the current wage rate for carpenters was one of forty cents.

Complaint was made to the Department regarding the rates of wages paid to carpenters employed on the construction of the Post Office building at Brantford, Ont. Investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.

A complaint was received in the Department in connection with the work of casting iron weights for the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion Government. The complainant represented that he had worked as a moulder on this work for a period of one hundred and twenty-seven hours, and had received payment at the rate of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, whereas the current rate in Ottawa for this class of labour was \$2.85 per day of nine hours. It was ascertained on enquiry that no Fair Wages conditions had been embodied in the contract.

In connection with the construction of Postal Station "F," Montreal, Que., complaint was made by the Building Trades Council of Montreal on behalf of a workman employed as a carpenter on this work, who had not been

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paid the Fair Wages Schedule rate of wages. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department and an inspection made of the contractor's pay-rolls. It appeared that the complainant had worked part of the time as a carpenter and part of the time as a labourer, and as there was no way of determining the exact time worked in these respective capacities, the Department recommended that the contractor should pay the complainant the carpenter's rate for one-half of the total time employed. A cheque on this basis was accordingly forwarded by the contractor in settlement of the claims.

Still another cause of complaint emanated from certain workmen employed on the construction of the Government storage grain elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan, relating to deductions which were made from their wages to cover the cost of accident insurance. It was ascertained that the insurance in question was additional to the amounts for which the contractors would be liable in case of accident under the provincial statute, and that the contractors were themselves contributing towards the cost of this special insurance. Enquiry by one of the Fair Wages officers showed, however, that many of the employees were not satisfied with the deductions and arrangements were accordingly made that no further deductions should be made without authorization from the employees.

A written complaint was lodged by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers of America that sailors from the "Niobe" were engaged at painting work at the Naval College, Halifax. The matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service. A report was received from this latter Department to the effect that the commanding officer of the "Niobe" had stated that no sailors had been detailed for painting or other work at the Naval College.

In connection with the construction of a Drill Hall at Victoria, B.C., complaints were received from the Victoria District Council of Carpenters to the effect that the Fair Wages Schedule was not posted in a conspicuous place on the works and that carpenters and labourers were not being paid in accordance with the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The complaints were investigated by the Western Fair Wages Officer of the Department, who visited the works and reported that the claims were groundless. He found that the Fair Wages Schedule was posted above the wicket at which the men received their pay and that the work of timbering the trenches for foundations could not be classed as work belonging to carpenters. A subsequent complaint from the same source was to the effect that men working as carpenters were not receiving carpenters' wages, and that when the men were paid they were requested to sign a blank sheet, the amount of pay being filled in afterwards. The Fair Wages officer found on enquiry that this complaint also was not well founded.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Fredericton, N.B., complained that the carpenters employed on the construction of various buildings at the Experimental Farm Station there were working ten hours per day instead of the hours stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule for that class of labour, namely, nine hours per day. The matter was brought to the attention of the Director of Experimental Farms, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and referred by the latter to the superintendent in charge at that place. The report on this matter was to the effect that so long as weather and daylight permitted, the employees with their own consent worked ten hours, being paid overtime for the extra work. This information was com-



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municated to the complainant and the matter was understood to be satisfactorily disposed of.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Fredericton, N.B., lodged a complaint to the effect that the contractors for the construction of a freight shed at that place were not paying their carpenters the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department at once brought the complaint to the attention of the contractors and received the assurance from them that all the requirements of the contract had been strictly adhered to. The contractor's statement was communicated to the complainant and no further complaint was received.

Complaint was made by the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Toronto that a workman employed on a contract for a Government dredge had not been paid the current rate of wages for his work. Investigation showed that the workman concerned was not working on any Government contract, and that he had been paid the prevailing rate of wages for the work he was hired to do.

The Department was notified by the Montreal Building Trades Council and the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of the non-payment of Fair Wages Schedule rates to certain workmen employed on the improvements to the upper approach to Lock No. 4 of the Lachine Canal at Cote St. Paul. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who found that the claims were well founded. Sworn declarations were received from a number of carpenters to the effect that they had not received the rate of forty-two and one-half cents per hour provided for this class of labour in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. Cheques were given by the contractors in settlement of all of these claims.

Regarding the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract for the construction of an addition to the Royal Mint at Ottawa, Ontario, the Operative Plasterers' International Association lodged a complaint that the wages and hours provided for plasterers were not in accordance with the prevailing conditions. It was pointed out that at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared the rate current for plasterers was one of forty-five cents per hour, the same having, however, increased to fifty cents since the preparation of this schedule.

Complaint was received on behalf of a number of workmen employed on the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line, near Cartierville, Quebec, to the effect that they had not received their wages. On investigation it was found that the firm of sub-contractors by whom these workmen were employed was insolvent. Steps were taken by the Department of Railways and Canals to secure payment of these wages claims. The matter had not, however, been finally disposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Various complaints were received regarding the rates of wages paid to carpenters employed in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Fair Wages Schedule provided for the observance of the "current" rate of wages and of a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour in the case of carpenters. The complaint was to the effect that the thirty-five cent rate in question did not correspond to the rate generally current in the Niagara district, through which the canal would pass. Investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers showed that the current rate in the district for carpenters was one of forty cents per hour. The correspondence in connection with this matter had not, however, been concluded at the end of the fiscal year.



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Complaint was made to the western Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour by the Trades and Labour Council that the contractors for the construction of a dry dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., were not paying their carpenters the rate current in the district for that class of labour. On enquiry by the Department of Labour, it was found that the work in question was being performed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under the Dry Dock Subsidy Act, and that the subsidy agreement executed by the company contained a clause providing for the payment of current wages. The complaint was at once referred to the Department of Public Works, and was made the subject of an investigation by the Department of Labour's western Fair Wages officer. The matter was still in abeyance at the close of the fiscal year.

A telegram from Le Pas, Manitoba, was received in the Department of Labour from a number of workmen who had been working on the Hudson Bay Railway line of construction. One of their number had signed a sub-contract and had jumped the contract, leaving the men's wages underpaid. An officer of the Department was instructed to investigate this complaint, but the same had not been entered upon at the close of the fiscal year.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1913.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1913-14, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 6, '13	Toronto, Ont., carpenters' work on Postal Station 'F'.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to a carpenter.	Investigation showed the complaint to be well founded. Payment was accordingly made by the contractor of amount due.
April 12, '13	Victoria, B.C., construction of break-water.	Public Works.	Alleged non-observance of eight hour day, provided for in fair wages schedule of the contract.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, with the result that the contractors agreed to observe the eight hour day for all employees. Subsequent complaints regarding the hours worked at the quarry at Albert Head, were reported to be not well founded.
April 22, '13	Quebec, Que., addition to Post Office building.	Public Works.	That the contractor was offering less than the fair wage schedule rate.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
May 6, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of portion of Canadian Northern Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged under-payment of wages due workmen and in one case non-payment of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. It was found on enquiry by the latter Department that the complaint of non-payment had been settled. No action was taken in connection with the claim of under-payment owing to lack of reliable information.
May 7, '13	St. Andrew's Locks, near Winnipeg, work on Locks.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages for engineers.	The matter was dropped as the Department was unable to obtain any reply to its request for certain particulars of this matter.
May 12, '13	North Bay, Ont., construction of portion of Canadian Northern Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. The Department was later informed that payment of the amount claimed had been made.
May 13, '13	Halifax, N.S., employees in Canadian Naval Service.	Naval Service.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to blacksmiths, painters and carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the information thus obtained was communicated to the Department of the Naval Service, by whom these workmen were employed.
May 16, '13	Brandon, Man., erection of barn at Experimental Farm.	Agriculture.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the contractors were willing to settle the claim. A subsequent complaint from another workman was found to be without foundation.

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May 20, '13	St. John, N.B., certain work at Marine Depot.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that no carpentry work had been done at that time. The contractor promised as soon as carpenters were required, he would pay them the current rate, also that he would post the fair wages schedule in a prominent place.
May 20, '13	Partridge Island, N.B., certain work for Government.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the matter had been satisfactorily arranged.
June 11, '13	Toronto, Ont., locomotive engines for Intercolonial Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to boilermakers employed in connection with the building of locomotive engines for the Intercolonial Railway.	No fair wages conditions had been included in the contract and no action could therefore be taken by the Department.
June 23, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That carpenters were working longer hours than those current for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the contractors stated that the question as to whether their employees worked nine hours or ten hours per day was left entirely to the men themselves.
June 27, '13	Halifax, N.S., pier at terminal of I.C.R.	Railways and Canals.	That the contractors were not observing fair wages schedule rate of wages and hours of labour for carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction the contract had been let. It was found that the complainants were not well-grounded, all of the complainants receiving the fair wages schedule rate, except one who was rated as a carpenter's assistant and paid as such. The contractors stated that they had worked their men ten hours per day, but did not force any one to work more than nine hours.
June 28, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Harbour Commissioners' elevator.	.....	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	Upon investigation it was ascertained that the work involved was not Government work. The Department, however, recommended to the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, under whose direction this work was proceeding, that the current wage rate should be paid to the workmen concerned. This recommendation was not accepted and a strike ensued.
July 14, '13	Port Arthur, Ont., construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-compliance with the fair wages schedule of the contract.	Upon investigation by one of the fair wages officers it was found that the complaint was not well founded.
July 16, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate of wages to a painter.	On enquiry it was ascertained that the complaint was not well-founded.
July 18, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That building trades were working longer hours than those prevailing in the locality.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. The contractors conceded the eight hour day to the stonecutters, but refused to do the same for the other building trades. The fair wages schedule provided for a working day of nine hours hours which had been current when the contract was awarded.
Aug., '13	Regina, Sask., buildings for Royal North-West Mounted Police.	Royal North-West Mounted Police.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	Upon enquiry it was found that the contractors were adhering to the provision of their contract, regarding the payment of current wage rates.
Aug. 6, '13	Brantford, Ont., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of the current wages rate to carpenters and that men of this trade were required to work for longer hours than those generally prevailing in the locality.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—Continued.

Complaint received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Aug. 8, '13	Kingston, Ont., causeway contract.	Public Works...	Regarding wages and hours of certain employees.	Payment was enforced of certain claims. Other matters in dispute were disposed of by agreement.
Aug. 23, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Armoury building on Esplanade Avenue.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding non-payment of current rates to stonecutters, structural iron workers, and painters employed on the above mentioned work.	It was ascertained on enquiry that the Department of Labour had not been asked to furnish any schedule for this work.
Aug. 23, '13	North Battleford, Sask., construction of Armoury building.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.
Aug. 29, '13	North Battleford, Sask., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to carpenters. ....	The contractors on being notified of their obligation to adhere to the fair wages schedule rates, stated that through an error four carpenters were paid less than the schedule rate for a period of eight days, but that this had been rectified.
Sept. 3, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of wharf.	Public Works...	Employees' desire for the establishment of an eight hour working day.	The complainant was informed that at the time the fair wages schedule was prepared the customary working day in these trades was one of nine hours. The Department was, under these circumstances, unable to require the working day to be reduced to eight hours.
Sept. 5, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of the fumigating plant at Reid's Point wharf.	Agriculture....	Alleged non-observance of fair wage conditions.	It was ascertained upon enquiry that no fair wage conditions had been inserted in the contract in question.
Sept. 17, '13	Transcontinental Railway, east of Cochrane, Ont., construction of telegraph line.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	Alleged deferred payment of wages and non-payment of current rates.	The matter was referred to the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway. It was reported that the complainant had been paid his back wages and that the complaint regarding non-payment of current rate was without foundation.
Sept. 24, '13	St. Catharines, Ont., certain work on Welland Canal.	Railways and Canals.	That lock and bridge tenders were required to do painting work.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the circumstances disclosed were then referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.
Oct. 2, '13	Preston, Ont., construction of Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to bricklayers, masons, plasterers and carpenters.	The contract contained a fair wage clause and general provision for the payment of current wage rates. On investigation it was found that the complaint was not well founded.
Oct. 3, '13	Toronto, Ont., construction of steel dredges.	Railways and Canals.	Wages paid pattern makers. ....	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. The contractors agreed to establish a minimum wage rate of 37½¢. per hour for all pattern-makers employed on Government contract work.



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Oct. 10, '13	Toronto, Ont., construction of Postal Station "C".	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current wages to carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters.	The matter was taken up with the contractors, by whom the department was informed, that the sub-contractors for the carpentry work had agreed to pay the current rate.
Oct. 15, '13	Calgary, Alta., construction of examining warehouse.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to painters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.
Oct. 16, '13	Westmount, Que., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to cement workers.	It was found that since the time of the preparation of the schedule the rate for cement workers in that locality had been increased. As a result of representations made to the contractors, it was agreed that cement workers would receive the prevailing rate.
Oct. 22, '13	Lachine, Que., addition to Post Office building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to carpenters and masons.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, with the result that a settlement was made of the amounts due the complainants.
Oct. 22, '13	Port Colborne, Ont., supply and erection of the steel superstructure of the addition to the elevators.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-compliance with fair wage conditions of contract, regarding posting of schedule.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the complaint was well-founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. The Department of Labour was later informed that the contractors had agreed to comply with the regulation in this respect.
Oct. 27, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the claims were not well-founded. No further action was therefore taken.
Oct. 27, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of Armoury building.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	The matter was investigated by one of the fair wages officers and a settlement of certain claims effected between the contractor and his employees.
Nov. .. '13	Montreal, Que., fittings for General Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	On enquiry, it was found that the rates paid by the contractors on this work, compare favorably with the rates paid by other firms in the city of Montreal.
Nov. .. '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Customs House on McGill Street.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current wage rate to structural steel workers.	The matter was referred to the Department of Justice, the decision of that Department being that according to the terms of the contract the contractors could not be compelled to pay more than the rates specified in the fair wages schedule.
Nov. 3, '13	Quebec, Que., construction of immigration shed.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to a carpenter.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported the claim well-founded. The contractor agreed to settle the claim and no further action was necessary.
Nov. 3, '13	West St. John, N. B., erection of grain conveyers from C. P. R. elevator to steamship berths adjoining.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to painters, and other matters.	On investigation by one of the fair wages officers this complaint was satisfactorily adjusted.

TABLE showing nature and results of Investigation, etc.—*Continued.*

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Nov. 3, '13	Saskatoon, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the workmen in question were not employed on the government contract proper, but on the construction of certain buildings owned by the contractors.
Nov. 26, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of fish hatchery building.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported two of the claims well-founded. The matter was also referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, with a recommendation that the contractor should be required to live up to the terms of his contract, and payment of the contractor was held pending settlement of the above mentioned wage claims.
Dec. 23, '13	Brantford, Ont., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, as a result of which the complaint was satisfactorily adjusted.
Dec. 28, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Postal Station "F".	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to a carpenter.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the claim was satisfactorily adjusted.
Jan. 14, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., and Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevators.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged deductions from wages for accident insurance premiums.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that these deductions were not made in all cases with the employees' consent. The contractors undertook that no further deductions should be made without written authorization from the employees.
Jan. 22, '14	Halifax, N.S., painting on Naval College.	Marine and Fisheries.	That sailors from H.M.C.S. "Niobe" were doing painting work at the Naval College in Halifax.	It was ascertained on enquiry by the Department of the Naval Service that the complaint was not well-founded.
Jan. 24, '14	Victoria, B. C., construction of drill hall.	Militia and Defence.	That the fair wages schedule was not posted in a conspicuous place, also that carpenters were receiving labourers' wages.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers of the Department, who reported that the complaints were groundless.
Jan. 27, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., construction of Government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Regarding wages and hours of carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed the fair wages schedule rate of 50c. per hour had not been paid to all the carpenters employed. Thirty-seven of the individual wages claims presented were enforced and payment accordingly made by the contractors. It was also arranged that none of the carpenters should be required to work more than nine hours per day without their consent.

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Jan. 30, '14	Fredericton, N.B., construction of various buildings at Experimental Farm Station.	Agriculture. . . .	That carpenters were working longer hours than those specified in the fair wages schedule of the contract.	The matter was referred to the Department of Agriculture, from whom it was learned that the carpenters who worked ten hours instead of nine hours, did so of their own free will and were paid the overtime rate therefor.
Jan. 30, '14	Fredericton, N.B., construction of freight shed.	Public Works. . .	That the fair wage conditions of the contract, regarding carpenters, were not being complied with.	On enquiry, the Department was informed that the contractors had lived up to the requirements of their contract. No further complaint was received.
Jan. 31, '14	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Regarding wages and hours of carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the fair wages schedule rate of 50c. per hour had not been paid to all the carpenters employed. Sixty-five of the individual claims presented were enforced and payment accordingly made by the contractors. It was also arranged that none of the carpenters should be required to work more than nine hours per day without their consent.
Mar. 15, '14	Toronto, Ont., construction of a scow.	Harbour Commission of Quebec.	Alleged non-payment of current wages.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the workman from whom this complaint emanated was not employed on government work.
Mar. 16, '14	Cote St. Paul, Que., improvements to upper approach of Lock No. 4, Lachine Canal.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of Fair Wages schedule rates.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. Settlement was made by the contractors of the claims in question.
Oct. 3, '13	Vicinity of Cartierville, Que., construction of Canadian Northern Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages. . . . .	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals and settlement of these claims was enforced.
Oct. 7, '13	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment to carpenters of current wage rate.	Full investigation of this complaint was made by one of the fair wages officers. Correspondence in respect of the same had not been concluded at the end of the fiscal year.
Jan. — '14	Prince Rupert, B. C., construction of dry-dock.	Public Works. .	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	The dry dock in question was being constructed for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under the Dry Dock Subsidy Act. Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was well-founded. Compliance with the contract was enforced upon the contractors.
Mar. 28, '14	Le Pas, Man., construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Regarding non-payment of wages. . . . .	Investigation of this complaint had not been made at the end of the fiscal year.

#### IV.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

In 1912 a special regulation was made under the authority of the Minister of Labour, requiring the recording of the names, addresses, &c., of workmen employed on railway construction for the Government of Canada, and of the names and addresses of their next of kin, for purposes of identification and notification of relatives in cases of accident, illness, or death. Forms for the above mentioned purposes were printed and distributed by the Department along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway. Arrangements were also made for the use of these forms on the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Transcontinental main line under construction in the Province of Ontario.

Under the above mentioned regulation the Department of Labour was advised, during the past year, of various cases of accident, illness and death. The information referred to was communicated by the Department in each instance to the next of kin. In the case of foreign workmen, the particulars were furnished to the principal consular representative in Canada of the nationality of the workman concerned. A table is published in the present chapter, showing the cases of accident, illness and death of which the Department was informed, on the lines of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur.

Various complaints were received in the Department in the course of the past year relative to the unfair treatment of workmen engaged in railway construction, in respect of their remuneration and employment conditions. Attention was given to all of these complaints, and various inspections were made by officers of the Department into the actual conditions prevailing on some of these construction works.

Table showing cases of Accident, Illness and Death on line of construction of the National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

##### I.—NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Date	Locality	Nationality	Occupation	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913				
May 25	Parent, Que.....	Irish .....	Labourer...	Died from natural causes.
June 1	Atik River Camp, Que...	Galician.....	Labourer...	Death due to syncope.
" 29	95 miles east of Cochrane	Italian.....	Labourer...	Struck by handcar and killed.
July 2	Hearst, Ont.....	Russian.....	Labourer...	Train passed over him, severing head from body.
" 6	Pit 161, Que.....	French Canadian	Labourer...	Drowned while bathing.
" 7	Hervey Jet., Que.....	American.....	Brakeman...	Struck on temple by balance weight of ballast plow. Died instantly.
Aug. 2	Mile Post 282, Que.....	Russian.....	Labourer...	Death due to liver and lung trouble.
Sept. 20	Camp Mile 234, Ont.....	Finlander.....	Labourer...	Died of typhoid fever.
Dec. 2	Superior Jet., Ont.....	Austrian.....	Labourer...	Fatal accident.



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## II.—GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913				
April 2	Bulkley Summit, B.C....	Austrian.....	Labourer....	Large piece of frozen gravel struck his back. Disabled for some months.
May 30	South Bulkley, B.C.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	Heart failure.
June 20	Canyon Creek, B.C.....	.....	Teamster....	Drove horses into creek; caught in swift current and drowned.
" 25	Camp Mile 224, B.C.....	.....	Labourer....	Died June 25, 1913.
" 29	Mile 260, B.C.....	Galician.....	Labourer....	Drowned in Nechano River.
July 15	Albi Camp No. 1, B.C....	Italian.....	Labourer....	Death due to uræmia.
October 13	Burns Lake, B.C.....	Finlander....	Labourer....	Heart failure.
Nov. 11	Burns Lake, B.C.....	Scotch.....	Labourer....	Right eye injured by explosion. Doctor expected he would regain full sight.
Nov. 21	Mile 283, B.C.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	Instantly killed by dirt slide.
Dec. 2	Fort George, B.C.....	English.....	Labourer....	Died of typhoid fever.
" 2	Mile 283, B.C.....	Swede.....	Labourer....	Died Dec. 2, 1913.
" 3	Fort Fraser, B.C.....	Scotch.....	Attending Lights	Skull fractured by piece of rock from explosion. Died shortly afterwards.
" 18	Mile 226, B.C.....	French.....	Labourer....	Drowned in Fraser River.
" 24	Mile 258, B.C.....	Irish.....	Labourer....	Died of typhoid fever.
" 27	Mile 301, B.C.....	Russian.....	Labourer....	Buried in dirt slide. Skull fractured.
1914				
Jan. 4	Mile 283, B.C.....	English.....	Labourer....	Heart failure.
" 10	Mile 226, B.C.....	Scotch.....	Labourer....	Sharp snag entered his body. Peritonitis developed, causing death.
" 11	Hugh McLeod's Camp, No. 4, B.C.	Swede.....	Labourer....	Accidentally shot in arm. Disabled for several months.
" 15	Mile 238, B.C.....	.....	Labourer....	Died Jan. 15, 1914.
" 16	Mile 316, B.C.....	American....	Labourer....	Died Jan. 16, 1914.
" 23	Endako, B.C.....	Austrian.....	Labourer....	Rock struck him below knee, causing compound fracture of leg, tibia and fibula. Possibility of losing leg.
" 20	Mile 287, B.C.....	Italian.....	Driller.....	Particles of rock and sand blown into leg from blast. Tetanus set in, causing death.
Feb. 3	McBride, B.C.....	Swede.....	Labourer....	Died of typhoid fever.
" 4	Hugh McLeod's Camp, No. 4, B.C.	Russian.....	Labourer....	Mass of frozen earth struck him on back. Died a few hours after.
" 6	Willow River, B.C.....	.....	Labourer....	Died of intestinal tuberculosis.
" 12	Endako, B.C.....	English.....	Labourer....	Struck by rock from slope and died fifteen minutes later.
" 21	Mile 283, B.C.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	Killed by rock from blast.
Mar. 2	Fraser Lake, B.C.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	Rock from slope struck his ankle. Disabled about eight weeks.
" 4	Fraser Lake, B.C.....	Austrian.....	Labourer....	Piece of gumbo or hard clay from slope struck ankle, causing fracture. Disabled about eight weeks.
" 23	Fraser Lake, B.C.....	Norwegian....	Driller and Powderman	Premature explosion caused injury to both eyes. Will probably lose one eye.

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## III. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913.				
June 16	Mile 215, Ont. ....	Russian.....	Labourer....	Death caused by premature explosion.
July 6	Stoney River Hospital, Ont.	Russian.....	" ....	Died of heart and kidney trouble.
" 19	Mile 227, Ont:.....	Swede.....	Stationman..	Death caused by premature explosion.
" 19	Mile 227, Ont. ....	Norwegian....	" ..	" " " "
" 28	Bowland's Bay Station, Ont	Italian.....	Labourer....	Right hand caught in dipper of steam shovel. Part of middle finger removed and third finger deeply cut.
August 4	Makwa, Ont. ....	Italian.....	" ....	Drowned while bathing.
Sept. 20	Mile 238, Ont. ....	Finlander ....	" ....	Died of tyhoid fever.
October 18	Makwa, Ont.....	Canadian ....	Bridgeman...	Fell off bridge, sustaining injuries which caused his death four hours after.
" 29	Nepigon, Ont. ....	Roumanian....	Stationman..	Deaths caused by their carelessness while blasting.
" 29	" " .....	Roumanian....	" ..	
" 29	" " .....	German.....	" ..	
" 31	Mile 234, Ont.....	Russian.....	Labourer....	Struck by mast of derrick, causing fracture of skull. Death resulted from compression of brain.
1914.				
January 17	Near Arnprior, Ont.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	As result of dynamite explosion three Italians, two Englishmen and one Canadian were killed. Three Italians were injured, one having his legs broken, another having his head injured, and the third having slight injuries.
" " "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	English.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	English.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	Canadian ....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" " "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	

## V.—REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

References have been made in the annual reports of this Department during recent years to the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education appointed by the Dominion Government in June, 1910. The report of the Commission having appeared during the fiscal year 1913-14, it will be appropriate here to refer to the circumstances attending the establishment of the Commission and to the general nature of the report.

The report is of an exhaustive character, and is contained in four parts, printed in four volumes. The recommendations, briefly stated, urge the annual appropriation by the Dominion Parliament for each year during a period of ten years, for the various aspects of industrial training and technical education, of the sum of \$3,350,000, this sum to be distributable among the various provinces of Canada proportionately to population and subject to certain suggested requirements and conditions. Of the amount named, the Commission recommends that the sum of \$350,000 should be applied particularly to the development and furtherance of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the larger sum of \$3,000,000 becoming a Dominion Development Fund, to be applied more generally to the same end. The recommendations of the Commission include suggestions as to the plan under which the appropriation should be controlled and expended, the Commissioners favouring a system ascending from local urban and local rural boards, through provincial development councils and commissions, to a Dominion development conference and a Dominion development commission, the last named body being the central authority. Some features of these recommendations are outlined more fully on a later page of this chapter.

### DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

The conditions of Canada with regard to technical education had been mentioned on more than one occasion in debates in the Dominion Parliament, and on December 6, 1909, became the theme of an interesting discussion in the House of Commons in connection with a motion proposed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, member for South Wellington, as follows:—

“That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Commission of Inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada, in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met.”

In the debate that followed, the Minister of Finance (then the Hon. W. S. Fielding), the Minister of Labour (then the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King), and the Leader of the Opposition (then the Hon. R. L. Borden), were among those expressing sympathy with the object of Mr. Guthrie's motion. At the request of the Minister of Labour, the debate was adjourned, it being understood that in the interim some aspects of the matter would be taken up for discussion with the provincial governments.

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## ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

On January 28, 1910, the Minister of Labour, in a further statement on the subject in Parliament, announced that communications had been received from the Prime Ministers of the various provinces, and it was now, in the opinion of the Government, desirable that a Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education should be appointed.

On May 3 an appropriation was voted by Parliament for the expenses of the inquiry, and a Royal Commission was appointed by the Governor-in-Council on June 1. The membership of the Commission is set out more formally in the text of the Order-in-Council, printed on another page, but may be here briefly indicated: Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., Montreal, Chairman; Hon. John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S.; Rev. Dr. George Bryce, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, Montreal; Mr. G. M. Murray, Toronto; Mr. D. Forsyth, Berlin, Ont.; Mr. James Simpson, Toronto; secretary and reporter to the Commission, Mr. Thomas Bengough, Toronto.

Some time later Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, not having found it possible to give his complete time to the duties of the Commission, and particularly having been unable to accompany the Commission during its visit to Europe, Mr. Ernest Belanger, of Montreal, was appointed to act, when occasion required, as in Mr. DeSerres' place.

(It is here recorded, with deep regret, that the Honourable John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, died some months after the report of the Commission had reached the Minister's hands.)

## MINISTER'S LETTER TO PROVINCIAL PREMIERS.

The Minister, in his statement in the House of Commons, on January 28, 1910, read the correspondence between himself and the Prime Ministers of the different provinces. The letter addressed by the Minister to each provincial Prime Minister was in the following terms:—

*(From the Minister of Labour to the Premiers of the Several Provinces.)*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, December 13, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. It is intended that the Commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report, to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

I may say that the view of the Government is that a commission of the kind suggested might render valuable services to the Dominion as a whole, since it would be in a position to conduct an inquiry on a wider and more comprehensive scale than might be considered desirable or possible in the case of the different provinces, and which, if undertaken by the provinces individually, must lead inevitably to the duplication and reduplication of energy and expense.



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It is recognized, however, that the work of such a Commission, to be of national service, should have the hearty endorsement of the governments of the several provinces of the Dominion, and I am, therefore, writing to ask if the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested would meet with the approval of your Government, and to inquire, in particular, inasmuch as some doubt has been expressed on the point, whether exception to such a course would be taken on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

The Minister observed to the House, in effect, that the replies received, the text of which was laid before the House, were deemed by the Dominion Government as approving the proposition for the appointment by the Federal authorities of a commission of inquiry, and it was proposed to take action accordingly.

## TERMS OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The terms of the Order in Council establishing the commission were as follows:—

“On a memorandum dated May 28, 1910, from the Minister of Labour, stating that industrial efficiency is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations, and can be best promoted by the adoption in Canada of the most advanced systems and methods of industrial training and technical education.

“The Minister further states that the Premiers of the several provinces of the Dominion have expressed on behalf of the Governments of their respective provinces, approval of the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

“The Minister recommends that authority be granted for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries; the said Commission to be appointed pursuant to vote No. 477 of the Supplementary estimates for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1910, and to consist of the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Mr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., chairman.

Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North-Sydney, N.S.

Rev. George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.

“The Minister further recommends that the said Commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary, in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and, subject to the approval of the Minister, elsewhere on the continent of

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Europe; also that the purpose of the Commission shall be that of gathering information, the information when obtained to be carefully compiled, and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the Commission to make, published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

"The Minister further recommends that the Commissioners be appointed under the provisions of the statute respecting inquiries concerning public matters, and report the results of their investigations, together with their recommendations, to the Minister of Labour.

"The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, be appointed secretary and reporter to the said Commission.

"The committee submit the same for approval."

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The manner in which the Commission proceeded about its work is perhaps best learned from the interim statement of the Commission to the Minister of Labour under date of March 28, 1911, and laid by the Minister before the House of Commons. This statement outlines in the first place the plan of work pursued by the Commission and summarizes the general conclusions of the Commission as formed at the date of writing; expresses in the second place some conclusions reached as to the equipment found throughout Canada in respect to industrial training and technical education; and, thirdly, surveys briefly the testimony received at the sessions of the Commission. From this latter section of the interim statement it appears that the Commission during its investigation in Canada had taken the evidence of 1,470 persons appearing at some one or other of the 174 sessions of the Commission. This report was made before the departure of the Commission for Europe, and does not therefore discuss that aspect of its work. The interim statement is here presented in full:—

#### *I.—The Plan of Work Adopted by the Commission and a Summary of the Inquiry Conducted.*

It is considered unnecessary to recite the steps which led up to the appointment of the Commission by the Government of the Dominion, but for the sake of clearness and completeness a copy of the Order-in-Council and of the Commission itself is attached hereto. Copies of the correspondence which passed between yourself, as Minister of Labour, and the premiers of the several provinces in respect to this matter have also been attached.

The several members of the Commission, having been notified of their appointment, were invited to meet you as Minister of Labour at the Department of Labour on July 6, 1910. All the members, together with the secretary and reporter to the Commission, were present. After hearing from you a statement giving an outline of the work expected to be done by the Commission and the nature of the inquiry it was to conduct, the Commission was duly constituted, and immediately proceeded to make plans for carrying out the duties assigned to it by the Commission itself, as well as by the directions given by you.

It was decided to visit the chief industrial and commercial centres throughout Canada, beginning at Halifax, N.S., and crossing the Dominion to Vancouver Island. Itineraries were duly drawn up and notifications of the intended visit

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of the Commission were sent in advance to the mayor, to the president or chairman of the board of trade, and to other persons in each locality directly engaged in, or concerned with, the industries and education.

Our duty, as set forth in the Order-in-Council and in the Commission itself, requires us to make full investigation into the matters of industrial training and technical education, in so far as these can promote industrial efficiency, which "is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations." In the discharge of that duty the Commission has given our attention to the manufacturing industries, to agriculture, to domestic occupations, to mining, to the fisheries, to the lumber interests, to the building trades, to the transportation services, as well as to the technical training required for commercial operations.

The Commission has also made inquiry into the needs of existing industries in respect of labour, the quality of labour which is available, and requirements of such labour for industrial training and technical education.

The Commission began its work of inquiry at Halifax, N.S., on July 18, 1910. It continued to visit places in the Maritime Provinces until August 26. After that date the Chairman left the Commission for a time to fulfil an engagement he had with the Government of Newfoundland. At the same time other members of the Commission went to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Between August 30 and September 16 the Commission did its work in two divisions, and visited fourteen of the smaller industrial towns in the Province of Ontario.

On September 19 the Commission as a whole reassembled at Montreal. That week was devoted to Montreal, Macdonald College and Quebec city. Conferences were held with representative men and women at Montreal, and arrangements duly made for the presentation, at a later date, of testimony from the various interests concerned with industrial training and technical education in Montreal and its neighbourhood.

On September 26 the Commission resumed its itinerary in the Province of Ontario.

From November 1 until the first week of December the Commission visited places in Western Canada, beginning at Port Arthur, Ontario, and ending at Victoria, B.C.

On the return journey the members visited cities in the Western States, where trade schools and other methods of industrial training had been established. A list of the places visited is submitted, together with some notes on the institutions which were examined. The full report on these will be included with the reports of the visits of inquiry to the United States, to be made after our return from Europe.

During January and part of February the Commission revisited Toronto, carried out its inquiry at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and in places in the Province of Quebec, and held final sessions at Ottawa.

The Commission has visited 100 places (cities, towns and important localities). It has held 174 sessions to receive testimony. It has transcripts of the evidence of 1,470 men and women. Written memoranda were requested from or offered by a number of these witnesses. One hundred and eighty such documents have been received and are on file with the Commission; others are still coming to hand.

In every province the Commission requested an opportunity to wait upon the Provincial Government, and it was received by the Premier with other members of the provincial cabinet, or by some member of the cabinet designated



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by the Provincial Government to receive us. As directed by you, the Chairman conveyed to the Provincial Governments the message expressing the appreciation of the Dominion Government of the offers of co-operation and assistance which had been extended by the provincial authorities to the Commission. In every province the Commission received, not merely assurances of good will, but had the benefit of willing and helpful co-operation.

The halls or rooms for the holding of the sessions had been arranged for in every case by the local authorities. The following instances are illustrative of the other places:—

Halifax, N.S.—Provincial Technical College.

St. John, N.B.—Board of Trade Rooms.

Fredericton, N.B.—Chamber of Legislative Assembly.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Chamber of Legislative Assembly.

Montreal, P.Q.—\*City Council Chamber.

Quebec, P.Q.—City Council Chamber.

Toronto, Ont.—City Council Chamber.

In the several localities the Commission visited industrial establishments and educational institutions during either the forenoon or afternoon, or both. Sessions for receiving testimony were held during the evening, and when necessary, also during the afternoon or forenoon, instead of visits for observation. The Commission was usually met on its arrival by the mayor of the place and the members of a reception committee, representing the city or town council, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the educational institutions and the labour organizations.

As a rule the local authorities provided the vehicles—usually automobiles—for getting around to the various establishments. These were always provided free of cost to the Commission.

The first session at each place was opened by the reading of the King's Commission. Then followed a brief address of welcome and a statement of the general character of the city or town in respect to industries and education, by the mayor or chairman of the reception committee. The chairman of the Commission made a brief statement explanatory of the object of the Commission, and the way in which its inquiries were conducted. Usually a list had been obtained from the local committee of representative men and women, who were prepared to testify regarding the need and present equipment of the place in respect to industrial training and technical education. The statements were taken under oath or solemn affirmation. The information was usually secured by means of question and answer. The chairman conducted the examination in chief and each of the other Commissioners in turn asked questions as he saw fit. The witness was given an opportunity to make any statement bearing on the matters inquired into, and to supplement his oral testimony by a written statement. Many of the persons occupying the most important positions in industrial activities and educational administration were requested to furnish written memoranda. Opportunity was given to any person who desired to offer testimony, either orally or in writing. No one was summoned officially to appear before the Commission. Invitations were extended to representative men and women. Those who have testified did so with evident frankness, and appeared satisfied that they had thereby contributed something useful in respect to industrial training and technical education, and in regard to the needs of the industries and the needs of the young people and workers of the locality.

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\*Sessions held also at the Monument National, McGill University and the Board of Trade.



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The members of the Commission have been impressed by the numbers of thriving industries in comparatively small towns. Throughout all the eastern provinces many establishments were visited, from which the products were being shipped throughout the whole of Canada. These towns enjoyed no special shipping facilities or any apparent advantages in regard to cheap power or nearness to raw material. The enterprise, ability and energy of a few men have enabled them to make the beginning upon a small scale from which businesses employing from 50 to 200 persons have grown up. Factories were situated where abundance of fresh air and light prevailed, and where the workmen could provide homes under favourable conditions for their children. As instances, we mention a furniture factory located at Windsor, N.S., with its products being shipped throughout Canada, nearly one-half to the west of Winnipeg, and a portion to Newfoundland. Windsor, N.S., is not even on the main line of a through railway.

At Truro, N.S., there is a cap factory, reported to be turning out nearly one-half of the caps required by the Canadian trade, making headway under all existing competitions.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I., a machine shop was turning out gasoline engines, one-half of which were being shipped west of Winnipeg. About 100 men were employed and they were working overtime.

At Sackville, N.B., a stove works was doing a local trade and also supplying its products throughout the Northwest. The manager stated that the cooler temperature of summer and the other favourable conditions for the workmen gave sufficient advantage to enable him to increase the business.

At Fredericton, N.B., a shoe factory employing over 100 persons was shipping boots and shoes to Montreal, to Moose Jaw and other points in the West.

At Victoriaville, Que., we found four prosperous industries—furniture, chairs, iron bedsteads, clothing—all reported to have grown up within seven years. The products from each were being shipped all over Canada, in each case about one-half to points west of Winnipeg. We saw one carload at each of two factories loaded for Vancouver, B.C.

Instances of similar development and extension of trade could be cited from a score of places in Ontario. Those mentioned are typical and not exceptional. It has been made evident that the industrial development of Canada has not been going on only in the larger towns and cities.

The Commission observed the establishment and growth of comparatively new industries whose managers testified that they required increasing numbers of highly skilled and technically trained workers, as for example, electrical works and automobile factories.

## *II.—The Equipment Found Throughout Canada in Respect to Industrial Training and Technical Education.*

Provisional summaries have been made of the information obtained regarding the present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education. These are arranged as underneath and are submitted herewith:—

A. Universities, colleges, and experiment stations.

B. The equipment and courses at secondary schools and public schools with particular reference to shopwork, manual training, domestic science and nature study with school gardens.

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C. Night schools and evening classes for industrial training and technical education.

A provisional survey of what is contained in these summaries indicates that at many places in Canada, as enumerated in them, a good beginning has been made.

There is hand work of some sort—hand-and-eye training—in the elementary grades of many schools from the kindergarten up. In a number of towns there are courses in manual training and household science, and other places are planning to introduce them. That is part of general education for development, for culture and for citizenship, and it is also preparatory education to which industrial training and technical education will piece on without waste.

A beginning has been made in technical education in secondary schools in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Halifax. Technical and commercial high schools in Montreal and Toronto are carrying on day and evening classes. The evening classes are attended almost wholly by young men and women who are working in some factory or shop or office during the day, or are engaged in the building trades. New technical schools have been established at Montreal and Quebec, but classes in them have not yet begun. Winnipeg is erecting two new technical high schools, at cost of \$700,000. There are good night schools for the workers in places like Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, but not much opportunity in the way of classes in the smaller cities and towns where the man who earns his living by craftsmanship or in industrial work can get a further training.

Several colleges and universities provide courses of a partially technical character for what may be called the technical professions. Principal Falconer, of Toronto University, was disposed to call the education provided formerly by the School of Practical Science and now by the Faculty of Applied Science of the university, "professional and not technical." The institutions where the most advanced courses are provided are the University of Toronto, McGill University, the Polytechnic School of Laval University, the School of Mining of Queen's University, the Nova Scotia Technical College and the University of New Brunswick.

The agricultural colleges, which are intended primarily for the technical education of farmers, also give courses to qualify students for entering upon professional work related directly to rural occupations.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, with the Macdonald Institute on adjoining grounds, receives men and women. The courses include the various branches of agriculture, household science and manual training. An illustration consolidated rural school rounds out the equipment. During recent years some of the teachers-in-training go from the Normal Schools of Ontario to the Ontario Agricultural College for a special course of some ten weeks in nature study and elementary agriculture.

Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. (which is a College of McGill University), carries on its work in three schools: the school of agriculture, the school for teachers, and the school of household science. It also has a Macdonald Illustration Rural School, with a model school garden.

The Agricultural Colleges at Truro, N.S., and Winnipeg, Man., do similar work suited to the needs of their provinces. Buildings are in course of erection at Saskatoon for the College of Agriculture as a part of the University of Saskatchewan. Extension teaching and demonstration work for the rural populations are promoted and assisted by the Agricultural Colleges in all the provinces.

*III. A Survey of the Testimony Received at the Sessions of the Commission.*

Of the 1,470 men and women from whom testimony has been received, some occupy foremost positions in industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing; others are engaged in educational work, including the superintendents of education, principals of universities and colleges and teachers in institutions and schools of all grades; and others represent the various trades and occupations.

The transcript of the evidence received by the Commission during its 174 sessions amounts to about 4,030 typewritten pages of foolscap size. A first analysis of it has been made and summaries have been arranged under marginal designations, according to the plan on the sheets which are attached hereto.

In general the testimony has been to the effect that provision for industrial training and technical education, in institutions and in industrial establishments, exists in comparatively few places, and in them not to an extent adequate to the needs of the industrial population.

Some of the chief matters which have come before the Commission from witnesses are presented in the following paragraphs in so far as the testimony in regard to particular industries and localities can be summarized into general terms:

The system of training young men and women as apprentices is becoming less common than formerly. In some trades it has disappeared as a system and learners are expected and required to pick up the trade as best they can. The introduction and use of machinery where hand labour was formerly employed is given as one of the chief causes for the change. In a few shops, notably the shops of the railway companies, instruction classes and systematic instruction in the shops and at machines have been provided to meet the new conditions.

The rapid development of the country and the growth of towns and cities have provided the lure of relatively high wages for boys and girls of 14 years and younger. That attracts them to leave school early. Frequently such young people accept places and begin work for which little training is required and in which experience does not lead to the acquisition of ability or skill in a trade or occupation which affords permanent employment or is suitable for mature years. At least part of a remedy would come through schools or courses of study which provided more hand work of a constructive kind.

The testimony was substantially unanimous in indicating that in respect to industrial training and technical education the following are among the pressing needs of the people:—

(1) Some opportunity in all schools for boys when they are past twelve, whereby the boy will gain experience in constructive hand work as well as book work and thus reveal to himself and his teacher and parents the bent of his ability to an extent that will give an indication of what he should choose, and how he should prepare, for his life's work.

(2) Provision for the boys from twelve to sixteen who intend to go into some skilled trade, to learn in school how to use common hand tools for wood and iron and the qualities of common materials. A few of these are fundamental to most industrial occupations.

(3) Courses or schools, of high school or academy grade, adapted to the boys who are going into industrial life. Such schools or courses to give them preparation for their future work equivalent to what the present high schools give to the boys going into the professions.



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(4) Some education to make up to the boy, after he begins to work, for what he does not now get through lack of an apprenticeship system, some forenoon, afternoon or evening classes to give him the further knowledge of mathematics and mechanical principles; and also some variety of shop work, to develop the skill of hand and the all-round ability in some trade, which the apprentices formerly got by their long and practical training. The manufacturers and other employers of labour have expressed a willingness to co-operate in helping to make such classes and courses effective.

(5) Evening schools for workmen in the smaller cities and towns to fit them for advancement and promotion.

(6) Some enlargement and improvements of the means whereby farmers' children may learn the elements of the scientific principles which underlie rural occupations, such as the growing of crops, the feeding of live stock, the fighting of weeds, insects and plant diseases, and the maintenance of fertility and beauty, and the same in more advanced forms suited to the farmers themselves.

(7) Instruction—the means and opportunity for instruction—of a similar character suited to the lives and occupations of the fisherfolk, and those engaged in the mining industries.

(8) Classes and courses for the training of women and girls to give them clear concepts of the sanitary conditions which make for the safety, comfort and economy of the home; correct ideas of economical ways of providing food and garments and of using fuels; and some practice in domestic art that will further enable them to reveal and enjoy their love for the beautiful by making beautiful things for the house.

(9) Correspondence study courses for persons who are unable to avail themselves of schools and classes, and the advantage to such persons of visiting instructors in connection therewith.

(In this connection it is to be noted that, from the many statements made to the Commission, it would appear that several hundred thousand dollars per annum have been paid by Canadians for correspondence courses provided by American institutions. Those who had taken the courses, or were taking them, testified that they derived benefit, although only a small percentage of the number appear to have carried the work through to the end of the course.)

(10) Intimate correlations and co-operations between those who manage industries and factories, the men and women most skilled in their trades and occupations, and the managers of the schools and classes where workers are trained.

A great deal of testimony was presented indicating that properly organized hand-and-eye-training with constructive work, was helpful in developing the powers of children from the kindergarten classes upward. The teachers who had experience spoke highly of its value in qualifying the children to take up bench and table work in manual training and domestic science in later years; they also testified that the hand work contributed to the progress of the pupils in what are called book studies.

The survey made by the Commission has revealed a great measure of interest throughout the whole of Canada in the subject of industrial training and technical education.

The representatives of all occupations and interests, who testified, gave the Commission the impression that they expect further action to be taken in the near future in all the provinces, such as will result in meeting the needs which have been indicated by their testimony.



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A number of persons, occupying important and influential positions in industry and education, expressed the opinion that the Dominion Government should in some way assist in developing industrial training and technical education by granting financial assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By direction of the Commission,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

*Chairman.*

## SUBSEQUENT WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

A general view of the work of the Commission subsequent to the date of the interim statement is gathered from the chapter introductory to the general report, extracts from which are printed on a later page of this section. Briefly it may be stated that in April, 1911, the Commission left for Europe and continued its investigations in Great Britain and in various other countries. Its members returned to Canada at various dates in September and October. The work of the preparation of the report appears to have been then taken up, but was broken by a further visit to different American cities during November, 1911. After January 1, 1912, the Commission was not assembled at Ottawa save on call of the chairman, but such conferences were held from time to time as were deemed necessary for consultative or other purposes looking to the framing of the report, a duty which was placed by the Minister specially on the chairman and the secretary, who were provided with any necessary clerical assistance.

Part I of the report, signed by all the members of the Commission and by the secretary, and containing the recommendations of the Commission, with an outline of the general character of subsequent sections of the report, was placed in the Minister's hands shortly before the close of the parliamentary session of 1912-13. This section of the report comprises 57 printed pages. The manuscript covering the remaining sections of the report needing still some attention, and the task of seeing so voluminous a report through the press being one of considerable magnitude, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Bengough, the former chairman and secretary respectively of the Commission, were requested by the Minister to continue their services until this work had been completed, it being deemed specially desirable that there should be no avoidable delay in having copies of the report distributed to the public. This work proceeded throughout the summer months, and it had been hoped that copies of the complete report would be distributable early in the fall of 1913. Copies of the first section of the report, that containing the recommendations of the Commission, were distributed during the summer in considerable numbers in quarters which it was considered would be specially interested in the recommendations and in the subject generally of technical education. Despite what appears to have been the best efforts of those concerned, including those responsible for the mechanical work, copies of the report in complete form were not delivered in the Department until some time in March, 1914. The fourth volume of the report related specially to the inquiry of the Commission in Canada, covering in all about 800 printed pages, and it was not deemed desirable to begin the general distribution of any section of the report until a supply of all volumes had been received in the Department.

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## MINISTER'S LETTER ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

On receipt in the Department in March, 1914, of the first complete bound copies of the four volumes, the report was brought formally to the attention of the Prime Ministers of the several provinces, a communication being addressed by the Minister of Labour to each provincial Premier in the following terms:—

*(From the Minister of Labour to the Premiers of the Several Provinces.)*

OTTAWA, March 12, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR,—You will, perhaps, recall communications exchanged in December, 1909, between my predecessor as Minister of Labour and yourself, with reference to the advisability of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a Royal Commission “to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education,” etc., my predecessor going on to remark, “It is intended that the Commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.” Letters were similarly exchanged on this subject with the Prime Ministers of the other provinces of Canada. None of the replies received objected to the appointment of the Commission, and several contained expressions of cordial approval of the proposed course of action.

The Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission in June, 1910, and the Commission in due course reported. I deemed it well, before bringing the report formally to your attention, to await receipt of the concluding section (Part IV.), in view particularly of the fact that this part contains a report of the inquiry of the Commission in Canada itself. Copies of this part having been received, the four volumes comprising the report are now sent you, and I should be pleased to receive, as soon as may be possible, an expression of your views as to the general nature of the report, and especially concerning the recommendations contained therein. Any suggestion you may be pleased to make will be submitted to my colleagues, and will receive, you may rest assured, careful consideration.

The earlier volumes of the report have been already forwarded to each member of your Government and to many of your leading officers.

Yours faithfully,

T. W. CROTHERS.

Replies were received in due course, in most cases after the close of the fiscal year, indicating continued interest by the provincial Prime Ministers in the subject of technical education and promising that the report should receive careful attention.

Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year 1913-14 it may be remarked that the King's Printer, acting under instruction of Parliament, distributed copies of the report to all persons and institutions whose names appear on the parliamentary mailing list, this list including, as the Department is informed, the names of members of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, and of judges, various Dominion and provincial officials, newspapers, public libraries, etc., to the number in all of several

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thousand. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year the Department of Labour received a large supply of cloth-bound copies of the complete report available for distribution. The discussions of the report in the public press caused considerable demand and the Department dealt promptly with the numerous requests received. A large distribution was made by the Department also to carefully selected lists. Delivery of copies of the report, translated into French, was expected in time to permit distribution during the late summer months.

## FEATURES OF THE REPORT.

It is not practicable in the space here available to discuss in any detail the contents of a report which fills some 2,500 printed pages, but from Part I of the report, which itself purports to be in some measure a review or summary of the report at large, some extracts may be taken which will perhaps convey the essential features of the recommendations of the Commissioners and will indicate in part the general conclusions reached by them.

## COMMISSION'S INTERPRETATION OF ITS DUTIES.

"We think," remark the Commissioners in the chapter introductory to Part I, after quoting the terms of the Order in Council, "it will be appropriate that we should state concisely what we conceive to be the duties imposed upon us by the terms of the Royal Commission.

"I. We are to gather information, by inquiry into the needs and present equipment of Canada respecting Industrial Training and Technical Education.

"II. We are to make investigation of the systems and methods of Technical Instruction obtaining in other countries.

"III. We are to carefully compile the information obtained.

"IV. We are to express any opinion that we may see fit upon the results of our inquiries and investigations.

"V. We are to make such recommendations as it may seem expedient to us to make.

"V. We are to report on these matters to the Minister of Labour; all to the end that industrial efficiency may prevail for the development of the Dominion and for the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations.

"In pursuing our inquiry in Canada, we had the advantage of carrying on our work with the fullest concurrence and co-operation of all the Provincial Governments.

## "THE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIES.

"The inquiries included a survey of the needs of the workers in:—

1. Manufacturing and other industries such as: building construction; boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; chemicals; clothing; electrical; food-stuffs; furniture; leather and rubber; metals, including rolling mills, foundries, machine shops and machinery in general; printing and publishing; textiles and clothing; wood, and wooden wares; other industries and trades.

2. Agriculture, live stock, dairying, fruit culture; fisheries, mining, including quarries; forestry.



### 3. Commerce and transportation.

4. Home-making and housekeeping, including house sanitation, domestic servants, care of children.

"We obtained much information regarding the general conditions of industry and labour in Canada, having regard to: (a) the growth of businesses; (b) where products are marketed; (c) where raw materials are obtained; (d) supply of labour, skilled and unskilled, and apprentices; (e) child labour.

"Many witnesses, some of whom had attained eminent and important places in industrial, commercial and agricultural work, gave us valuable information regarding their personal training and education. They freely expressed opinions as to its suitability, or wherein and how it might have been different with benefit to themselves and advantage to the industries and community.

"The conditions under which the workers earn their wages and live out their daily lives as citizens are important factors in industrial efficiency, which, to a very considerable extent, is based upon and arises from the way in which the workers spend their leisure hours. Efficiency depends also on whether they work and live under wholesome conditions, or under conditions which depress their physical vitality and leave them less vigorous as workers, less satisfied as citizens and less useful as members of the race.

#### "THE PRESENT EQUIPMENT.

"The inquiry into the present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education was directed to ascertain the facts in relation thereto at or in connection with:—

1. Universities and colleges.
2. Technical schools.
3. Trade schools.
4. Agricultural and extension work.
5. Normal schools and training of teachers.
6. High schools, academies and collegiate institutes, (a) elementary science; (b) rural science; (c) manual training; (d) domestic science.
7. Elementary schools, (a) manual training; (b) domestic science; (c) rural science, including school gardens and nature study.
8. Evening schools (a) elementary; (b) technical.
9. Correspondence courses.
10. Apprentice schools.
11. Organized play and playgrounds.
12. Physical culture and drill.

"Attention was given also to the need of and the provision existing for research work.

"An interim statement, which contained a summary of our work in Canada, was submitted on March 28, 1911. A copy of it is annexed hereto.

"The information gathered in that part of our inquiry was definitely useful in preparing for the work that lay before us in other countries.

"The full report of our inquiry into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion is submitted herewith as Part IV of this Report.



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## "CORDIALITY OF RECEPTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

"After completing the investigation in Canada the Commission proceeded to England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States to inquire into the systems and methods of technical instruction in those countries.

"In the United Kingdom the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education, Lord Pentland, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Hon. Thomas Russell, Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education for Ireland, met us and extended every official courtesy, with offers of assistance from the higher officials in their departments. The Commission was greatly indebted to those officials for information as to where and how we could best see and learn what we were required to inquire into.

"Among others who rendered us most friendly and valuable help in the United Kingdom were Sir Robert Morant, Secretary of the Board of Education, and many of the officers of the Department, particularly Dr. Frank Heath and Mr. A. E. Twentyman, Librarian. Sir John Struthers, head of the Scottish Education Department, favoured the Commission with a conference on the progress of the efforts for industrial and technical education in Scotland. Mr. Robert Blair, chief education officer for the London County Council, gave the Commission valuable and extensive assistance. He arranged for the Commission to be accompanied during its visits to technical institutions in London by inspectors who were fully conversant with what was being attempted. Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and other officers of the department, accompanied the Commission during its journeys in Ireland.

"By the kindness of Lord Strathcona, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received us and arranged through the Foreign Office for letters to the Ambassadors and other representatives of the British Government in the countries on the continent. Through them permission was obtained from the State education authorities to visit schools and other institutions. The British representatives at the capitals of foreign countries extended not merely the official and routine formality of introductions, but personal attention in assisting the Commission to meet men and see institutions with full opportunity to learn from them.

"When the Commission returned to the United States it was received at Washington by the Hon. James Wilson, the veteran Secretary of Agriculture, under whose administration great extensions of government work for the improvement of agriculture have been made.

"The Commission was fortunate in the conditions under which it pursued its investigations. We were received in all countries and places with the utmost cordiality by the heads of departments, members of education authorities, principals of institutions and teachers, who were frankly communicative. We were not regarded as troublesome travellers to be got rid of as quickly as possible. After official permission to visit a school or other institution had been obtained our difficulty was not to gain admission but rather to tear ourselves away within the time which could be allotted to it. There was so much to see and the director or other teacher had so much to show and tell that the hours and days went all too fast.

## "INCREASE OF INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

"We are constrained to record our tribute to the character of the men and women who are responsible for the organization and administration of education and of the head-masters and other teachers who carry on the class work. Courtesy, enthusiasm and ability of a high order were to the front. In them the profession of teaching is being recognized more and more as one of honour and social importance.

"New buildings and equipment for technical instruction were found everywhere in evidence. The awakening of interest in this field of education in England has brought out much rivalry between the different cities as to which should have the finest institutions for its young people. Nor are the attention and interest mainly devoted to the material equipment; the effort is focussed on the boy or girl, particularly between the ages of 14 and 18.

"Throughout the countries visited, Continuation Classes, Technical Classes and Art Classes have become prominent features of the educational work on behalf of most of the children whose attendance at the ordinary school ends with their 14th year. For example, in the city of Halifax, England, 60 per cent. of all the boys and girls who leave the Elementary Day Schools continue their education at Evening Vocational Classes and Technical Day Courses. Many other cities in England and Scotland secure attendance almost equal to that attained at Halifax. In the city of Manchester it is claimed that 3.9 per cent. of the whole population of the city attend some form of Continuation and Vocational Schools while between the ages of 14 and 18.

"In four-fifths of the States of Germany, for the whole State or in some States for only cities of over 10,000 population, attendance at continuation classes of some sort is compulsory between 14 and 17 years of age.

"Comparing a German city with one in England or Canada, one is struck by the absence from the streets in the evening of the youth of both sexes standing on street corners or wandering aimlessly about. The Vocational Classes for all sorts of workers between the ages of 14 and 17 have evidently given the people generally a liking for and satisfaction from attending classes after the ordinary elementary school days are over. We were told that when compulsory attendance was first required by Government action there was a good deal of hostility on the part of some employers and on the part of some of the youths themselves. After two years of experience of the classes most of the opposition disappears. Now compulsory participation in some form of educational work during the adolescent age is accepted as part of the country's civilization.

"An example: In visiting an apprentices' class in one of the Continuation Schools in Switzerland we asked the lads, who had attended for two years under the compulsory regulations, to vote as to whether they would attend without the compulsory requirement. Out of a class of thirty-one, thirty voted that they would attend voluntarily and only one did not vote. The teachers' opinion was that not more than one-third of those in that particular class would have begun to attend the Continuation School without the compulsory requirement.

## "MOST ADVANCED LEAST SATISFIED.

"Notwithstanding the manifold evidences of progress in this new field of educational effort in England, Scotland and Ireland, one seldom hears any laudation by the people themselves of what they are doing. The refrain of

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nearly every comment on the educational work in England, by an Englishman, is lamentation at its backwardness compared with that of Germany. The Commission could not fully share that feeling after being over Germany and other European countries.

"There was not in Germany, any more than in England, any evidence of brag or self-satisfaction. Capable men explained to the Commission the aims of the several systems and methods which were in use, and pointed out what they regarded as the weaknesses and failures of past efforts, while they dilated upon their hopes and desires for the future. Perhaps in Germany, more than in any other country, we were impressed by the apparent solidarity of the feeling of citizenship and by the fact that education did not seem to be planned or cherished as a means whereby the individual got ahead of other individuals. Education appeared to us to be regarded as a great national service whereby all the individuals are being trained towards ability for their respective occupations in the interest of the State. The personal power and wellbeing of the units of the community are looked after for the sake of the State.

## "CONVERSATIONS" WITH LEADERS IN EDUCATION.

"In all the countries visited by the Commission, men and women who are recognized as great leaders in educational movements discussed with us, with frankness and fulness, not only the systems and methods which at present prevail in their countries, but also the problems which face the different central and local authorities, and the plans and efforts which are being made to meet existing conditions. A feature of the report that will be of uncommon interest and value is the information obtained and reported on as "Information obtained in 'Conversation' with" these men and women. They had knowledge and ability to express clear opinions which had been ripened out of their endeavours to meet the circumstances and discharge the duties in connection with their own work in the several countries in which they labour.

## "COMPILATION OF THE INFORMATION.

"In compiling the information obtained in other countries, we have been guided to a large extent by what we learnt as to the needs of Canadian workers and Canadian occupations and industries.

"An effort has been made, (1) to arrange the information from each country in such a way as to show the relation of Industrial Training and Technical Education to the general system or systems of education in that country, and (2) to report with some fulness of detail upon the systems and methods, the institutions, courses and classes which seem most likely to furnish information that will be useful to Canada.

"The result of that part of our inquiry is submitted in Part III of our Report.

"The information and considerations on which the opinions and recommendations of the Commission are based are set forth at length in Parts II, III and IV of the Report."

The chapter concludes with an enumeration of the subjects dealt with in Part II. of this Report.



## FUND FOR ELEMENTARY TECHNICAL TRAINING.

On the subject of the relation of elementary education to industrial training and technical education, the Commission, after stating its conclusions, recommends the creation of a Dominion Fund of \$350,000, from which would be distributed grants to the various provinces proportionately to population, the fund to continue for ten years. This sum would be in addition to the larger Dominion Fund of \$3,000,000, the creation of which the Commission, as indicated above, also recommends for advancing technical training in its larger aspects, the two funds bringing up to \$3,350,000 the amount, which, under the plan outlined, the Dominion Government would be required to set aside each year for a period of ten years for distribution on certain named conditions among the provinces.

"The recommendations bearing on the fund for what may be termed preliminary technical training are as follows:—

"The Commission is of opinion that the teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science and pre-vocational work, including domestic or household science in elementary schools, is of great importance and value, and should be provided for generally.

"Having regard to the cost of carrying on these branches in the elementary schools, until teachers are available who themselves have been taught them during their school days, and bearing in mind that such school work was not contemplated as part of public education at the time of Confederation, when the provinces accepted the responsibility of legislating for the maintenance and control of education within their borders, the Commission ventures to recommend that a fund be created from which payments would be made to the provincial governments during a period of ten years.

"The Commission suggests that such a fund should receive not less than \$350,000 a year for ten years from a Dominion parliamentary grant, and that it should be divided into nine portions, in proportion to the population in each of the nine provinces as determined by the latest census, and allotted to each province accordingly.

"The Commission further suggests that there should be paid to each province from said fund (if and when the amount to its credit in said fund is sufficient therefor) an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the amount which such province had paid, during the immediately preceding fiscal year, for the promotion and support of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science, and pre-vocational work, including domestic or household science, but not including the provision of buildings.

"It would appear to the Commission that a certificate by the chief education officer of any province, setting forth in detail the places, the work done and the sums paid by the province in furtherance of these branches, should be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the amount earned by said province.

"Any portion of the fund allotted to a province which may remain unpaid or unearned at the expiration of any fiscal year should be carried forward and remain in the fund for said province until earned."

## DOMINION DEVELOPMENT FUND.

After dealing in considerable detail and from many points of view with the question of secondary and higher education in relation to industrial training and technical education, setting forth the lines on which in its view a Dominion



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Development Policy might best proceed—involving the erection of a system of conferences and boards, Dominion, provincial and local, the Commissioners take up the question of a Dominion Development Fund, as to which the following recommendations are made:—

“The Commission recommends that the sum of \$3,000,000 be provided annually for a period of ten years by the Parliament of Canada and paid annually into a Dominion Development Fund.

NOTES:—

“1. Not less than 75 per cent. of the amount paid each year into the Dominion Development Fund, from the above source, to be divided into nine portions, in proportion to the population in each of the nine provinces as determined by the latest census, and allotted to each province accordingly for development undertakings therein. Each of the said nine portions of the fund to be administered as the ‘(name of the province) Account of the Dominion Development Fund’; and the remainder of the fund to be administered as the ‘General Account of the Dominion Development Fund.’

“2. Any portion of the Fund allotted to a province which may remain unearned or unpaid at the expiration of any fiscal year, to be carried forward and remain in the Account of the province until required for development work within such province.

“3. Any portion of the Fund in the ‘General Account’ which may remain unexpended at the expiration of any fiscal year to be carried forward and remain in the ‘General Account’ until required for development work upon the recommendation of the Dominion Development Commission.

“4. Payments to be made to development authorities in any province from the funds in the account of such province and from the funds in the ‘General Account’ only upon the recommendation of the Dominion Development Commission.

“5. In order that a provincial government or local development authority may be entitled to receive a payment from the funds in a provincial account of the Dominion Development Fund, it will be necessary:—

(a) That the *Service* (that is, the development undertaking proposed by a development authority) and the *Budget*, for the fiscal year for which the payment is intended, shall have been approved by a Provincial Development Commission or other authority constituted by the provincial government for that purpose, and that a copy of said *Budget* and a copy of a certificate of approval by the provincial authority of the proposed *Service* shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

(b) That such a certificate shall have been issued by a Provincial Development Commission or other authority recognized by the provincial government as competent to make an efficiency audit, to the effect that the said development authority is administering the *Service* adequately and efficiently and in accordance with the authoritative regulations, and that a copy of said Certificate of the Efficiency Audit shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

“6. In any case where a development authority has not maintained and carried out the *Service* (that is the development undertaking provided for in the *Budget*), adequately and with reasonable efficiency, the Certificate of the Efficiency Audit shall state the extent to which the undertaking was not maintained and carried out in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and the certificate shall

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also state whether the development authority is taking any steps to remedy any such deficiencies as exist.

"7. If the Dominion Development Commission is not satisfied that the development authority is maintaining and carrying out the service adequately and with reasonable efficiency, it may at its discretion deduct such amount as it thinks fit from the amount of the grant from the Dominion Development Fund that would otherwise be payable, and give a certificate declaring its dissatisfaction and the amount of such deduction, and in that case only the amount of the grant so reduced shall be payable to the development authority in question.

"8. Before a payment can be made for a development *Service* in the second or any subsequent year of its progress, a duly audited statement in detail of the receipts from all sources for the maintenance of the said *Service* and of the actual expenditure upon said *Service*, for the preceding fiscal year, shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

"9. The treasury may accept gifts into the Dominion Development Fund for all or any of the purposes for which payments may be made from the accounts of the provinces or the general account.

#### SUMMARY OF THE USES OF THE FUND.

"Payments should be directed to secure as speedily as is practicable:—

"1. The service in each province of an adequate supply of persons (teachers, instructors, demonstrators, executive officers) properly qualified to carry on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

SUGGESTION.—Seventy-five per cent. of the cost of training, or of securing otherwise, might be paid.

"2. The establishment or extension and maintenance of classes, courses, schools, or other institutions or means for Industrial Training and Technical Education.

SUGGESTION.—A proportion of the salaries of teachers, instructors, demonstrators and executive workers, according to approved *Budgets*, might be paid, varying from one-half in cities, to two-thirds in towns, and three-quarters in villages and rural districts.

"3. The provision of suitable and adequate appliances, apparatus and equipment for teaching purposes, but not including school buildings, furniture or consumable supplies.

SUGGESTION.—Seventy-five per cent. of approved *Budgets* might be paid.

"4. The provision of scholarships to equalize opportunities to young people and other workers to profit by classes, courses, schools or other institutions.

"5. The provision of experts with experience in Industrial Training and Technical Education whose services for counsel would be available to provincial and local authorities.

"6. The service of central institutions when and where required to supplement the work carried on by the several provincial and local development authorities either by providing and maintaining or by assisting in providing and maintaining such central institutions.

"7. The promotion of scientific industrial and housekeeping research and the diffusion of knowledge therefrom."

## SOME CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

The conclusions of the Commission as to some important aspects of the financial and practical sides of the question are, perhaps, best set forth in certain passages from the report described respectively by the Commission in its report as (1) restatement of some principles, (2) order of procedure in localities.

## RESTATEMENT OF SOME PRINCIPLES.

The Commission is of opinion:—

1. That financial support should be provided by public authorities and by individuals, corporations and associations who are directly concerned and who would be likely to profit by the results to be obtained.

2. That the relative measure of support should be in some equitable proportion to the interest in the results, and the ability to pay, of the four possible classes of contributors, viz,—(a) the individuals, corporations and associations, (b) the local community, such as town, city or county, (c) the province, and (d) the Dominion.

3. That in determining the proportion of cost of industrial training and technical education, to be contributed by different public authorities, regard should be had not only to the benefit to the local community to be expected from industrial training and technical education, but also to the ability of the community, and to some extent to its willingness, to provide the education of an adequate kind and to a sufficient extent.

4. That it is reasonable and desirable that the public authority with the larger financial resources should meet the largest proportion of the cost for the communities where population is most sparse and the amount of taxable property per head of pupils to be educated is lowest.

5. That the prevention of progress in a locality and the lack of development in individuals, which might result from delay in providing suitable education until the local community was both able and willing to provide it in full or in a large measure, would be felt not only by the community itself, but by the province and Dominion as a whole. In consequence, on economic as well as other grounds, the larger public authority, provincial or Dominion, which is able to give a large measure of financial assistance to a community weak in resources would find such a course to be an excellent investment. The development of industrial training and technical education in such a community would bring it forward into ability to take a larger share for itself in maintaining the cost of such education and other public services.

6. That the authorities by whom financial support is furnished should have sufficient cognizance of the results from it to be able to pass intelligent and fair judgment on the question of continuing or lessening or increasing the amount of support to be given.

7. That the financial support should be arranged for under such legislation as would warrant individuals and communities in deciding to devote a considerable period of time and amount of money to the evolution of industrial training and technical education. In order that plans might be made with reasonable confidence in the permanence of the undertaking, it is highly important that such provision should be made as would give reasonable assurance to the teachers and instructors, who become qualified to carry out the work, that satisfactory re-



muneration would be paid to them, and continued employment provided for them.

8. That the financial support provided from provincial or Dominion sources as grants to local authorities should be devoted mainly, if not wholly, to the payment of a proportion of teachers' salaries and of the cost of equipment for instruction.

### ORDER OF PROCEDURE IN LOCALITIES.

The Commission is of opinion:—

1. That in smaller towns the provision at first should be in the nature of courses in industrial science, drawing and calculation, with opportunities for constructive work in wood, metals, textiles, foods or other materials appropriate to the larger industries of the neighbourhood. Out of such courses would grow classes or courses specifically appropriate for the workers in the various industries.
2. That in the larger places it would be expedient to provide courses appropriate for the groups of fundamental industrial occupations such as the building trades, metal and machine trades, woodworking trades, electric trades, textile trades, clothing trades, boot and shoe trades, printing and lithographing trades, leather, glove and harness trades, paper making, and art trades.
3. That when classes or courses for these grouped trades have been carried on, classes or courses for the particular trades could be evolved. For example, for the building trades, there would be classes or courses for masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc. In like manner there would be developed for the metal and machine trades, particular classes or courses for machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, etc. In a similar manner out of the woodworking trades would come classes or courses for cabinet makers, furniture makers, pattern makers, wooden utensil and tool makers, etc. Out of the general school for the textile trades, special classes for spinners, weavers, lace makers and the makers of embroidery would be arranged.
4. That in every case a Local Development Board or other local authority should make or cause to be made, a plotted survey of the needs of the population by numbers, ages and occupations and another plotted survey of the provision (if any) which exists in buildings, equipment and teaching force suitable and available for use. When the one plotted survey is placed over the other, the situation can be studied with the greatest advantage to all interests. In this connection consideration should be given to what was done at Leeds and Edinburgh.
5. That the training of teachers and executive workers for service in industrial and technical schools should be advanced as soon as practicable.
6. That classes for foremen and workmen who are both intelligent and highly skilled should be undertaken for the first object of giving such men greater qualifications for their own occupations. Such classes would primarily be for the benefit of those who attended them. Out of those who attended, doubtless a number would be revealed who would have some natural aptitude for teaching, and who, during the following years, would be disposed to teach in the continuation classes and to teach to some extent after the method by which they themselves had been instructed. To begin these classes it would be necessary to secure



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the services of a few highly efficient teachers who had had successful experience in such work.

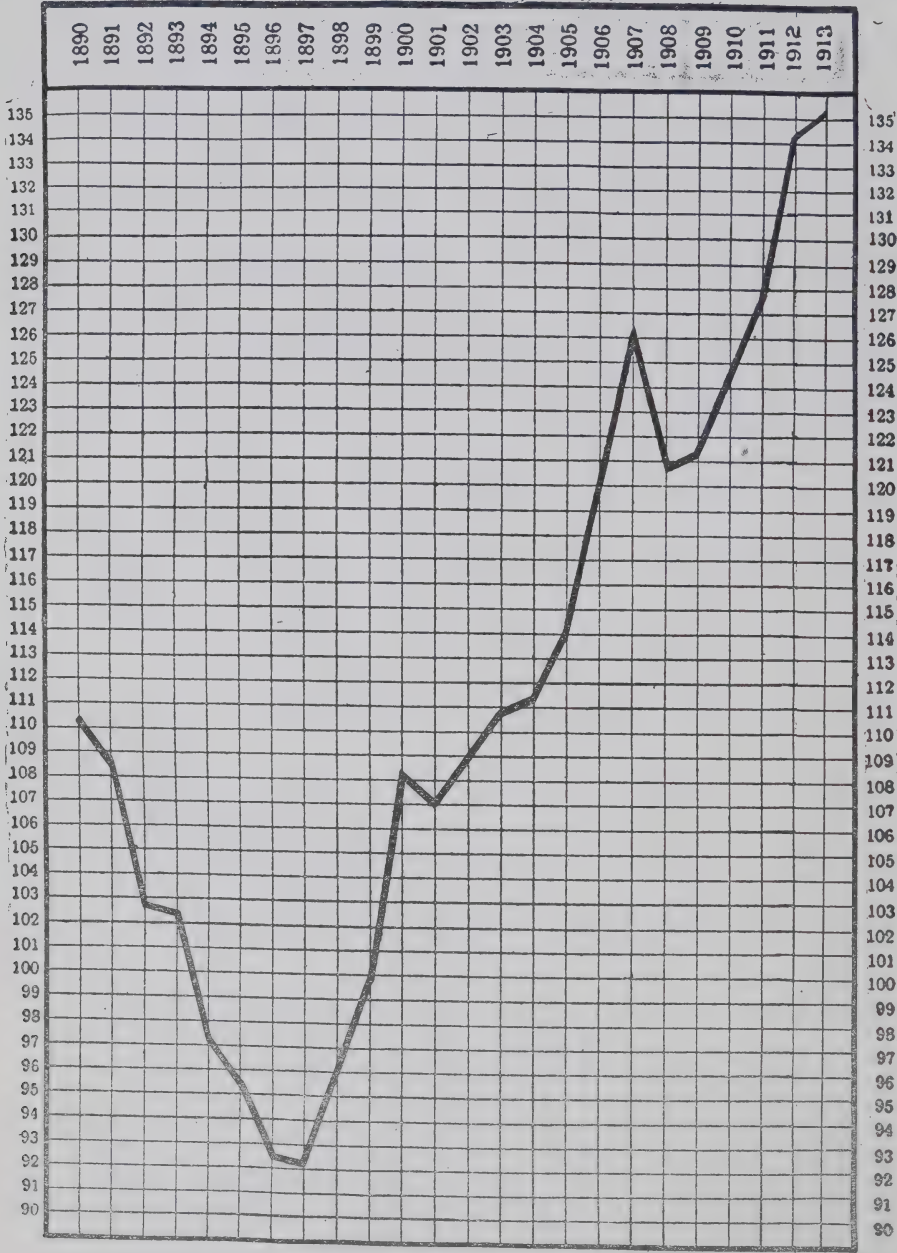
7. That inducements should be offered to professional teachers, who already had a knowledge of and a taste for industrial and technical work, to spend some time in practical work in workshops or factories similar to those of the place in which they would afterwards teach.

8. That by a combination of these two methods, in a short time, it would be possible to secure a local supply of men competent to conduct continuation classes and the trade classes in day technical institutes. Men with more systematic and thorough training would be required for the higher places in technical institutes and middle technical schools.

There is no short cut by which a sufficient body of teachers for industrial education for all the industries, and for all the people in the various levels of service, can be obtained. Perhaps the best course of preparation is one whereby the teacher or the prospective teacher, during the whole period of education from the elementary classes onward, has been taught the subjects and the work which he will be required to teach and has been taught by such methods and in such a way as he would be expected to teach. Many persons will rely upon the recollection of how they were taught to a greater extent than they will depend on their own ability to translate into practice the principles of teaching according to which they were told to teach.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE  
TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1913 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272. (Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



## VI.—SPECIAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1913.

During May a special report on the course of prices in Canada during the calendar year 1913 was issued by the Department. The report is the fourth annual statement of this kind to be published by the Department, the first covering the year 1910 and having been preceded by a comprehensive review of the years back to 1890.

While the same in general scope and arrangement as its predecessors, the report for 1913 was somewhat enlarged by including analyses of the price movement and details bearing on conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc. Altogether over three hundred articles, selected on account of their representative character, have been covered, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries.

### FINDINGS OF THE REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:—

“The year 1913 saw a cessation in the rapid upward movement of prices, which had been practically continuous since 1909, and which had brought the general level by the end of 1912 to a point probably the highest within the present generation. The Department of Labour index number, which is based on weekly and monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, stood at 137.1 in January, 1913, and at the same point in December, 1913. In the interval there had been a decline to 134.1 in August. For the year as a whole the number averaged 135.5, a gain of 1.1, compared with a gain of 7 points in 1912, of 3.3 points in 1911, and of 3 points in 1910. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing from 1890 to 1899, the period adopted by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation.

“The number is ‘unweighted,’ that is, it is arrived at by averaging all the 272 commodities on an equal basis. A calculation which assigns their approximate relative importance to the various groups in which the commodities are arranged—grains and fodder, animals, meat, dairy produce, fish, textiles, metals, lumber, etc., etc.—shows the general level to have declined in 1913, the weighted number being 143.9 in 1912, and 139.6 in 1913. This reflects the marked drop in grain prices which followed the heavy crop yield of 1912, grains being given a proportionately high importance in the distribution of weights.

“From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, the statistics would indicate some alleviation of the situation, as it appeared in 1912, to the extent at least that there has been no intensification of the problem such as occurred with each successive year for some time past. The most notable exception to the contrary was in the case of meats, which reached a general level higher than ever previously experienced.

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"In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on thirty-six staple articles of consumption in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34. Although meats were higher, potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important foods averaged lower. A slight increase, 4.8 per cent., appears in the cost of fuel and lighting, and an increase in rent of 3.2 per cent. The increase in the total weekly expenditure is, therefore, from \$13.788 per week to \$14.024, about 1.7 per cent."

The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I of the report, while Part II consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with analyses from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistical or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1913 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—

"It will be seen that the general tendency in the first eight months of the year was downward. The large crops of 1912 and the abundant supplies of fodder and most lines of food caused declines in these groups with the exception of animals and meats. Concurrently the money stringency felt in some degree from the beginning of the year exercised a steadying and at times a lowering influence on manufactured articles and some raw materials. After August, however, the favourable agricultural prospect enhanced business confidence in Canada and checked any further weakness in the market which might have developed as a result of poor crops, especially in Western Canada. Shortage in some crops, however, caused an upward movement in the price line of certain groups. The corn crop in the United States, the yield of hay in Ontario and in the United States, the wheat crops of India and Argentine, the apple crop in Canada, the jute crop in India, and silk production in Europe, all showed considerable shortages. The high price of corn and corn products caused advances in many lines, including wheat, glucose, starch and brooms. The reduction in the United States customs tariff was followed by increased shipments in many lines, notably in cattle, potatoes, wool, lumber and fish, causing an upward movement in the prices of these commodities. Dairy produce likewise rose very rapidly during the autumn, the lead being taken by eggs. Furs declined steeply, however, the financial stringency and depression in trade in many countries accounting for a falling off in demand. Cotton goods were weak in spite of higher prices for raw cotton. At the end of the year, therefore, the general price level indicated by the index numbers was on the same level as in January and slightly higher than in December of the previous year, the average for the year being also slightly above that of 1912 in spite of lower levels for many lines of foods and a decline in some materials.



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## THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1913.

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

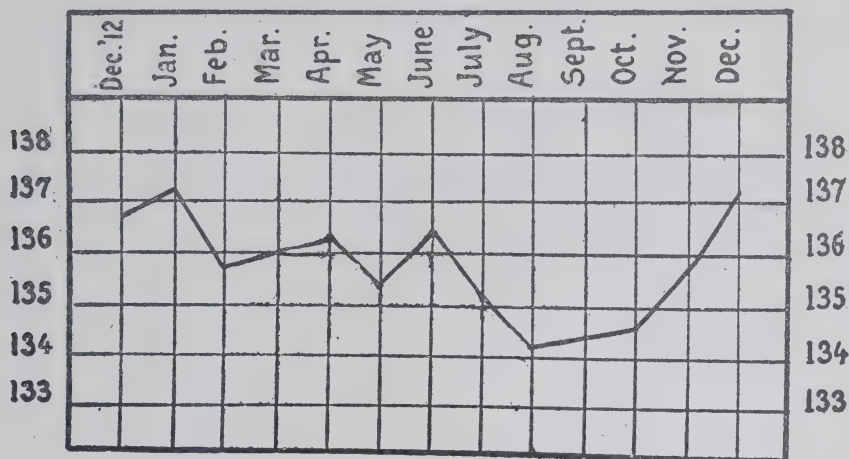


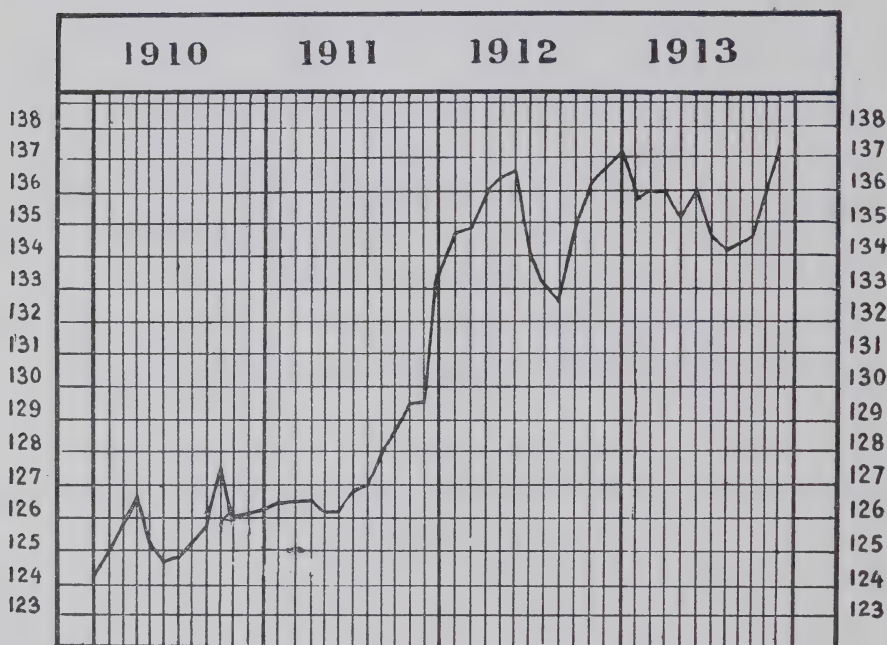
TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1913

Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder.....	140.9	139.3	134.2	136.0	134.6	132.2	133.9	138.2	138.6	138.0	139.9	141.0	136.8
II. Animals and Meats.....	168.4	174.1	179.1	183.1	185.0	188.8	181.4	172.3	176.4	179.4	180.1	188.4	180.8
III. Dairy Products.....	172.6	155.7	152.2	150.9	135.1	137.0	138.4	139.7	145.6	164.8	172.9	185.5	154.7
IV. Fish.....	164.2	164.2	164.2	158.4	159.9	160.8	159.7	150.7	147.2	148.0	150.9	157.2	158.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables	125.3	119.4	118.4	116.5	118.9	128.8	120.4	115.8	118.0	112.2	126.5	130.8	119.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	115.4	114.7	115.1	116.7	115.9	115.2	115.5	115.2	115.4	113.8	112.4	111.9	115.2
VI. Textiles.....	127.3	128.5	127.4	128.8	128.2	129.5	130.2	132.0	134.4	137.4	136.9	136.6	130.8
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	162.6	158.6	160.6	161.9	162.3	163.2	165.1	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.8	166.2	163.9
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	122.6	122.5	121.6	120.8	120.2	119.3	117.7	117.4	114.1	117.2	116.8	116.0	119.1
(b) Implements.....	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.9	105.6
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	128.0	124.4	119.0	119.4	115.0	115.6	114.9	117.8	117.6	117.6	115.1	114.4	118.2
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	174.7	175.9	178.0	178.8	180.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	185.0	184.5	184.4	184.2	181.3
(b) Miscellaneous.....	113.5	113.3	112.3	111.8	112.7	112.4	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.5	113.4	112.8	112.7
(c) Paints, oils, etc....	145.1	145.4	145.4	146.9	143.0	144.7	143.7	142.9	144.3	144.2	142.0	140.0	144.8
XI. House Furnishings.....	120.9	120.9	125.7	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.4	126.4	128.1	128.1	126.2
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	113.6	107.9	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.4	113.5	112.4	111.1	111.5	113.3
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs.....	358.0	353.9	353.9	346.5	330.8	325.1	302.0	302.0	278.7	247.9	247.9	247.9	307.9
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos	135.1	134.9	135.0	134.5	131.4	134.7	134.4	134.4	136.4	136.2	134.6	134.6	134.7
(c) Sundries.....	116.5	115.8	114.7	113.4	112.4	113.4	112.8	111.1	113.3	111.8	111.2	110.7	113.1
All commodities.....	137.1	135.8	136.0	136.3	135.4	136.4	135.1	134.1	134.4	134.6	135.8	137.1	135.5

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST  
FOUR YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912 and 1913 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, *e.g.*, flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the three lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the three years, as well as of their general direction.

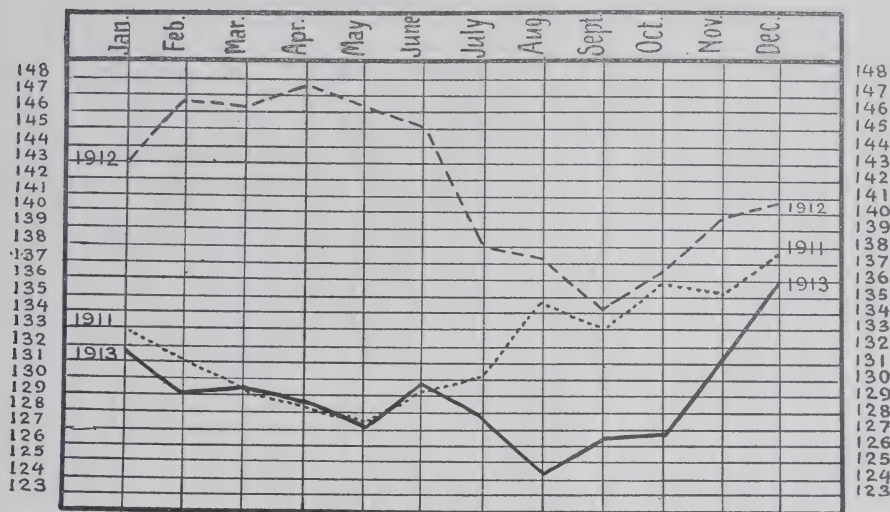
"It will be noted that food prices declined on almost the same level in the first half of both 1911 and 1913, but the steeply upward movement from July to December, 1911, the result of drought, was continued till May, 1912. Prices then fell rapidly till September, when, as is usual in Canada, the level rose during the autumn and early winter months. The price line of foods for 1913, therefore, appears the lowest during the past three years, being, however, steeply upward toward the end of the year, due chiefly to the high prices of meats and eggs. The index numbers on which the chart is based are given."

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## RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,\* 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



\*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODS, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2

### Retail Prices.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1913, except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget\* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the opposite page.

"It will be seen that a weekly budget of food which would have cost \$6.95 in 1910 was as high as \$7.14 in 1911, and cost \$7.34 in both 1912 and 1913. The increase in the cost of food in 1911 over 1910 was, therefore, 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1911, and in 1912 and 1913 the cost was 2.8 per cent. higher than in 1911 and 5.6 per cent. higher than in 1910.

"In fuel and lighting the average weekly cost was only slightly higher in 1911 than in 1910, having advanced from \$1.76 to \$1.78, and in 1912 it was up to \$1.82, an advance of 2.2 per cent. In 1913, however, the cost had risen to \$1.90, an advance over 1912 of 4.8 per cent.

"In rentals the average cost per week was the same in 1911 as in 1910, \$4.05, but in 1912 was up to \$4.60, 13.5 per cent. higher, and in 1913 was still higher at \$4.75, an advance of 3.2 per cent. over 1912 and 17.2 per cent. higher than in 1910. The total weekly expenditure, therefore, rose from \$12.792 in 1910 to \$13.002 in 1911, \$13.788 in 1912, and \$14.024 in 1913. In 1911 the advance was 1.7 per cent. over 1910, and in 1912 the cost was 6 per cent. higher than in 1911. The advance in 1913 was 1.7 per cent. over 1912 and 9.6 per cent. over 1910."

### Number of articles showing increases or decreases in 1913.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1913 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1912. Altogether, 308 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 159 showed increases, 104 showed declines, while 45 were unchanged. In other words, 53 per cent. of the number advanced, 34 per cent. declined, and 13 per cent. remained the same. In a similar list last year, 63 per cent. advanced, while 19 per cent. declined and 18 per cent. were stationary.

\*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.



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TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS  
FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1913.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913
		c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.
Vinegar, white wine.....	⅛ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Coal, Anthracite.....	⅛ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7
Wood, hard, best.....	" cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905
Rent.....		\$4. 05	\$4. 05	\$4. 60	\$4. 75
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024

### Prices in Other Countries.

The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1913:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES,  
FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	UNITED KING- DOM		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE	AUSTRA- LIA
	Depart- ment of Labour	Economist (a)	Sauerbeck (b)	Depart- ment of Labour	Brad- street (a)	Gibson (c)	Réforme Economi- que.	Bureau of Census and Statistics
1890.....	110.3	2,236	72	112.9	8.1382(d)	43.4	100	1,053
1895.....	95.6	1,923	62	93.6	6.8220	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	1,999	61	90.4	6.3076	34.0	.....	922
1897.....	92.2	1,950	62	89.7	6.1164	34.7	.....	925
1900.....	103.2	2,145	75	110.5	8.0171	44.2	102.4	894
1906.....	120.0	2,342	77	122.5	8.3289	49.8	105.4	948
1907.....	126.2	2,499	80	129.5	8.9172	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908.....	120.8	2,310	73	122.8	8.2949	54.2	101.2	1,115
1909.....	121.2	2,196	74	126.5	8.2631	59.2	101.8	993
1910.....	124.2	2,390	78	131.6	9.2310	59.3	103.2	1,003
1911.....	127.4	2,513	80	129.2	8.8361	56.9	113.8	1,000
1912.....	134.4	2,613	85	133.6	8.9493	62.6	117.8	1,172
1913.....	135.5	2,732	85	135.2	9.4935	58.1	116.0	1,086
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	134.9	9.4935	55.5	119.0	1,112
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	135.3	9.4952	57.0	118.4	
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	135.1	9.4052	57.8	117.4	
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	135.0	9.2976	59.0	117.0	1,095
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	134.3	9.1394	57.8	116.4	
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	134.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2	
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	134.3	8.9521	58.6	118.8	1,072
August.....	134.1	122.4	85.0	134.4	9.0115	59.3	114.6	
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	136.1	9.1006	60.0	116.6	
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	136.3	9.1526	58.4	116.6	1,072
November.....	135.8	121.0	83.3	135.8	9.2252	58.4	115.6	
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	135.7	9.2290	58.3	114.6	

(a) January 1st in each year.

(b) Continued by *The Statist*, London, since January, 1913.

(c) Wholesale prices of 22 foods.

(d) January 1st, 1892.

“Appendix B contains more complete information and the index numbers by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on wholesale and retail prices is also given.

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"In Great Britain prices were on almost the same level during the year as in 1912, the *Sauerbeck* index number averaging the same, and the *Economist* number being only slightly higher. Both index numbers had advanced during 1912, and during 1913 receded from the high level at the beginning of the year, the decline occurring principally in foods. The Board of Trade index number for the food groups declined from 119.9 to 117.7 in spite of increases in meats. The index number for the retail prices of 23 articles of food in London advanced from 114.5 in 1912 to 114.8 in 1913.

"In United States, the index number of wholesale prices of the Department of Labour stood at 135.2 as compared with 133.6 in 1912. Farm products and other foods, however, were lower, but all the other groups showed somewhat higher levels. Foods and farm products showed advances almost continuously until the end of the year. The retail price of foods reached its highest point in November, and was lower in December. Metals and implements, lumber and building materials, however, began to decline early in the year, and the decline continued almost to the end of the year. The *Gibson* index number of foods indicated lower price levels in the latter part of the year. *Bradstreet's* index number of wholesale prices indicated that prices declined until July and then advanced until November, being then somewhat lower than at the beginning of the year. The average for the year was 9.214 as compared with 9.1865 in 1912.

"In France prices averaged lower for 1913 than for 1912 as shown by the index number of *La Réforme Economique*, the decline being almost continuous throughout the year.

"In Australia, the average for the year was lower than in 1912, but still slightly higher than in 1911, prices in the last two quarters of 1913 being lower than during the first six months."

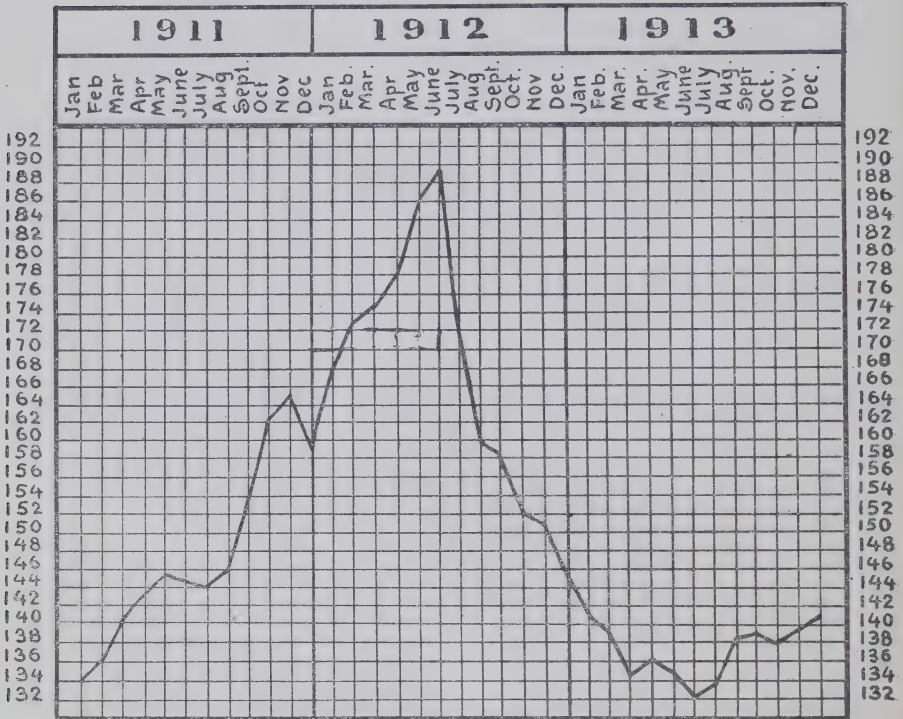
## THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

"*Grains and Fodder*.—Prices reached the lowest level since 1907, the index number for this group, comprising fifteen commodities, being 136.8 for the year 1913, as compared with 167.3 in 1912, 148.4 in 1911, and 140.7 in 1910. Barley, bran, shorts, straw, peas, hay and corn had reached particularly high levels in 1912, as a result of the drought in 1911 and feed shortage during the ensuing winter. Flax, oats, wheat and rye were also at high prices, though crops in these lines had been comparatively good in 1911, particularly in Western Canada. The heavy crops in all lines in 1912 caused a rapid fall in prices during the latter part of the year, and this movement continued throughout the first six months of 1913. The general level advanced gradually during the last six months of the year, crop shortage particularly in corn, hay and other fodders being a factor, so that the group index number for December was 141.0, as compared with 140.9 for January."

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"*Animals and Meats.*—The high price level reached by animals and meats in 1913 was the most important feature of the price movement; the group index number for the year, including seventeen commodities, was 180.8, as compared with 160.8 in 1912, 146.6 in 1911, and 163.6 in 1910, this last being the highest previously recorded in Canada. Not only cattle and beef, but hogs and all hog products, surpassed previous records for high price levels. Sheep, mutton, lamb and poultry also reached record price levels. The comparatively low prices in 1911 were largely the result of scarcity of feed at the close of that year, causing live stock to be marketed in large numbers. This depletion of stocks on farms,



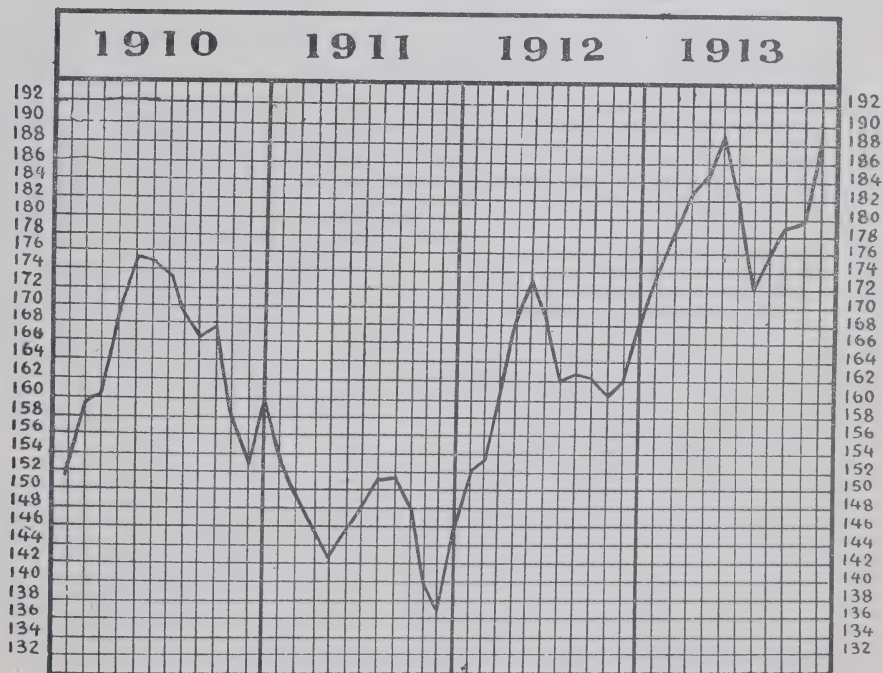
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and the prevailing scarcity and high cost of feed during the ensuing winter season, brought prices of all meats to a very high level early in 1912, and the upward movement was checked only partially in the summer, with the arrival of new supplies of feed. The group index number at the end of 1912 was 162.2 as compared with 172.9 in May, and 144.6 in January of that year. In 1913, the upward movement became more pronounced, the index number advancing from 168.4 in January to 188.8 in June. In August it had fallen to 172.3, but thereafter it advanced steadily each month till 188.4 was reached in December. Shortage in some lines of fodder, particularly in hay and American corn, in the latter part of the year, caused considerable marketing of stocks in August and September, reducing prices slightly. The opening of the American market to Canadian cattle by the removal of the tariff was followed by an upward movement throughout the last three months of the year."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-quarters, and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

*“Dairy Products.*—The general level of prices in dairy products for 1913 was lower than in 1912, the group index number for the year being 154.7, as compared with 159.0 in 1912. The average price for butter, cheese and storage eggs was lower than in the preceding year; fresh eggs, however, averaged slightly higher than in 1912, as a result of very high prices in January and December. Milk averaged slightly higher at Montreal, the price for the summer and autumn months having been raised. At Toronto, however, milk averaged slightly lower as the prices in the winter of 1913 were lower than in the winter of 1912. The index number for the group was higher in December (185.5) than in January (172.6) as a result of the very high prices of eggs for a short time during the month. In November the index number for the group was only 172.9. The lowest level was 135.1, in May. In 1912 the lowest point was 138.2, in June. All dairy products had reached record levels in 1912, owing to the feed shortage following the drought of 1911. In 1913, on the other hand, feed was plentiful. During the first half of 1913 the crop season was favourable on the whole, although some dry weather caused shortage in fodder in some lines, but did not seriously affect the supply of feed by the end of the year.”

*“Fish.*—A decline in prepared fish (dry, salt and canned) began in the spring of 1912, and was continued during the remainder of that year. This was further continued in 1913. The index number for the sub-group fell from 160.5 in April to 141.6 in September, as a result of good catches in most lines, especially of the large pack of B. C. salmon. By December, however, it had risen to 151.7, demand being good. Fresh fish also showed a declining tendency until August, the index number for this sub-group being down to 147.2 in September. The price of halibut was low during the summer, and whitefish and salmon trout were down in August. Prices of fresh fish, however, moved upward during the remainder of the year.”

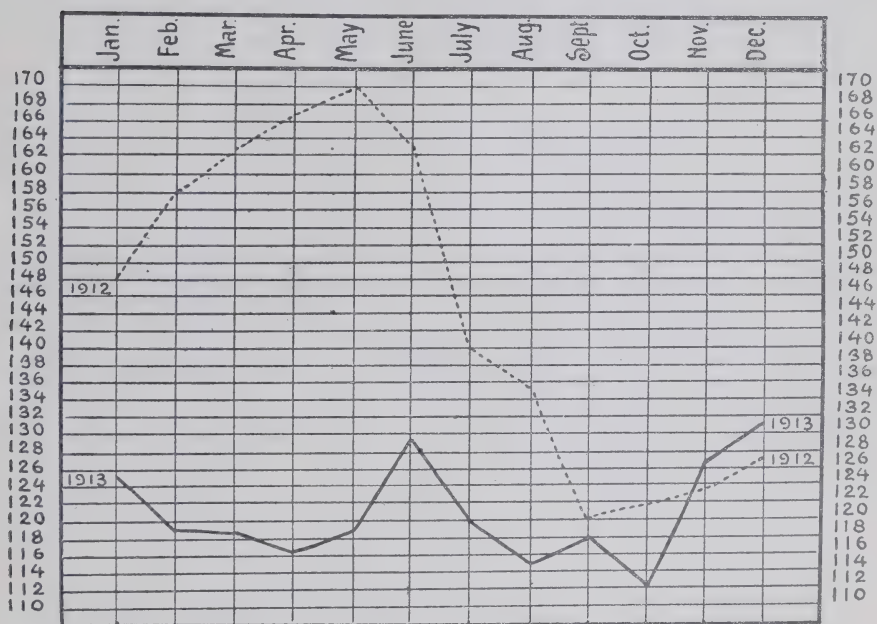
*“Fruits and Vegetables.*—Prices of fruit and vegetables were lower in 1913, the index number being 119.6, as compared with 134.1 in 1912. Prices had declined rapidly during the last six months of 1912 from the high level they reached in the spring as a result of the drought in 1911. Weather conditions were very favourable in 1912 for the production of both fruits and vegetables, but excessive moisture in the autumn lowered the quality of apples and potatoes, although production was heavy. The index number of potatoes at Toronto fell from 341.8 in May, 1912, to 180.9 at the end of the year, and was as low as 141.8 in May, 1913. By the end of the year it had advanced to 181.6. Canned vegetables also declined from the high levels reached in 1912, and in the autumn of 1913 prices were still lower, the index number at the end of the year being 95.9, as compared with 144.2 at the beginning of 1912. Apples were low at the beginning of 1913. Production, however, was not so great as in the previous year, and prices advanced in the autumn months, the average for the year, however, being lower than for 1912.”

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## RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits; Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits; Evaporated Apples; Currants. Patras; Raisins. Sultanas; Fresh Vegetables; Beans, hand-picked; Onions. Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables; Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



As the articles in the list of Fruits and Vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1913 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this branch of food supplies. The 1912 line permits some comparison with the fluctuations of that year.

*"Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The level of prices was lower than in the previous year, the group index number averaging 115.2 for the year, as compared with 118.3 in 1912. In that year it had fallen from 118.3 in January to 115.7 in December, and in 1913 the decline continued from 115.4 in January to 111.9 in December, the only rise during the year having been to 116.7, in April. The more important declines occurred in tapioca, coffee, sugar, honey, maple sugar and pepper, while glucose and cream of tartar advanced."

*"Textiles.*—Prices of textiles were higher in 1913 than in 1912, the index number of the group standing at 130.8 for the year, as compared with 120.7 in 1912. Woolens, cottons, silk and jutes were all steeply upwards, especially the



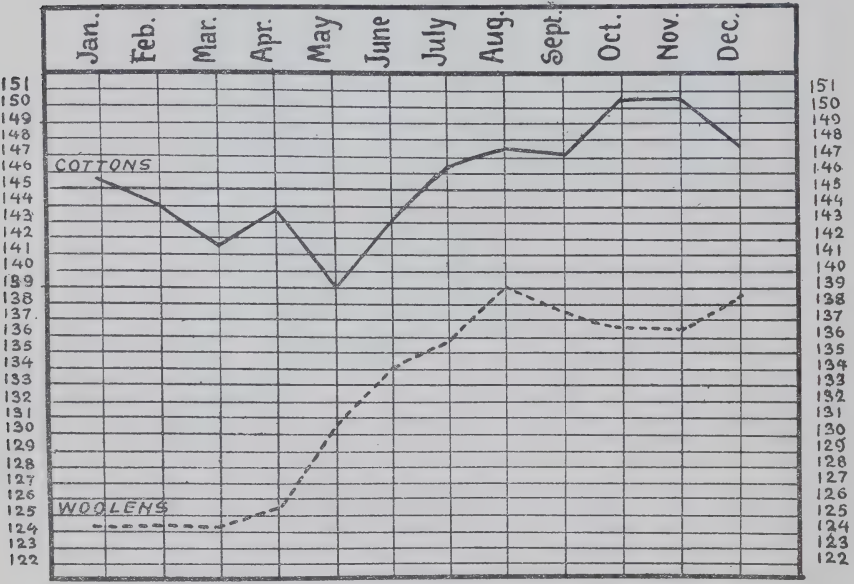
5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

raw material. Flax products were on a slightly lower level, flax fibre being down. Oilcloth was unchanged. The index number for woollens was 132.5, as compared with 121.0 in 1912, and for cottons 145.5, as against 134.7 in the previous year. In silks the decline during the previous three years came to an end, the index number rising from 85.9 in January to 100.2 in October, but eased off to 96.3 in December. Jutes had risen from a level of 146.1 in January, 1912, to 193.2 by the end of the year, and reached a point at 243.5 in December, 1913."

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1913.

Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes.—The price level reached a high point, the index number for the group being 163.9, compared with 152.4 in 1912. Hides rose from 177.2 to 182.8, leathers from 136.5 to 151.8, and boots from 140.6 to 154.6. Hides receded slightly from the high prices at the end of 1912, but advanced to a level nearly as high by August. Leathers were steady throughout the year at the high level reached at the end of 1912. Boots, however, continued to advance, though not as steeply as in the previous year. Men's heavy boots were upward the most, as a result of the advancing prices in heavy leathers, these grades being particu-



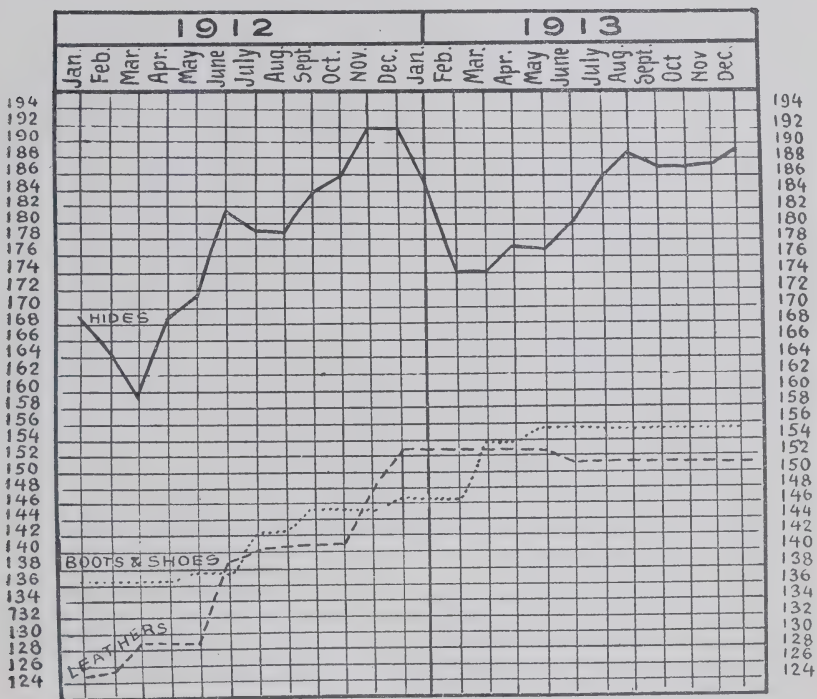
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larly scarce. Women's boots, such as dongola kid, advanced only 5c per pair, having advanced 10c per pair in 1912. The demand was reported not so heavy or difficult to fill as in 1912, but showed no marked falling off, though there was some uncertainty as to future, owing to financial stringency. . . ."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Man's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



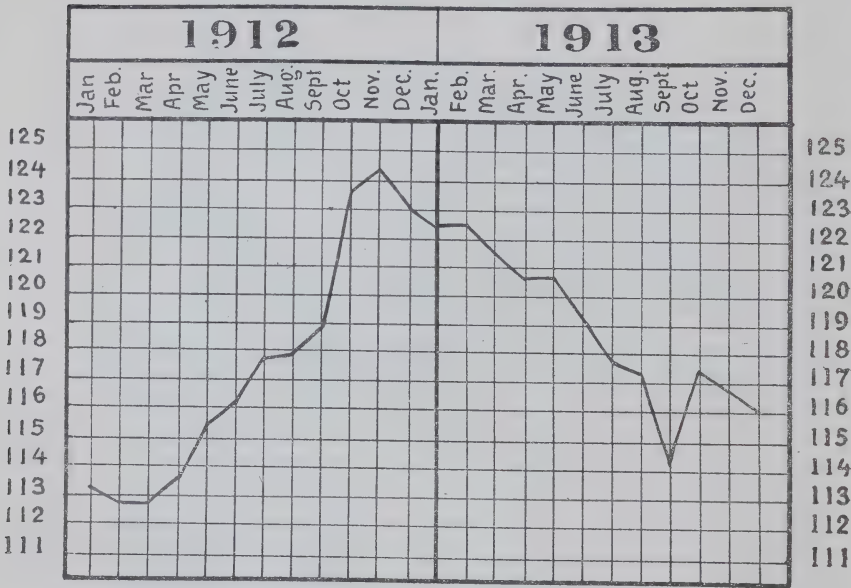
"Metals and Implements.—The general movement in metals was downward as a result of financial stringency and quietness in the world's markets. The group index number declined from 122.6 in January to 114.1 in September, but was as high as 116.0 by the end of the year. The index number for the year was 119.1, as compared with 117.4 in 1912, when the price level had advanced from 113.2 in January to 123.1 in December. Brass, copper, spelter and tin

showed the greatest weakness, but iron and steel were also lower. . . . Many lines of implements were on a somewhat higher level during 1913 as a result of higher prices for iron in 1912."

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Iron, pig. N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"*Fuel and Lighting.*—The index number for the group, comprising ten commodities, declined from 128.0 in January to 114.4 in December, as a result chiefly of a decline in Connellsville coke. The steep rise of the group in 1912 from 106.0 to 125.6 was due to an upward movement in the same commodity. Anthracite coal averaged higher for 1913, though lower at the end than at the beginning. Gasoline and coal oil averaged higher than in 1912, though gasoline was lower at the end of the year than in the spring months. In some localities lower prices for natural gas and electricity were reported."

"*Lumber.*—The financial depression of 1913, which was the most pronounced factor in the lumber market, was largely offset by reduction of stocks at the end of 1912. Operations in the woods and mills during 1913 were curtailed, so that stocks did not accumulate and flood the market as a consequence of the lessened demand. Prices held, except in a few grades and localities. At the end of the year the financial situation showed signs of improve-

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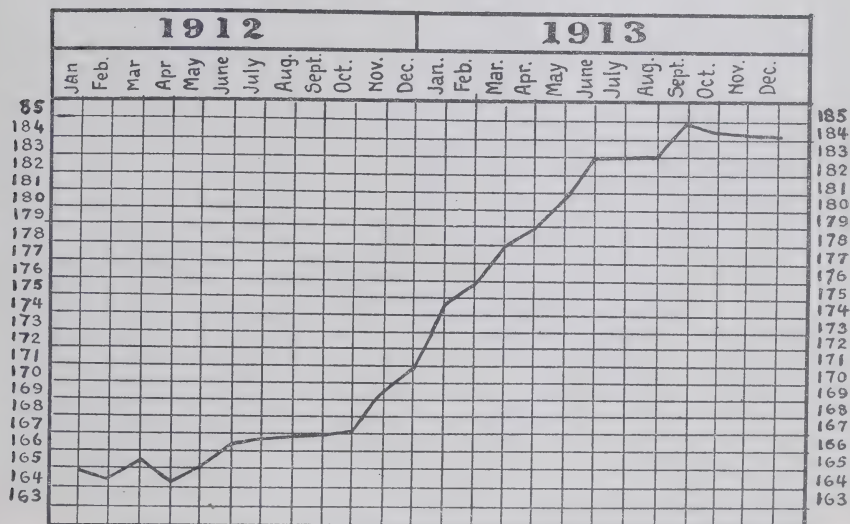
ment, though it was found necessary to restrict the granting of credit to retailers. On the whole, the dull period came at an opportune time for lumbermen, and no disastrous results to the industry were experienced, the activity of the two years preceding having left the trade in good shape.

"Uncertainty as to tariff changes in the United States during the first nine months of the year caused a considerable falling off in exports, as dealers there bought supplies only in a hand-to-mouth way. The high freight rates to England and the scarcity of ships were also deterrent influences on trade. By October, however, the settlement of the United States tariff question led to a considerable increase in business. Shipments to Great Britain also increased in the autumn, with more ships and lower freight rates."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple, (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"Miscellaneous Building Materials.—The level of prices, as indicated by the index number of twenty commodities, was higher during 1913, as a result of the advance toward the close of 1912. The number for the year was 112.7, as compared with 105.4 in 1912. Prices declined slightly in April and December. Bricks, lead pipe, lime, red lead and soil pipe were higher, while sash weights, sash cord, copper wire and galvanized barb wire declined. Cut nails rose, and wire nails declined." Iron pipe advanced, but declined later in the year."

"Paints, Oils and Glass.—The general price level for this group, including fourteen commodities, as indicated by the index number, was slightly lower in



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1913, as the decline in the latter part of 1912 continued throughout the year. The group index number for January was 145.1, as compared with 148.4 in January, 1912. In December, 1913, it was down to 140.0, the average for the year being 144.8, as compared with 148.6 in 1912. Prices, however, were higher in some lines than in 1912. Benzine, Paris green, putty, shellac, white lead, and window glass all showed considerably higher levels than in the preceding year. The level for linseed oil, however, was 102.4, as compared with 151.8 in 1912, being as high as 175.1 in July of that year, and in December, 1913, being down to 99.8. Turpentine also showed a considerable decline, and rosin was somewhat lower."

"*House Furnishings.*—The level of prices in this group of sixteen articles indicated higher tendencies during 1913, the index number for the year being 126.2, as compared with 114.5 in 1912. Furniture showed considerable advances toward the end of 1912 and early in 1913. The index number for crockery and glassware advanced from 99.2 in January, 1912, to 118.0 in January, 1913, and rose to 130.9 by April, being steady thereafter. Table cutlery was unchanged. Wooden pails and sad irons were higher. Brooms averaged lower, having declined considerably toward the end of 1912, but rose steeply again in the latter part of 1913."

"*Drugs and Chemicals.*—The level of prices was slightly lower in 1913 than in 1912, the index number, including sixteen lines, averaging 113.3, as compared with 115.5 in 1912. Declines in opium, soda ash, indigo, and carbolic acid, accounted for the decline. The drug market was quiet during the year in sympathy with other lines of commodities. Menthol declined violently."

"*Miscellaneous.*—Furs; prices were very high at the beginning of 1913. The market declined as a result of the mild winter of 1912-1913 and the financial stringency of the year. Hops, Canadian; the average price for the year was 23.833c, as compared with 37.125c in 1912, when the price was as high as 50c on account of the drought in 1911. Malt; the price declined from \$1.00 in January, and was down to 90c during the last three months of the year. Tobacco; raw leaf, Ontario "Burley," was at approximately the same price for the producer in the autumn as in the preceding year, 12c per lb. Pulp and paper; the market was comparatively steady throughout the year, production being large and demand fairly good. Binder twine; prices were much higher in 1913 than in the previous year. Rope; prices were very high; the high cost of raw material was the cause of the increase. Rubber; by the end of the year prices reached the lowest level since 1890. Soap advanced toward the end of the year, 20c per case in Western Canada, as the result of the continued increase in the cost of the raw material. Starch, Canadian laundry, advanced from 5½c per pound to 6c as a result of the short corn crop in United States."

## APPENDICES.

Special features of the report are the appendices. Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past four years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B, on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.



## VII.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1913, and containing 191 pages, was issued shortly after the close of the fiscal year 1913-14. This report, in addition to giving a general review of the activities of the labour organizations operating in Canada, contains chapters giving the names of all labour bodies known to exist in the Dominion, including district councils, federations, trades and labour councils, and local trade union branches. The report includes complete lists of all international organizations having affiliations on the North American Continent, and of all non-international bodies. A section of the report is devoted to a discussion of some of the leading features of the chief railway labour brotherhoods and orders, the elaborate and sometimes intricate schemes of organization which have been developed by these bodies being dealt with at some length. Consideration is there given to the duties and responsibilities placed on the various committees known under the terms of "general," "grievance," "adjustment," "protective," "legislative," etc., as well as other matters of vital import pertaining to the leading bodies found in the railway group.

### TRADES UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1913.

According to the statistics submitted in the report there were at the close of the year 1913, 114 central organizing bodies operating in Canada, 101 being international and 13 of a non-international character. In the first named class there was an increase of two over the number given in the 1912 report, and an increase of three in the non-international bodies. The number of local branches of the international organizations was 1,792, an increase of 154 over the figures for 1912. The non-international branches numbered 191, a decrease of 26. In addition to local branches having affiliation with central organizations, there were 34 local independent trades unions, an increase of six branches. These figures show a total of 2,017 trade union branches in the Dominion. The total reported membership of all classes of trades unions was placed at 175,799, the international bodies being credited with 149,577 members, the non-international with 20,215, and the independent unions with 6,007. The reported trades union membership of Canada at the close of each of the three years during which material has now been collected has been as follows:—

1911 .....	133,132
1912 .....	160,120
1913 .....	175,799

These figures show that there was an increase of approximately 27,000 during the year 1912, and of 15,679 for 1913, making an increase of 42,679 during the two years.

### TRADES UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA.

The following tables taken from a chapter of the report show: (1) international organizations having Canadian branches, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) represented membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trades union central organizations operating in Canada, with number of branches and reported membership:—

International Organizations.	No. of BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	(b)11	(b)648		
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	33	80	1,920
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	6	193	228	21,860
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	37	669	1,543	31,457
*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	60	886	8,922	75,379
Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	54	100	1,500
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	16	265	1,100	12,900
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.....	19	372	1,057	16,626
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	13	136	500	11,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	15	150	1,817	
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....	22	506	1,450	50,550
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	11	104	2,100	10,800
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	4			d 700
Brushmakers' International Union.....	1	6	12	248
*Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	203	411	5,389
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	1	21	40	1,160
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	89	1,908	9,555	209,279
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	58	c 971	4,116	c 74,850
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International.....	3		40	2,900
*Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	135	10	10,490
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	5	98	100	8,900
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	23	458	1,900	47,100
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	3			d 15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	1	26	100	4,400
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	4	48	800	3,500
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.....	1	11	18	250
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	32	284	2,129	19,871
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	12	188	669	26,331
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	15	c 785	1,163	c 142,835
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....	17	255	2,000	28,000
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	33	28	2,661
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	2	270	59	15,941
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	5			d 1,000
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	9	150	3,850
Garment Workers of America, United.....	24	279	2,926	67,074
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	8	67	2,053	82,947
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	4	122	255	9,577
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	102	326	13,674
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	4	24	90	1,170
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	22	28	1,138
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	10	126	569	15,831
Hatters of North America, United.....	1	21	15	8,485
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	10	228	416	23,584
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	6	279	210	4,990
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	25	574	2,108	54,982
*Industrial Workers of the World.....	13	223	1,000	13,310
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	12	213	425	6,400
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	1	57	41	2,004
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	3	28	183	2,548
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	27	856	4,000	26,000
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	82	745	5,949	67,232
Machinists, International Association of.....	87	744	7,219	83,889
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	66	771	5,000	73,000
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	142	223	8,968	9,879
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.....	7	52	500	4,000
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	10	115	520	9,480
Mine Workers' of America, United.....	18	437	1,150	15,750
Miners, Western Federation of.....	42	2,592	7,207	386,254
	22	260	5,572	61,478

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International Organizations.	No. of BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	37	388	3,000	47,000
Musicians, American Federation of.....	39	621	3,741	61,259
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of...	44	974	3,237	78,368
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	8	89	1,000	6,400
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	10	63	675	7,825
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	61	185	4,244
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	4	61	70	3,430
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union, of America, International.....	2	28	300	3,500
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.....	1	9	52	1,243
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	22	283	1,922	19,078
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association.....	44	633	1,500	27,500
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	66	112	6,600
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	22	308	1,000	26,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	1	42	20	3,980
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	7	73	400	5,600
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of.....	1	151		
*Railway Conductors, Order of.....	55	558	2,646	46,850
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	64	493	3,950	27,972
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	18	202	5,724	69,276
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	79	789	10,401	123,599
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	35	62	938
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	19	103		d 43,000
Saw Smiths', National Union.....	4			d 100
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	60	500	16,000
Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, International Union of.....	3	52	50	4,950
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1	26	38	670
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	7	48		
Spinners' International Union.....	1	20	30	2,770
Stage Employees, International Alliance, Theatrical.....	17	433	560	19,440
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.....	1	2	6	64
Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, International.....	8	112	180	4,423
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	31	208	1,000	5,300
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	4	50	100	1,900
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	3	194	114	9,988
Tailors' Industrial Union (International).....	24	277	800	11,200
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	7	470	323	46,577
Textile Workers, of America, United.....	4	194	200	19,800
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	7	49	264	2,586
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	32	206	3,494
Traveller's Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.....	1	24	42	1,230
Typographical Union, International.....	46	661	5,004	50,610
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	5	57	535	3,765
Grand totals.....	1,792	27,884	148,856	2,722,352

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i. e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labor had on September 30, 1913, 111 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 20,046 locals, as well as five departments, 42 State branches, 621 city centrals, and 659 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,438 charters for 21,373 organizations, representing a membership of 2,054,526.

(c) These figures are for December 31, 1912. Membership for 1913 not available at time of going to press

(d) Includes members in Canada. Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or affilia- tions.	Member- ship reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	*1,096	80,801
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	†65	
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	505
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	4	400
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	16	1,016
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	*32	5,700
Canadian Granite Cutters and Quarry Workers' Union.....	2	90
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	42	1,707
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	3	736
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	23	5,000
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia.....	2	1,200
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	9	1,567
La Fédération Ouvrière Catholique de Trois-Rivières.....	1	1,094

\* Includes charters issued to 43 trades and labour councils, 2 provincial federations of labour and 19 federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,032 local unions, 932 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 100 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 80,801.

† The Canadian Federation of Labour has four organizing bodies in affiliation, viz: Canadian Granite Cutters' Union, with 2 branches and 90 members; the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 4 lodges with 400 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, 23 lodges with 5,000 members; and the Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 15 lodges with 1,163 members. Three trades and labour councils, 1 printing trades council and 16 local unions are also connected with the Federation. The exact membership was not reported.

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report shows that of the 1,792 international local trade union branches 744 are located in the province of Ontario. The other eight provinces rank numerically as follows: British Columbia, 240; Quebec, 220; Alberta, 164; Manitoba, 132; Saskatchewan, 120; New Brunswick, 81; Nova Scotia, 80, and Prince Edward Island, 4. The 191 branches of the non-international bodies are divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 58; Quebec, 43; Nova Scotia, 38; British Columbia, 19; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 9; Alberta, 6; Saskatchewan, 5; Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the independent bodies Quebec claims 24; Ontario, 5; Prince Edward Island, 3; British Columbia and Alberta, 1 each.



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## ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The relative strength of organized labour in Canadian cities is also reported. The following statement in the report gives particulars as to 26 cities having each more than 20 trade union branches, the total for the cities named being 1,121. Of this number 654 report a membership which totals 88,037, or somewhat over 50 per cent. of the total trade union membership of the Dominion. The review states that the membership of the non-reporting units is a somewhat conjectural quantity, but information before the Department, gathered from various sources, permits it to be placed approximately at 25,328, giving a total trades union membership for the 26 cities named of 113,365.

	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting member- ship.	Number of members reported.
Toronto.....	131	79	18,184
Montreal.....	121	68	15,694
Winnipeg.....	82	48	8,163
Vancouver.....	81	47	7,502
Hamilton.....	60	36	3,847
Ottawa.....	56	31	3,089
Victoria.....	47	28	2,581
London.....	45	28	2,418
Calgary.....	44	27	3,092
Edmonton.....	43	27	2,781
Quebec.....	41	22	4,890
St-John.....	32	17	1,337
Fort William.....	31	15	997
Saskatoon.....	29	18	1,063
St. Thomas.....	26	16	1,524
Brandon.....	26	11	456
Lethbridge.....	25	14	1,339
Halifax.....	24	14	1,239
Moose Jaw.....	24	16	1,420
Port Arthur.....	23	13	518
Regina.....	23	13	900
Moncton.....	22	15	1,998
Nelson.....	22	10	319
Medicine Hat.....	21	13	1,049
New Westminster.....	21	15	1,015
Windsor.....	21	13	722
Total.....	1,121	654	88,037

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## TRADES UNION MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The report also contains statistics showing the standing of trade unionism of the chief industrial nations for the years 1911 and 1912, with figures showing the percentage of union membership to total population, as indicated in the following table:—

COUNTRY.	UNION MEMBERSHIP.		Population.	PERCENTAGE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP TO TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
Great Britain.....	3,010,346	3,813,973	45,365,599	6.066	8.407
France.....	1,029,238		39,601,509	2.025	
Belgium.....	92,735	231,805	7,516,730	1.012	3.083
The Netherlands.....	153,689	169,144	5,945,155	2.025	2.845
Denmark.....	128,224	139,012	2,757,076	4.650	5.042
Sweden.....	116,500	121,866	5,521,943	2.109	2.206
Norway.....	53,830	60,975	2,391,782	2.021	2.549
Finland.....	19,640	23,839	3,120,264	.629	.764
Germany.....	3,061,002	3,317,271	64,903,423	4.047	5.111
Austria.....	496,263	534,811	28,321,088	1.017	1.888
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	5,587	5,522	1,898,044	.002	.290
Croatia-Slavonia.....	8,504	6,783	2,416,300	.003	.276
Hungary.....	95,180	111,966	20,840,678	.004	.537
Servia.....	8,337	5,000	2,911,701	.002	.171
Roumania.....	6,000	9,708	6,966,000	.008	.139
Switzerland.....	78,119	86,313	3,741,971	.02	2.306
Italy.....	709,943	860,502	34,687,000	.02	2.451
Spain.....	80,000	100,000	19,588,688	.004	.510
United States.....	2,282,361	2,496,000	91,972,266	2.481	2.713
Canada.....	160,120	175,799	7,204,527	2.02	2.440
Australia.....	364,999	433,224	4,733,359		9.152
New Zealand.....	55,629	60,622	1,070,910		5.660

According to the foregoing statement, the total trades union membership of the world for 1912 stood at 12,094,490, a slight increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 11,435,498. In the above table it will be observed that the union membership during 1912 increased more rapidly in Great Britain than in Germany, the first named country having an increase of over 800,000 and the latter slightly over 256,000, giving Great Britain in 1912 nearly a half million more of a trades union membership than Germany. The United States stands third, but especially having regard to its much larger population, considerably below Great Britain and Germany. The statement above printed, however, shows Australia as the most highly unionized country in the world.

## TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY WORK.

A chapter of the report gives particulars regarding the disbursements made during the year on account of beneficiary work of central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the 101 international organizations having local branches in the Dominion, 72 have benefit features of varying extent. The grand total of the disbursements made on account of benefits by these organizations for the last fiscal year is \$14,962,705. Nearly one-half of this amount was expended in death and disability benefits. The payments on this account amounted to \$7,556,876. The railway brotherhoods contributed the larger payments for death and disability benefits, the disbursements by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen alone amounting to no less a sum than \$2,410,985. These disbursements are, of course, for Canada and the United States taken together, separate figures for Canada alone not being available. Two non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers paid \$9,689.75 in death claims. The Federation of Textile Workers of Canada disbursed \$160.00 in death benefits, \$14.00 in travelling benefits, \$240.00 in unemployed benefits, and \$42.00 in sick benefits, a total of \$456.00.

The table in detail showing the disbursements made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada is as follows:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Super- annuation
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.				18,792			
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.	4,225			4,278	35,032		
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.	28,625			1,785	46,529		
Bill Posters and Billers, Internationals Alliance.				300			
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	242,867			24,000			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.	4,100			46,680			
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.	5,550						
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	1,300			2,492	3,769		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.	900						
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.				3,909			
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.	1,800			726			
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.	302,546			51,311			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.	<sup>a</sup> 83,945 <sup>b</sup>	416,765		57,886	305,672	22,010	716,270
Car Workers, International Association of.	1,816			4,300			
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.	<sup>a</sup> 261,910	33,113	42,911	12,646	204,113		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.				6,000	3,859		
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.	8,600				14,225		
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.	800	150					
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.	5,000						
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.				1,386			
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.	81,764			57,390	297,518	19,038	697,169
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.	59,000						
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.	525			205			
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.	26,028			18,886			
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.	38,638			14,308		19,300	
Hatters of North America, United.							
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.	4,100						
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.	68,062			14,571	58,911		
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.	5,450						
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of U.S. and Canada.	7,500						
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.	1,783,772						
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.	<sup>d</sup> 1,020,612			39,112		200,500	
Longshoremen, International Association of.							
Machinists, International Association of.	58,100			1,800			
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.	6,000			273,217			



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Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Super- annuation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	6,675			5,000			
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union.....	1,050			17,334			
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....				15,000			
Mine Workers of America, United.....				1,621,353			
Miners, Western Federation of.....	26,631			106,296	80,000		
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	63,024		6,276	495,722	159,434		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	125,000			18,000			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	1,337			4,000			
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	3,675			13,050	7,053		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	2,500			24,153	7,865		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada.....	1,700			10,956			
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.....	1,300				1,200		
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	39,500			1,800			
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of.....	14,500			33,679	48,612		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	5,675						
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	14,800			477,041			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1,350			6,466			
Railway Conductor, Order of.....	32,000			4,692			
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	88,900						
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	131,000			24,500 <sup>e</sup>	4,200		
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	d 2,410,985						
Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, International Union of.....		800		10,000		69	
State and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1,100						
Seamens' Union, International.....	15,204						
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	3,100			9,150			
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	8,900			2,719			
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	1,300						
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	186,217						
Spinner's International Union.....	11,243		10,000	3,000			
Tailors' Industrial Union (International).....	2,400			66,376	22,114		
Textile Workers, United.....		500		16,437			
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....				1,000			
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	150				228		
Typographical Union, International.....	235,095			22,666			
Travellers' Goods and Leather Workers' International Union.....	425			2,755			
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.....				2,683			
Total.....	7,556,876	451,328	59,187	3,671,908	1,306,400	260,917	1,656,089

<sup>a</sup> for year 1912. <sup>b</sup> Includes payments on account of unemployed benefits. <sup>c</sup> Includes \$9,800 paid as honorary benefits. <sup>d</sup> Includes disability benefits. <sup>e</sup> Paid on account of disability benefits. <sup>f</sup> Paid on account of burial and hospital benefits. <sup>g</sup> Includes organizing expenses. <sup>h</sup> Old age pensions.

### VIII.—SPECIAL REPORT ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1912.

A special report on strikes and lockouts was issued during the early part of the fiscal year 1913-14. The report contained statistics of strikes and lockouts taking place in Canada during the twelve years from 1901 to 1912. Press comments on the report were numerous and extended, and were no doubt in part the occasion of the large demand from the public for copies, several thousand of which were distributed. The report shows that strikes taking place during these twelve years have numbered 1,319, an average of 110 annually. There were 319,880 employees concerned in these strikes. The time losses in strikes during the twelve years reach nearly nine million working days, and would represent, it is suggested, at \$2.50 a day, an annual loss to the workers of about \$1,900,000, or a total estimated loss for the twelve years of between twenty-two and twenty-three million dollars.

The report contains numerous charts and diagrams bearing on different phases of the matters discussed. The record of industrial disputes is set forth year by year, and in addition, for the purposes of comparison, the statistics for the decade 1901-10 have been tabulated for quinquennial periods and statistics covering the same periods are given for other countries. The strikes occurring in Canada in each period are classified variously by years, industries, causes, magnitude, provinces, duration and results.

### SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the introductory chapter, some general observations are offered by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

"It need hardly be observed," it is remarked, "that the industrial problem in its various aspects is the theme of universal interest and discussion to-day. The methods particularly of dealing with industrial disputes, the avoidance of the strike or lockout so far as possible, and the best means of settling strikes or lockouts (though in Canada the lockout is a theory rather than a fact) which are not avoided, are matters which in recent years have received the closest consideration in all countries pursuing modern industrial methods. Every nation seeks information and guidance from the general experience of other countries. On several recent occasions the vast issues involved have forced industrial disputes on the attention of the greatest of the world's governments. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and the President of the United States have each come into closest contact with disputes which have seemed to threaten their respective countries with perils graver than war, famine, or plague, and which have in each case caused positive suffering and disaster to an alarming degree. It is hence inevitable that inquiry should be made on the widest scale as to the relative merit and value of legislation bearing on the subject in different countries. This is a point which it would be difficult under any circumstances to determine, but which cannot be intelligently discussed until the fullest information obtainable on many vital facts has been gathered and carefully arranged. Here, therefore, lies the essential value of statistics found in the present report: first, for the purposes of comparison between year and year, and period and period in treating of the industrial history of Canada, particularly during those past recent years of rapid development; and, secondly, in permitting comparison,

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useful, though admittedly not exact, between relative conditions in Canada and other countries.”

## SPECIAL CLASSES AFFECTED BY STRIKES.

“A cursory examination of the information collected,” it is remarked, “will show to how great an extent industrial troubles fall on special classes of workers. Coal mining and the building trades stand out in strong relief as those industries which are most afflicted with disputes. It is in connection with organized labour rather than unorganized labour that strikes chiefly occur. The reason is obvious. A strike means unity of action, which is impossible without organization. Wage earners are seldom inclined to enter on a struggle with their employers until a degree of organization is found in their ranks. The situation is fairly reflected in the very large proportion found of strikes concerning union recognition or some aspect of union recognition. It will, it is true, frequently happen that union and non-union employees are both concerned in a particular strike. The unionists may even be sometimes in a minority, but, being organized and including quite inevitably the more aggressive spirits, they will often largely control the action of the employees as a whole.

“Naturally labour organization reaches its most advanced and most successful form in the ranks of the most skilled and responsible workers. The upper grades of railroad workers—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, etc.—stand perhaps at the apex of organized labour, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreement, and having learned the further valuable art of renewing these agreements, modified or otherwise, without cessation of work. The facilities for arranging working agreements in the case of these great railroad brotherhoods are superior in a measure to those open to many other classes of workmen because of (1) the good relations that fortunately exist between the great railroad companies and the unions, and (2) the relatively small number of employers with whom it is necessary to treat—the great railroads in any case set the pace in these matters. One important fact, however, which stands out in the present report is that during the twelve years under review there has been but a single strike in which any one of the five railroad brotherhoods indicated has been concerned. In other words, of the thirteen hundred strikes recorded in Canada during twelve years only one is debited to railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors, railroad trainmen or railroad telegraphers.

“While therefore it is on organized labour that the strike burden chiefly falls, some branches of labour, and these the most highly organized, appear to have largely eliminated the strike as an actual experience. Those who have been behind the scenes in connection with these matters will be aware that even here the menacing figure of the strike is found none the less somewhere in the background and there plays its part in the preliminary negotiations.”

## STRIKE LOSSES ANALYZED.

In discussing the question of losses resulting from strikes, the Deputy Minister points out that the figures are less startling than they may at first appear, and, referring particularly to Time Losses, which are held to be the best gauge, the following observations are made:—



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"The year 1911 was, as noted, exceptionally high in Time Losses, showing, at 2,021,440 wasted days, twice the volume of Time Losses recorded for any other year. The wage earners for that year are estimated at slightly under 1,300,000, and the possible working days for 1911 may be therefore placed at 390,000,000; this estimate allows an average of 300 working days a year to each worker. Analysis shows that these Time Losses of two million days were no more than the one hundred and ninety-fifth part (1/195) of the number of days worked, or, putting it in another way, if spread evenly over the whole wage-earning population of Canada, the Time Losses by strikes for 1911 would represent a loss per worker of a fraction under two days. For 1912 the figure representing Time Losses, as against number of days worked, dwindles to less than one day per worker; the Time Losses were only fifty per cent. of those of 1911, and the industrial population had grown.

"Analyses of this character tend, it is believed, to show that however largely the problem of industrial disputes may loom in the public mind, and, however acute may be sometimes the inconvenience, injury or loss resulting from them in a particular locality, yet the net sum of the losses which may be directly debited to industrial disputes does not justify dismay or despair; and is but an item in a year's industrial account. The mass of wage earners works steadily on, and is affected only as part of society at large."

### WHAT BRITISH REPORTS SHOW.

A chapter of the report gives much information as to disputes during the same period in other countries, more fully in the case of Great Britain than in most countries, because of the complete reports printed by the British Labour Bureau. The figures permit of some comparisons as between Canada and other countries in these matters.

Statisticians compiling the British reports have dwelt also on the point noted in the preceding paragraph, the smallness, relatively speaking, of the numbers of strikers or Time Losses from strikes as compared with the totals of workers or days worked. "Thus," says the British report for 1911, "although the number of workpeople involved in disputes was higher than any previously recorded by the department, the proportion affected of the total number of persons engaged in industrial occupations was only nine per cent., as compared with 4.9 per cent. in 1910 and 2.9 per cent., the mean for the ten years 1902-11." It is also pointed out, as to Great Britain, that while in 1912 (the year of the great coal strike) the Time Losses stood at the amazingly high figure of forty million days, surpassing all earlier records, yet these losses, "spread over the British industrial population, would show an average loss for 1912 of four days per head; even this high figure, therefore, leaving a hardly perceptible effect on the sum total of possible working days for British industry in the year concerned."

"In a word," observes the Deputy Minister, "the worst deduction to be drawn from the figures is that the great prosperity of these twelve years would have been yet greater could Canada have escaped its share of the industrial tumults falling to the nations of the modern world."

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the salient features which have come to the knowledge of the Department regarding the strikes which have occurred in Canada in the twelve years 1901-12. The longest strike recorded is that which began in the coal mines at Springhill, N.S., in August, 1909, and continued for twenty-two months, entailing time losses placed at 760,000 working



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days. A strike of 7,000 coal miners in Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta began on April 1, 1911, and lasted until November 20, the Time Losses being estimated at the large figure of 1,390,000 days, which alone was greatly larger than the Time Losses of all strikes in Canada in any preceding year. These two coal strikes alone, it will be seen, caused a loss of 2,150,000 days, or nearly one-quarter of the total Time Losses from strikes in the whole twelve-year period.

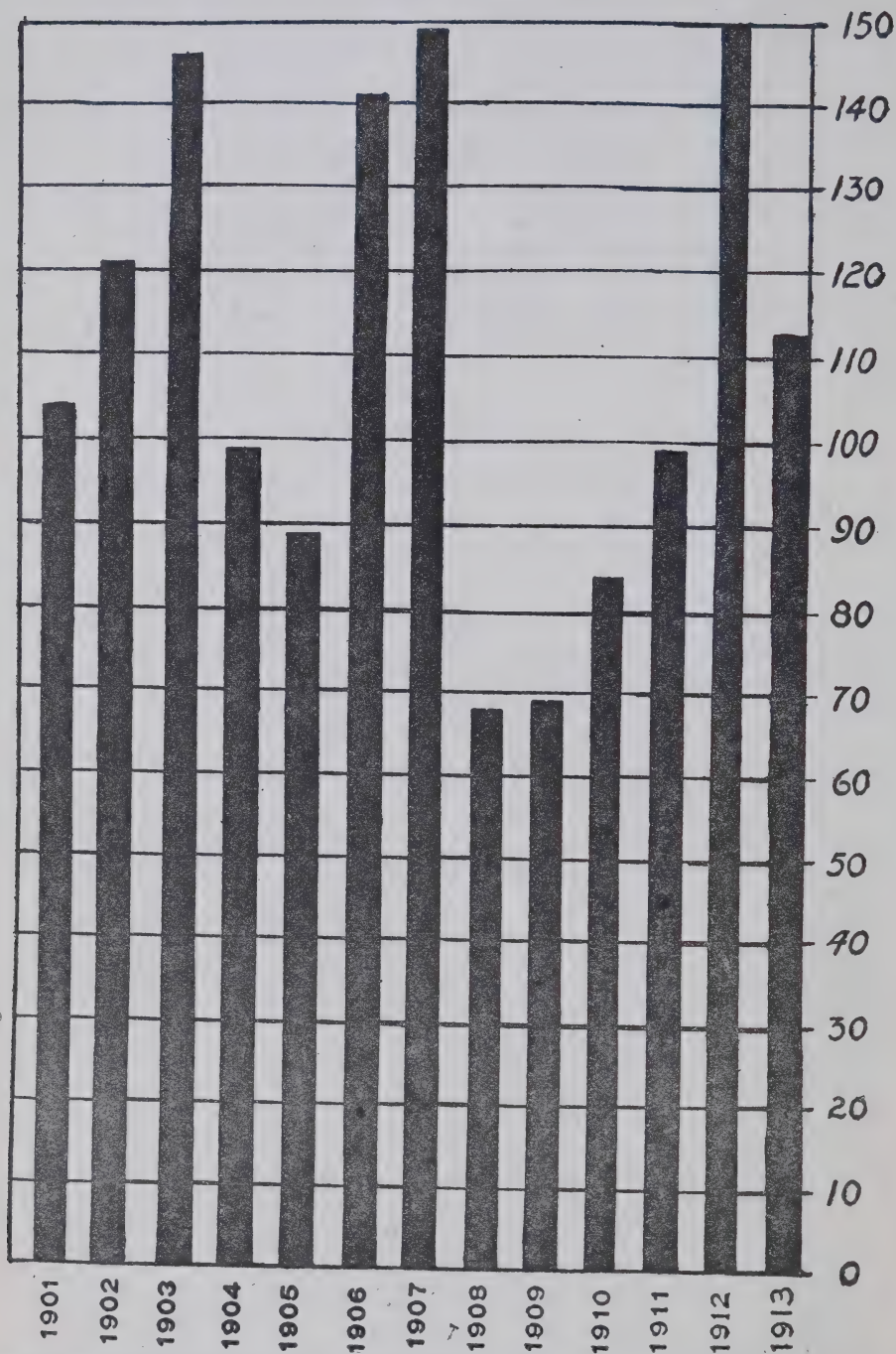
An analysis of the strikes according to their causes shows that, as might be expected, the wage question figured most prominently, the great majority of strikes having for their object an increase of wages, and this is the cause also of the heaviest time losses. The question of union recognition was also a frequent subject of dispute between employer and employees, and was responsible, especially in the later years, for a large proportion of the Time Losses.

Other aspects of industrial disputes in Canada during the period under review are discussed in some detail and are reflected in the tables which occupy a large section of the report, a few of the more striking of which are reprinted in the present article.

## THE RECORD FOR 1913.

The special report discussed above does not extend to the year 1913. The record for 1913 as to these matters has since become available, and a chapter dealing with the same appears in the present volume. Some points of the year 1913 may be here noted. The number of industrial disputes occurring in 1913 was 113, considerably fewer than the number recorded for the preceding year. The number of employees involved was 39,426, a fraction under the figures for 1912. The approximate Time Losses for 1913 are placed at 1,287,678, being somewhat higher than those recorded for 1912, when the number of days lost was placed at 1,099,208. As the foregoing pages will show, both these last named years fall as to Time Losses very much below the figures for 1911, for which year the number of days lost by strikes was placed at 2,046,650. A glance over the record of earlier years will show that the Time Losses for 1913 were curiously close to those recorded for 1903, ten years earlier, those of the earlier year being 1,226,500. The outstanding strike of the year 1913 was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, of course, largely swells the Time Losses.

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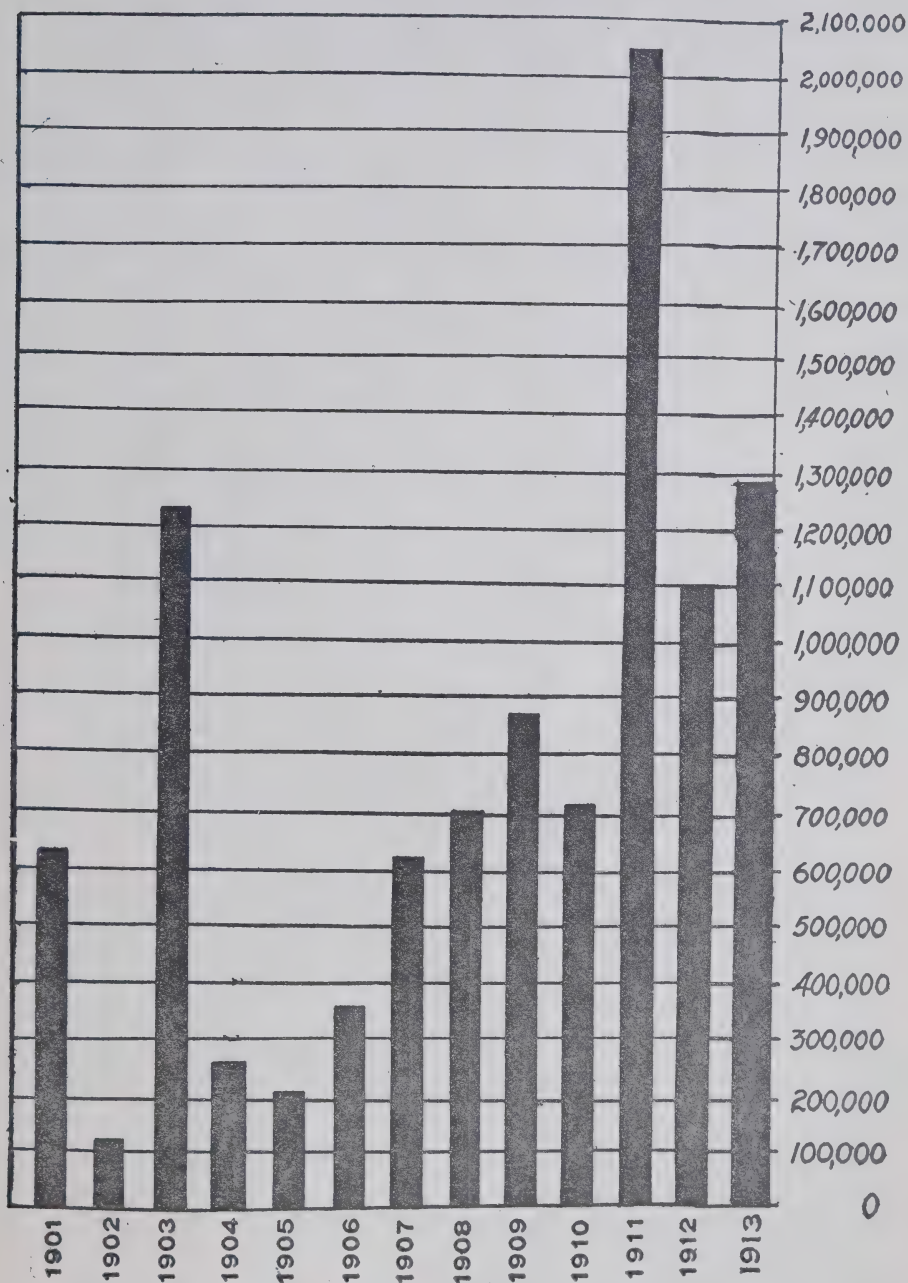
**Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1913.**CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1901  
TO 1913,\* INCLUSIVE.

\*The chart as printed in the Special Report did not include the column for 1913, but information for 1913 being now available, the chart is extended accordingly.

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**Time Losses.**

CHART SHOWING BY NUMBERS OF WORKING DAYS THE TIME LOSSES CAUSED BY  
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1913\*



\*The footnote to preceding chart applies in this case also.



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## DISPUTES, TIME LOSSES, ETC., CLASSIFIED BY YEARS.

Tables from the report show the number of disputes year by year from 1901 to 1912, the number of establishments and of employees affected, and approximate Time Losses in working days. In tables relating to these matters appearing in the chapter on industrial disputes for 1913, comparisons are given extending to 1913:—

Year.	No Disputes.	No. Estab- lishments concerned.	No. Em- ployees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
Total.....	1,319	7,843	319,880	8,888,381

## DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	6	4	..	1	11
Lumbering.....	13	15	..	4	32
Mining.....	37	50	7	6	100
Building.....	143	123	29	52	347
Metal.....	95	75	18	29	217
Woodworking.....	33	14	2	..	49
Printing and allied.....	18	10	..	3	31
Textile.....	15	21	4	1	41
Clothing.....	51	56	13	19	139
Food and Tobacco.....	41	21	3	2	67
Leather.....	9	11	4	..	21
General transport.....	43	54	12	14	123
Unskilled labour.....	33	40	1	9	86
Miscellaneous.....	22	17	6	10	55
Total.....	559	511	99	150	1,319



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## DISPUTES TABULATED BY PROVINCES.

The following tables show the situation in each province as to strikes and Time Losses respectively:—

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	36	34	2	4	76
Prince Edward Island.....	2	..	..	..	2
New Brunswick.....	20	26	3	7	56
Quebec.....	131	106	19	24	280
Ontario.....	276	223	41	67	607
Manitoba.....	28	29	8	7	72
Saskatchewan.....	1	7	..	16	24
Alberta.....	8	33	12	14	67
British Columbia.....	53	46	12	10	121
Interprovincial.....	4	7	2	1	14
Total.....	559	511	99	150	1,319

## APPROXIMATE LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	156,703	1,058,768	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Prince Edward Island.....	819	.....	.....	.....	819
New Brunswick.....	45,993	53,910	406	13,274	113,583
Quebec.....	382,275	459,080	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Ontario.....	715,257	513,206	77,243	270,589	1,576,295
Manitoba.....	34,340	108,695	1,165	28,450	172,650
Saskatchewan.....	.....	12,268	.....	11,116	23,384
Alberta.....	18,182	201,162	8,545	76,837	304,726
British Columbia.....	788,230	151,385	312,791	490,726	1,743,132
Interprovincial.....	320,200	722,050	1,411,000	24,500	2,477,750
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

## TIME LOSSES BY INDUSTRIES.

The approximate Time Losses to each industry are represented in working days as follows:—

Industry.	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	189,600	8,488	.....	5,400	203,488
Lumbering.....	9,490	61,587	.....	4,270	75,347
Mining.....	647,172	1,510,307	1,592,800	89,168	3,839,447
Building.....	610,586	474,028	286,804	114,324	1,485,642
Metal.....	208,953	218,961	32,633	32,525	493,072
Woodworking.....	60,813	14,472	557	.....	75,842
Printing and allied.....	9,590	4,119	.....	3,702	17,411
Textile.....	42,751	236,783	18,123	1,166	298,823
Clothing.....	196,797	105,531	11,770	306,107	620,205
Food and Tobacco.....	16,201	15,761	373	2,382	34,717
Leather.....	3,596	13,434	300	.....	17,330
General Transport.....	411,778	573,396	85,493	82,998	1,153,665
Unskilled labour.....	18,619	19,402	6,330	499,238	443,589
Miscellaneous.....	36,053	24,255	11,467	8,028	79,803
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

## TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

The following summary statement shows approximately the losses in working days debited to each cause:—

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	1,195,336	562,793	88,340	474,931	2,321,400
Against reduction in wages.....	42,748	250,526	32,590	60,460	386,324
For shorter hours.....	84,921	92,537	422	8,511	187,381
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	177,473	154,277	10,245	193,445	535,440
For recognition of union.....	423,425	876,698	190,000	1,780	1,491,903
Against employment of non-unionists.....	28,141	140,979	2,295	3,210	174,625
For increase in wages and other changes.....	38,696	387,109	1,414,280	145,033	1,985,118
Against discharge of employees.....	126,140	38,111	280	157,690	322,221
Sympathetic disputes.....	37,688	37,524	243,476	3,328	322,016
Against employment of particular persons.....	2,307	31,431	2,483	6,905	43,126
Unclassified.....	305,124	707,549	62,239	43,915	1,118,827
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

## IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1913, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE.

During the calendar year 1913 the Department of Labour received reports of 113 trade disputes in Canada, a decrease of 37 compared with 1912, an increase of 14 as compared with 1911, and 29 more than in 1910.

The most serious dispute during the year was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which affected over 3,000 employees and occasioned a loss during the year of approximately 558,000 working days. This dispute arose in a cessation of work which occurred during September, 1912, in the Cumberland and Extension mines operated by the Canadian Collieries, Limited, the number of men idle at its commencement being about 1,700. In May, 1913, the trouble spread to mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot. No agreement was arrived at between the operating companies and their employees until August, when the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, Jinglepot, came to an agreement with its employees, numbering between 200 and 250 men. The dispute in other respects remained unsettled at the end of the year 1913, when it was estimated that about 1,000 former employees were idle at various points. Since this dispute is mentioned somewhat fully in the remarks introductory to the report, it is not here further discussed.

As the result of a lockout during June on the part of mill owners, following a demand for increased wages made by raftsmen, pondsmen and pilers, all the sawmills in St. John, N.B., were idle during the summer months. The owners refused to grant the increase and closed down the mills. There were involved in the dispute 11 firms and upwards of 1,500 men were thrown out of work, although only 150 were directly concerned in the demand for higher wages. None of the mills were sawing until September, when one or two resumed work. At the end of September operations were generally resumed, the men returning to work at the former rate of wages.

### MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

There were approximately 39,536 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1913. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1913, three affected more than 2,500 employees, six involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and eleven affected between 500 and 1,000. Twenty-three disputes affected between 250 and 500 employees, while seventy affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1913:—

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.  
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES)

Limits of Groups	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	3	268	10,500	613,520
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	6	73	10,250	231,800
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	11	184	6,607	200,986
250 and under 500 employees.....	23	189	7,335	124,804
100 and under 250 employees.....	18	143	2,720	45,540
50 and under 100 employees.....	18	82	1,276	37,526
25 and under 50 employees.....	16	52	604	20,001
Under 25 employees.....	18	24	244	3,501
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days; one of these was still unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes each caused a loss of between 50,000 and 100,000 working days. Sixty-one disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days; twenty-two disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Two disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 54,670 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. The following table shows the magnitude of disputes during 1913, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE  
(TIME LOSSES)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
100,000 days and upwards.....	2	15	5,050	722,850
50,000 days and under 100,000 days.....	3	35	1,600	151,400
25,000 days and under 50,000 days.....	1	1	500	13,500
15,000 days and under 25,000 days.....	7	400	6,936	128,835
10,000 days and under 15,000 days.....	3	39	2,480	36,120
5,000 days and under 10,000.....	12	123	4,058	78,599
2,500 days and under 5,000 days.....	11	95	4,680	39,162
1,500 days and under 2,500 days.....	30	184	6,412	47,938
500 days and under 1,000 days.....	14	66	1,988	10,338
250 days and under 500 days.....	6	11	297	2,027
100 days and under 250 days.....	15	22	417	2,230
Under 100 days.....	7	7	118	411
Unsettled at end of year.....	2	17	5,000	54,670
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1913 amounted approximately to 1,287,678 working days. This is an increase over the time losses of 1912, when approximately 1,099,208 working days were lost. A feature of the time losses of 1913 is the fact that less than one-half (612,478), were the result of disputes which commenced during that year.



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## NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Of the 113 disputes in existence during 1913, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1912, when out of a total of 150 disputes in existence eighty-one involved employees of these two industries. It is worthy of note, however, that these trades were accountable for a small percentage of time losses during 1913. The thirty-one disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 105,510 days, and the twenty-nine in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of only 79,479 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 114,224. The metal trades, however, were more adversely affected during 1913 from the viewpoint of time losses than during the previous year. The outstanding feature of the strike situation during 1913 was the influence of the unrest in the mining industry in regard to the number of working days lost. There were six separate disputes among miners which accounted for time losses to the number of 677,926, more than half of the total time losses. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, were the lumbering and clothing industries, with 137,300 and 107,052 working days lost respectively. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1913, together with the number of establishments concerned, the number of employees affected and the approximate time losses in working days.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of industry.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Fishing.....	3	59	3,100	49,600
Lumbering.....	3	18	2,000	137,300
Mining.....	6	10	4,581	702,726
Building.....	31	661	7,312	105,510
Metal.....	29	109	4,084	79,479
Wood working.....	3	47	550	30,020
Textile.....	3	3	1,379	7,351
Clothing.....	10	56	9,726	107,052
Food and tobacco preparation.....	4	16	750	14,420
General transport.....	8	11	1,917	23,988
Unskilled labour.....	7	7	3,541	20,382
Miscellaneous.....	5	18	596	9,850
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

## DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Nearly half the disputes (51) of the year occurred in Ontario; eighteen occurred in Quebec, and fifteen in British Columbia. Here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute on Vancouver Island is seen, inasmuch as the fifteen strikes and lockouts in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 756,202 days, while the fifty-one Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 219,608 days. A considerable amount of time was lost in New Brunswick through the eight disputes in that province, a strike of mill hands in St. John being largely accountable for this. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1913 classified by provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
Nova Scotia.....	4	56	1,015	18,324
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	18	36
New Brunswick.....	8	33	2,362	154,136
Quebec.....	18	63	9,293	85,751
Ontario.....	51	519	14,093	219,608
Manitoba.....	5	118	1,138	23,501
Saskatchewan.....	4	36	188	3,569
Alberta.....	6	107	1,369	13,051
British Columbia.....	15	81	9,560	756,202
Interprovincial.....	1	1	500	13,500
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

As in 1912, by far the greatest number of disputes of the year occurred by reason of differences between employers and employees on the wage question. Out of the 113 disputes in existence, seventy-eight involved some phase of the wage question. Fifty-six of these were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, eight were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and four were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In ten disputes the strikers demanded a reduction in working hours, as well as an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of more than 537,000 days. The largest number of time losses, however, were those caused by disputes involving the union question. This was chiefly due to the effect of the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike, which was primarily the outcome of alleged discrimination on the part of the operators against some of their employees, but which afterwards took the form of a dispute to enforce the demand of the men for recognition of the union. Seven disputes were the result of the demands on the part of the men for shorter hours, while four were caused by the dismissal of employees. Two sympathetic disputes occurred during the year. The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1913, classified by causes, and shows the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or Object	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages.....	56	735	18,792	378,917
Against reduction of wages.....	8	73	5,685	94,300
For shorter hours.....	7	21	950	13,656
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	10	93	2,419	54,704
For recognition of union.....	8	25	4,347	684,706
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	14	4,000	7,520
For increase in wages and other changes.....	4	19	1,000	9,350
Against discharge of employees .	4	5	365	11,925
Sympathetic .....	2	2	205	3,550
Against employment of particular persons.....	1	1	290	6,670
Unclassified .....	12	27	1,483	22,380
Total .....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

By far the largest number (54) of disputes in the case of which a termination was effected were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, generally through a meeting of representatives of either side. A considerable number (23) ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The strikers' places were filled in the case of eight disputes, while six strikes terminated partly by resumption of work and partly by the replacement of the strikers with new hands. The settlement of four disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In two cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere, in two others a settlement was effected through the employers individually coming to an agreement with their employees. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.—1913.

Method	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation .....	4	4	1,255	8,564
Negotiations between parties concerned .....	54	826	18,008	296,381
Replacement of strikers .....	8	8	663	7,414
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations .....	23	102	9,132	297,356
Partly by resumption of work; partly by replacement of strikers .....	6	12	1,278	17,496
Work resumed pending investigation .....	1	1	40	280
Strikers obtained work elsewhere .....	2	6	43	391
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled or not reported .....	15	56	9,117	659,796
Totals .....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The excess of disputes ending in favour of the employers over those in favour of the employees was about the same as during the previous year. Out of the 113 disputes of 1913, forty-seven ended in favour of the employers, thirty-three being successful. A compromise was effected in twenty-five disputes, while eight were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 109,172 working days (8.5 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 350,050 working days (27.2 per cent.) In the twenty-five disputes where a compromise was effected 163,065 working days were lost (or 12.7 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifty-two per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. This large number is due to the influence of the coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, which was unsettled at the end of the year. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1913, classified according to their results:—

## CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise				Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.
For increase in wages.....	17 420	9,840	80,747	21 87	5,090	178,914	15 214	3,485	108,135	3 14	377	11,121	56	735	18,792	378,917				
Against reduction in wages.....	1 16	115	2,850	5 53	4,460	43,300	.....	.....	.....	2 4	1,110	48,150	8	73	5,685	94,300				
For shorter hours.....	1 8	10	120	3 9	762	10,326	3 4	178	3,210	.....	.....	.....	7	21	950	13,656				
For increased wages and shorter hours.....	5 29	1,084	16,239	2 5	645	1,965	3 59	690	36,500	.....	.....	.....	10	93	2,419	54,704				
For recognition of union.....	2 13	190	2,700	5 8	657	94,006	.....	.....	.....	1 4	3,500	588,000	8	25	4,347	684,706				
Against employment of non-unionists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 14	4,000	7,520	1	14	4,000	7,520				
For increased wages and other changes.....	1 1	200	1,400	1 1	400	2,400	2 17	400	5,550	.....	.....	.....	4	19	1,000	9,350				
Against discharge of employees.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3	165	1,325	.....	.....	.....	1 2	200	10,600	4	5	365	11,925				
Sympathetic.....	1 1	55	550	.....	.....	.....	1 1	150	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	2	205	3,550				
Against employment of particular persons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	290	6,670	.....	.....	.....	1	1	290	6,670				
Unclassified.....	5 6	652	4,566	7 21	831	17,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	27	1,483	22,380				
Total.....	33 494	12,146	109,172	47 187	13,010	350,050	25 296	5,193	163,065	8 38	9,187	664,391	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678				

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## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

Tables follow containing statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1913 and during the previous twelve years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1913, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:—

## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Fishing—</i>									
Halibut fishermen	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Nov 1-12	Mar. 29	9	600	45,600
Salmon fishermen	Fraser River, B.C.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	25	2,000	4,000
					Total.		34	2,600	49,600
<i>Lumbering—</i>									
Scowmen.	St. John, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Dec 30-12	Jan. 8	200	200	1,200
Lumber Shippers.	Miramichi, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	Apr. 29	May 7	7	250	1,250
Mill Hands.	St. John, N. B.	Lockout following demand for higher wages	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	June 13	Sept. 30	11	1,550	134,850
					Total.		18	2,000	137,300
<i>Mining—</i>									
Coal miners.	Vancouver Is- land, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees; later for recognition of the union.	Unsettled at end of year.		Sept 17-12		4	3,500	588,000
Coal Miners.	Taber, Alta.	Company objected to men forming union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	1	37	1,036
Gold Miners.	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Strike called off by Union.	In favour of employees.	Nov 15-12	June 14	25	500	24,800
Silver miners.	Cobalt, Ont.	Against discharge of employee.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employees.	Mar. 22	Apr. 3	1	100	900
Metal Miners.	Sheep Creek & Salmo, B.C.	For higher wages.	"Open shop" declared; operations ceased for a time.	Indefinite.	Feb. 22		2	44	5,990
Quartz miners.	Britannia Beach, B.C.	For recognition of union.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 19	Aug. 27	1	500	81,000
Asbestos miners.	Black Lake, Que.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employees.	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	1	400	1,000
					Total.		35	5,081	702,726



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Building Trades— Bricklayers and Masons.	Dispute over classification of work.	Work completed.	In favour of employer.	June	12 June	22	1	10	100
Bricklayers and masons.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	July	15 Aug.	2	41	772	1,700
Plasterers.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Aug.	1 Sept.	16	14	40	750
Plasterers' Labour- ers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 May	26	30	300	6,900
Carpenters.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 May	28	2	61	1,464
Carpenters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	Apr.	1 May	12	50	240	8,400
Carpenters.	For shorter hours.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employees.	May	1 May	5	1	12	36
Carpenters.	For higher wages.	Strikers obtained work elsewhere.	In favour of employer.	May	26 May	31	1	10	60
Carpenters and Ship Caulkers.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Apr.	16 Apr.	26	1	20	140
Carpenters.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employers.	July	21 July	31	1	100	900
Carpenters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers generally successful.	June	2 June	7	250	3,000	18,000
Carpenters.	For recognition of Union.	Some strikers returned to work; others secured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	June	2 June	10	1	50	250
Carpenters.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employer.	Feb.	10 Feb.	20	1	30	270
Painters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	15 Apr.	17	25	300	600
Painters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	1 May	1	20	100	2,000
Painters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	1 Apr.	28	100	750	17,250
Painters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Mar.	1 July	11	5	65	7,420
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Feb.	1 Mar.	27	8	40	1,880
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Not reported.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	1 Aug.	....	....	16	100
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	10 June	15	5	45	1,350
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	June	2 July	5	28	98	1,944
Plumbers.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Apr.	1 Apr.	21	4	45	705
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	June	2 July	30	250	4,900	4,900
Plumbers.	Dispute re number of apprentices to be employed.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employees.	Dec.	4 12 Jan.	7	15	120	600
Plumbers.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	July	10 July	22	1	10	100
Stone Cutters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	1 Aug.	27	7	80	1,760
Granite Cutters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	15 Aug.	27	1	55	550
Granite Cutters.	Sympathetic.	Increase granted to Vancouver strikers.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	15 Aug.	27	1	55	550
Structural Workers.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 July	....	5	250	19,750
Tile layers.	For higher wages.	Men obtained higher rate with other contractors.	Indefinite.	Apr.	11 Apr.	....	5	33	331
Builders' labourers.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employees.	July	19 July	23	1	110	440
Building trades.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Indefinite.	May	1 May	18	7	300	4,800
		Total					661	7,222	105,510

## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Metal—</i>									
Iron Moulders....	Sackville, N.B....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Compromise....	June 2 Aug.	7	2	260	15,080
Iron Moulders....	Montreal, Que....	For shorter hours....	Two firms granted demands; em- ployees of others returned to work	Strikers partly successful....	Aug. 4 Sept.	17	7	250	8,590
Iron Moulders....	Toronto, Ont....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Compromise....	May 5 May	7	12	370	740
Iron Moulders....	St. Catharines, Ont....	For higher wages....	Not reported....	Increase granted....	June 25 July	9	2	34	306
Iron Moulders....	Hamilton, Ont....	For higher wages....	Strike called off by union....	In favour of employees....	Mar. 26 Aug.	25	3	276	18,955
Iron Moulders....	Brantford, Ont....	Firms refused to lay aside contract for Hamilton firm....	Negotiations between parties....	In favour of employees....	June 2 July	2	2	36	810
Iron Moulders....	Guelph, Ont....	For higher wages....	One firm granted increase. The other closed moulding shop.	Strikers partly successful....	May 19 Sept.	2	2	25	2,040
Iron Moulders....	Galt, Ont....	Men refused to do work on mater- ial for Hamilton firm whose em- ployees were on strike....	Strike called off when Hamilton dispute ended....	In favour of employees....	May 7 Aug.	25	1	11	1,034
Iron Moulders....	Galt, Ont....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	In favour of employees....	May 17 Sept.	30	1	39	3,736
Iron Moulders....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont....	Lookout. Men refused to work on Sunday and claimed reduction of overtime rate....	Some returned to work, others se- cured employment elsewhere....	In favour of employees....	Nov 11-12 Jan.	29	1	60	1,500
Iron Moulders....	Owen Sound, Ont....	Refusal to employ members of Union....	Men severed connection with union and resumed work....	In favour of employer....	Apr. 4 Apr.	14	1	17	136
Coremakers....	Hamilton, Ont....	Discharge of employee....	Strikers returned to work....	In favour of employer....	Feb. 27 Mar.	6	1	50	350
Foundrymen....	St. Catharines, Ont....	For re-arrangement of pay day....	Negotiations between parties....	In favour of employees....	May 1 May	2	1	550	1,650
Machinists....	Ottawa, Ont....	Higher wages and shorter hours....	Men returned to work pending in- vestigation....	Strikers partly successful....	Jan. 2 Jan.	9	1	40	280
Machinists, black- smiths, etc....	Ottawa, Ont....	For shorter hours....	Conferences arranged by Depart- ment of Labour....	Compromise....	Feb. 13 Feb.	24	1	96	864
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Part increase granted, fur- ther increase given after arbitration....	May 29 May	31	1	300	600
Electrical workers	Hamilton, Ont....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Compromise....	Apr. 1 Apr.	10	1	20	180
Electrical workers	Hamilton, Ont....	For higher wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Compromise....	Apr. 20 May	5	1	10	160
Electrical workers	Brantford, Ont....	For weekly payment of wages....	Negotiations between parties....	Compromise....	May 1 May	9	5	125	1,200
Electrical workers	Regina, Sask....	For higher wages....	Men returned to work....	In favour of employees....	May 30 June	3	1	58	174
Electrical workers	Edmonton, Alta....	For higher wages & other changes	Negotiations between parties....	Increase granted....	May 26 May	30	2	35	175
				Compromise....	July 7 July	19	15	150	1,800

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<i>Metal—Con.</i>	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages and other changes.	Conferences between parties.	Some demands granted.	Mar.	15 Mar.	22	1	200	1,400
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages, shorter hours & recognition of union.	Conferences between parties.	Compromise.	May	8 May	23	2	250	3,750
Linemen	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	June	4 July	10	6	430	7,119
Boilermakers	Esquimalt, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	Apr.	23 May	12	1	175	2,800
Iron Shipbuilders.	Edmonton, Alta.	Against reduction of wages.	Conference between parties.	Men partly successful.	Jan.	15 Mar.	1	16	115	2,850
Sheet Metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Employers individually signed agreements.	In favour of employees.	June	16 July	30	18	90	1,080
Horsehoers	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Some returned to work, others' places filled.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	15 Apr.	26	1	12	120
Wiredrawers				Total.				109	4,084	79,479
<i>Woodworking—</i>										
Woodworkers	St. John, N.B.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	May	1 May	31	3	70	1,500
Photo engravers.	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Jan	27 Sept.	23	4	80	12,520
Cabinet Makers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 July	26	40	400	16,000
				Total.				47	550	30,020
<i>Textile—</i>										
Textile workers	Montmorency, Que.	For higher wages.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.	Mar.	7 Mar.	12	1	459	2,200
Textile workers	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages.	Some returned to work, places of others filled.	In favour of employers.	May	10 May	17	1	821	4,926
Twine & Cordage workers.	Doon, Ont.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Feb.	20 Feb.	25	1	99	225
				Total.				3	1,379	7,351
<i>Clothing—</i>										
Tailors	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	Apr.	1 Apr.	22	...	175	3,150
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Dismissal of employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Aug.	11 Aug.	16	1	15	75
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	Sept.	19	...	...	3	1,000	47,150
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against unionists.	Co, promised to allow no discrimination by contractor.	In favour of employees.	Feb.	10 Feb.	15	1	40	200
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Increase granted.	Mar.	18 Mar.	24	33	2,200	13,000
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Dismissal of employees and alleged discrimination against unionists	Negotiations between parties.	Apr.	15 June	17	2	200	10,600	23,800
Garment workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	Apr.	15 Apr.	28	...	2,000	23,800

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## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Clothing—Con.</i> Garment workers Shoe machine workers. Boot and shoe workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Aug. 9	Sept. 29	1	21	882
	Quebec, Que.	Refusal to work with non-unionists and to sign agreement.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec. 19		14	4,000	7,550
	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr. 25	May 6	1	75	675
					Total.		56	9,726	107,052
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation.—</i> Bakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers.	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union and other changes.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers generally successful	May 1	June 30	12	150	2,500
	Montreal, Que.	For dismissal of foreman and better working conditions.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Oct. 27	Nov. 22	1	290	6,670
	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathetic.	Montreal dispute ended.	Compromise.	Oct. 30	Nov. 22	1	150	3,000
	London, Ont.	For supervision of engagement of new employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 27	Feb. 26	1	50	1,250
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec. 13		1	110	1,000
					Total.		16	750	14,420
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight Clerks, etc.	C. P. R.	Refusal of company to consider application for rules and rates of pay.	Men ordered by Union to return to work.	In favour of employers.	Nov 4-12	Feb. 1	1	500	13,500
	St. Thomas, Ont. Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Against reduction of wages. For rearrangements of shifts.	Mediation. Investigation by officers of Marine Department.	In favour of employers. Some were conceded de- mands; places of others filled.	July 3	July 3	1	400	4,000
Street Railway Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	May 16	May 20	1	200	800



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General Transport— Con.	Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.	For reinstatements of discharged employee.	Some strikers returned to work; others secured employment else- where.	In favour of employers....	May	10 June	10	1	85	2,110
Street Railway Employees.	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr.	19 Apr.	24	1	300	1,500
Teamsters.....	Belleville, Ont.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.....	New men were given in- crease demanded.	Apr.	10 Apr.	14	1	14	42
Teamsters.....	Toronto, Ont..	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Apr.	16 Apr.	21	4	400	2,000
				Total.....				11	1,917	23,988
<i>Miscellaneous.—</i>										
Barbers.....	St. John, N.B..	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.....	Demands granted.....	July	28 Aug.	8	8	10	120
Quarry workers....	Hants Co., N.S.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.....	Apr.	21 May	7	3	514	7,660
Theatre employees	Peterborough, Ont.	For recognition of union.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers.....	Feb.	14 Feb.		1	10	100
Bill Posters.....	Montreal, Que..	Difference with management over amount paid by employees into union.	Strikers' places filled, higher wages and shorter hours granted later.	Strikers partly successful..	Feb.	27 Apr.	30	1	8	80
Glass Workers.....	Toronto, Ont..	For higher wages.....	Employers individually granted de- mands.	In favour of employees.....	May	1 June	10	5	54	1,890
				Total.....				18	596	8,950
<i>Unskilled.—</i>										
Labourers.....	Quebec, Que.	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr.	28 May	2	1	500	1,700
Labourers.....	Montreal, Que..	For higher wages and shorter hours	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Oct.	21 Oct.	23	1	600	1,200
Labourers.....	Peterborough, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr.	28 Apr.	30	1	41	82
Labourers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Sept.	18 Sept.	21	1	250	500
Labourers.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers.....	Apr.	14 May	9	1	250	5,500
Railway labourers	Petition, B.C.	For higher wages and other chan- ges.	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers....	May	3 May	10	1	400	2,400
Railway labourers	Between New- port & Lil- locet, B.C.	Against reduction of wages.....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Nov.	5 Nov.	12	1	1,500	9,000
				Total.....				7	3,541	20,382

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## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-13.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
5,000 employees and upwards.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	3	3	17
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	56
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	74
250 and under 500 employees.....	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	143
100 and under 250 employees.....	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	259
50 and under 100 employees.....	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	239
25 and under 50 employees.....	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	291
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	307
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4	...	4	4	1	...	4	7	2	...	37
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
100,000 and over.....	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	3	3	2	20
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	12
25,000 and under 50,000.....	...	...	4	...	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	24
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	7	28
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	...	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	...	3	35
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	93
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	118
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	202
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	158
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	163
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	183
100 and less.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	204
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	...	5	10	6	2	192
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913.

	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	5	23	303	16,936
February.....	10	17	908	90,959
March.....	6	44	3,300	43,875
April.....	25	233	6,841	91,841
May.....	25	143	4,921	81,585
June.....	11	351	5,808	184,439
July.....	7	68	1,552	9,060
August.....	8	56	2,477	16,707
September.....	2	4	1,250	47,650
October.....	4	4	1,077	11,906
November.....	1	1	1,500	9,000
December.....	2	15	4,100	8,520
Total.....	106	959	34,047	612,478

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

	No. of disputes.	No. of Estab- lishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	12	75	2,783	59,366
February.....	16	73	2,553	42,880
March.....	15	96	5,222	68,285
April.....	33	275	8,430	112,446
May.....	41	252	11,515	188,193
June.....	29	429	11,175	186,287
July.....	26	165	8,571	180,137
August.....	20	134	9,130	155,044
September.....	11	46	5,586	108,174
October.....	7	12	4,387	86,035
November.....	7	12	2,987	68,091
December.....	5	21	4,970	32,740
Total.....	222	1,590	78,309	1,287,678

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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-13.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last thirteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	23	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	.....	5	2	4	2	2	.....	4	3	35
Mining and quarrying....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	76	107
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	378
Metal and shipbuilding....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	246
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	.....	3	52
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	31
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	44
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	149
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	72
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	21
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	131
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	60
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	93
	104	121.	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432



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## DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1913

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past thirteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
Nova Scotia	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	80
Prince Edward Island		2											1	3
New Brunswick	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	64
Quebec	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	298
Ontario	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	638
Manitoba	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	77
Saskatchewan					1		1	1	1	4		16	4	28
Alberta		1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	73
British Columbia	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	136
Interprovincial	1			2	1		2	1	1	3	2	1	1	15
TOTAL	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
Nova Scotia	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	38,664
Prince Edward Island		47											18	65
New Brunswick	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	2,362	10,714
Quebec	5,749	3,358	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,379	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	85,675
Ontario	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	3,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	92,371
Manitoba	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	15,933
Saskatchewan					20		40	200	162	297		1,885	188	2,792
Alberta		90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	11,424
British Columbia	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	3,102	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	69,553
Interprovincial	5,000			1,200	100		3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	32,225
TOTAL	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	359,416



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## TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-13.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days.
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
Total .....	10,176,059

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## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-13.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last twelve years:—

CAUSES	NUMBER OF DISPUTES														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913		
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	569	
Against reduction in wages.....	12	7	5	6	8	..	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	89	
For decrease in hours .....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	..	3	7	7	73	
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	135	
Against employment of particular persons	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	60	
For increase in wages and other changes	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	84	
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	..	4	1	1	3	8	46	
Against employment of non-unionists ....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	97	
Against discharge of employees .....	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	78	
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	..	3	4	2	2	33	
Unclassified .....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	168	
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1432	

## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-13.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

RESULTS	NUMBER OF DISPUTES														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913		
In favour of employers .....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	437	
In favour of employees .....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	501	
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	202	
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown.....	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	292	
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432	

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 437 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 501 disputes, and 202 resulted in compromises.



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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

	Five days or less				6-10 days				11-15 days				16-20 days				21-30 days				Over 30 days.				Indefinite				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.				
Fishing.....	1	25	2000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Lumbering.....	1	7	250	1250	1	.....	200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Mining.....	1	1	400	1000	1	100	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Building Trades.....	3	27	422	1076	10	263	3318	20701	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	1117	7265	10	220	1659	42568	4	99	780	33800	1	16	100	31	661	7312	105510		
Metal Trades.....	6	20	1589	22294	9	14	594	4830	3	33	515	8400	2	2	185	2960	2	8	466	7929	7	32	735	33060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Woodworking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	70	1500	2	44	480	28520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Textile.....	2	2	585	2425	1	1	821	4926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Clothing.....	3	35	2255	13275	1	1	75	675	1	2000	23800	1	1	175	3150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Food and Tobacco.....	1	1	50	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
General Transport.....	5	8	932	4378	1	1	400	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Unskilled.....	4	4	1391	3482	2	2	1900	11400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	27	130	9847	54430	27	284	7418	48738	6	44	3039	39980	7	55	1627	16375	17	235	2857	67313	26	252	10622	105222	3	15	4126	8920	113	1015	39536	1287678

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

	Five days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days.			Indefinite			Total						
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.				
For increase in wages . . . . .	17	96	6004	44109	13270	4480	28308	1	2000	23800	550	1432	12610	10207	1798	47504	9	12	3062	222486	1	16	100	56	735	18792	378917	
Against reduction in wages	1	25	2000	4000	2	2	1900	13000	116	115	2850						3	29	1560	73450	1	1	110	1000	8	73	5685	94300
For shorter hours . . . . .	2	2	512	1736	1	1	96	864	1	8	10	120		1	2	61	1464	2	8	271	9472				7	21	950	13656
For higher wages and shorter hours . . . . .	1	1	600	1200	2	2	50	380	1	3	514	7660	1	45	765	1	6	430	7119	4	77	780	37580		10	93	2419	54704
For recognition of union . . . . .	1	1	40	200	3	3	77	486									4	21	4230	684020				8	25	4347	684706	
Against employment of non-unionists . . . . .																					1	14	4000	7520	1	14	4000	7520
For increase in wages and other changes . . . . .																									4	19	1000	9350
Against discharge of employees . . . . .	1	1	15	75	2	2	150	1250									1	2	200	10600				4	5	365	11925	
Sympathetic . . . . .																									2	2	205	3550
Against employment of particular persons . . . . .																									1	1	290	6670
Unclassified . . . . .	4	4	676	3110	1	1	10	100						4	19	278	4556	3	3	519	14614				12	27	1483	22380
Total . . . . .	27	130	9847	54430	27	284	7418	48738	644	3039	39980	755	1627	16375	17	235	2857	67313	26	252	10622	1052222	3	15	4126	1015	39536	1287678

**X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1913.**

During the calendar year 1913, according to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department, 1,500 workers were killed or fatally injured, and 7,195 were seriously injured in the course of their employment. Tables I. and II, show the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring monthly during the year 1913. From Table I, it will be observed that the greatest number of fatal accidents occurred to employees of steam railways, while employees of mining and metalliferous works, railway construction and the various metal trades and industries, follow in the order named. Table II. shows the greatest number of non-fatal accidents to have occurred to workmen in the metal trades, followed in order by employees on steam railways, in mining and smelting, and in the building trades.

The record for 1913, which is the most complete obtained by the Department, is a result in large measure of the valuable assistance rendered by different branches of the Dominion and provincial governments, to whom acknowledgment is now gratefully made. The Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, the Department of Mines and the Office of Factories Inspector of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, the Factories Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, the Department of Mines of Alberta, and the Departments of Mines and Public Works of British Columbia.

FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES 1904-1913.

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
TRADES.																				
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	3	37	4	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	135	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199
Mining.....	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1,147
Railway construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	34	90	111	149	68
Building trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556
Metal trades.....	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,326	187	1,759
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213
Printing trades.....	.....	9	1	19	.....	.....	17	1	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29
Clothing trades.....	3	21	2	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16
Textile trades.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	33	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69
Food & tobacco preparations.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	19	43	8	81	9	78
Leather trades.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	.....	3	3	5	2	9	3	11	.....	12	3	12	2	11
Transportation steam railway service.....	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,724
Electric railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	14	66	15	85
Navigation.....	.....	.....	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282
Civic employees.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	30	134	19	113	15	266	31	199
Miscellaneous trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	247
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256
Total.....	890	1,791	963	2,361	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,291	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,220	5,780	1,500	7,195



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

I.—TABLE of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the Calendar year 1913.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Trade or Industry.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	7	4	4	4	8	4	8	18	6	6	8	80
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	3	.....	12
Lumbering.....	6	13	9	8	6	11	2	4	3	12	3	3	80
Mining and Metalliferous Works.....	26	21	23	26	19	15	20	18	8	13	17	10	216
Railway construction.....	14	12	9	4	19	30	16	8	14	11	8	4	149
Building trades.....	2	5	4	4	4	14	11	12	14	5	14	4	98
Metal trades.....	4	10	8	11	11	15	13	10	12	13	9	11	127
Woodworking trades.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	9
Printing and allied trades.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3
Clothing.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Textile.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Steam Railway Service.....	47	24	35	21	14	33	40	20	25	28	38	23	348
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	15
Navigation.....	2	1	3	3	14	12	3	7	8	12	50	8	123
Miscellaneous transport (teamsters, drivers).....	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	6	6	3	6	5	52
Public and Civic Employees.....	3	1	4	1	4	7	.....	1	3	3	3	1	31
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	1	11	4	6	4	11	6	2	2	2	3	58
Unskilled Labour.....	8	8	6	3	6	8	9	5	7	8	8	4	80
Total.....	123	107	123	112	118	161	139	112	123	126	170	86	1,500

## II.—TABLE of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the calendar year 1913.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.													
Trade or Industry.													
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
6	6	23	12	3	5	18	16	26	23	10	19	167	
27	23	13	14	16	19	19	16	20	12	11	9	199	
98	81	104	126	95	91	108	87	104	83	89	81	1,147	
9	15	1	3	3	10	2	3	3	1	3	5	58	
29	25	31	37	48	56	49	78	67	55	45	36	556	
153	180	160	167	139	190	157	139	126	110	147	91	1,759	
23	23	21	23	16	20	15	19	18	11	10	14	213	
2	1	2	4	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	5	29	
1	1	3	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	16	
6	4	4	5	8	8	4	8	10	3	2	7	69	
5	3	6	3	2	6	10	7	7	12	15	2	78	
2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	11	
161	137	154	126	145	139	126	169	137	172	135	123	1,724	
3	5	8	2	12	11	10	8	14	7	3	2	85	
14	14	7	10	8	6	14	6	7	6	5	3	100	
17	13	23	27	30	20	22	30	33	28	22	17	282	
14	26	13	10	12	20	19	19	12	20	16	18	199	
21	21	26	26	30	17	19	15	23	19	9	21	247	
24	21	11	13	40	21	35	23	19	18	14	17	256	
615	599	612	609	614	644	635	645	627	584	539	472	7,195	
Total.....													7,195

Trade or Industry.

## AGRICULTURE.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Falling trees and logs, lumber, etc.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Struck by trams and street cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Explosion of gasoline.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Live stock (gored by stock, kicked by horses).	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	18
Explosion of dynamite (blasting stumps).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Falling material (other than trees and logs).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Mangled by farm machinery.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	4	5	9	2	5	39
Runaway.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	16
Falling from, run over and crushed by machinery, wagons and other vehicles.	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	6	1	1	3	21	1	2	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	3	2	31
Falling from structures, silos, etc.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	1	1	14
Scalded by steam.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by tools, (adzes, forks, knives etc.).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Railway collision (in charge of transport of stock).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Injured by flying material.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Stepped on nail.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5
Cave in of sandpit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shocked by electricity.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of oil.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collision with horse-driven vehicles and autos.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Fell from a train.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overcome by gas.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	7	4	4	4	8	4	8	18	6	6	8	80	6	23	12	3	5	18	16	26	23	10	19	167

FISHING AND HUNTING.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Perished in a storm.....	1						1	2	1	3	2		10													
Drowned.....							1				1		1													
Scalded by steam.....																										
Shot, while carrying a rifle.....	1						2	2	1	3	3		12													

LUMBERING.

Falling trees, logs, lumber, etc. ....	6	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	2	28	12	9	2	2	1	2	5	4	5	1	2	3	48
Drowned.....				2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangled by saw mill machinery.....	2	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	13	7	6	7	11	12	11	9	11	6	6	4	111	
Struck by flying pieces of machinery and lumber.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	7	1	3	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
Injured in the handling of tools, (axes, saws, peavies, etc.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	
Scalded and burned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Run over, struck and crushed by cars.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	
Electrocuted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Kicked by a horse.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	
Explosion of dynamite.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Fall.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	8	
Explosion of a boiler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
	6	13	9	8	6	11	2	4	3	12	3	3	80	27	23	13	14	16	19	19	16	20	12	11	9	102



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKS.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fall of coal, rock, timber, etc.	11	6	13	14	8	7	9	4	4	6	5	3	90	36	27	39	53	46	30	38	39	47	33	45	34	467
Premature explosions of dynamite.	2	2	2	4	6	3	1	5	1				26	7	1	5	13	2	3	6	4	7	4	3	8	63
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars.	2	2	3	2	1		6	2	1	4	4	3	30	22	12	13	17	7	15	17	15	17	20	16	16	187
Asphyxiated.			2			1							3													
Mangled by mine machinery.	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	18	8	8	12	12	8	9	10	11	8	5	7	7	105
Falls.	8	5			1		3	5			2	2	26	15	13	18	9	14	18	16	9	9	7	10	4	142
Scalded.	1			2							1		4				1		1				4			6
Struck, crushed and run over by locomotives and cars.		2		1						2			5		2		2	3	1				2		1	11
Struck by flying material.		1			1	2	1	1	1				7		2	4	3	2	3	1	5	4	7	2	2	47
Electric shock.			2												2	3	4	7		1						1
Explosion and ignition of gas.				1	1	2	1	1	1				2		1	8	9	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	41
Burned by molten metal, ore, oil.				1									1		1											27
Smothered.											2		2					4								41
Tools (injured in the handling of).													2		2	1	2	3	5	4	5	2	6	4	2	39
Strained by lifting heavy material.														1	1	1				1	1					4
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.															2			1					1			5
Explosion of chemicals.																	2	2	1			1	1			7
Burned by white wash.																			2	1						7
Injured by stepping on nails.																		2		1	1					4
	26	21	23	26	19	15	20	18	8	13	17	10	216	98	81	104	126	95	91	108	87	104	83	89	81	1147



[illegible]

## METAL TRADES.

[illegible]

WOODWORKING TRADES.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Machinery, saws, etc.....					2	1							3	15	14	18	11	12	9	14	12	7	4	14	148	
Struck by pieces of lumber and parts of machinery thrown from machines.....									1				1	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	6		25	
Falling material.....													1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1			10	
Injured by tools.....													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	
Crushed by an elevator.....		1											1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			3	
Scalded.....							1						1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1			6	
Fall.....								1		1			2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1			15	
Burned by boiling wax.....													1	1	1				1						1	
Run over by a truck.....																		1	1						1	
Explosion of gas.....																		1	1						1	
Pierced by splinter of wood.....																			1						1	
		1			2	1	1	1	1				9	23	23	21	23	16	20	15	19	18	11	10	14	213

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

Injured in the operation of machinery.....																										24
Falling material.....																										1
Burned in a fire which destroyed newspaper plant.....					1																					1
Explosion of gasoline.....						2																				1
Crushed by an elevator.....																										1
Fall.....																										1
Gashed with a knife.....																										1
					1	2							3	2	1	2	4	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	5	29



## CLOTHING TRADES.

TEXTILE TRADES.

## FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

[illegible]

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

## FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION—Continued.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.

	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Explosion of ammonia tank.....																										2
Electric shock.....																							1	2		3
Injured by stepping on nails.....																							1	1		2
Pricked by a piece of wire.....																							1	1		2
Burned and scalded.....																				2			1			3
Cut with glass.....																		1	1							2
Injured handling live stock.....																		1								1
	1	1	1	1			3	1				1	9	5	3	6	3	2	6	10	7	7	12	15	2	78

## LEATHER.

By a fall.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

Run over by trains and locomotives.....	9	2	8	10	9	9	13	7	3	6	5	6	87	4	4	7	8	12	9	12	9	12	7	11	10	11	9	104
Struck by trains and locomotives.....	5	2	1	1	1	6	4	1	10	4	6	4	44	6	9	6	4	9	9	6	11	8	8	4	9	8	9	89
Collisions.....	7	4	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	6	6	5	52	22	19	15	5	6	15	8	9	18	14	14	14	13	158	
Deraiment of locomotives, cars and hand-cars.....	5	1	2	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	3	5	.....	28	14	2	19	7	6	20	15	7	2	10	12	8	122		
Fell, jumped or thrown from locomotives and cars.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	1	2	5	1	27	24	25	8	20	15	14	19	28	22	34	20	15	234		
Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	8	7	13	2	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	5	2	46	13	19	16	13	8	7	10	15	19	7	17	6	150		
Killed or injured by shop machinery tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	7	14	16	20	19	10	17	25	9	9	14	18	178		
Burned and scalded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	7	3	9	8	5	9	3	10	4	15	11	11	95		
Struck by falling material.....	1	3	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	17	30	14	29	16	39	29	22	39	28	37	17	14	314		
Struck object when passing same.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	8	3	1	3	4	5	3	.....	3	3	6	4	3	38		
Falls.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	24	18	16	11	13	11	7	8	6	11	8	14	157		
Explosion of locomotive boiler, water gauges, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
Struck by flying material.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	3	6	9	8	3	3	5	5	7	2	57		
Run over by a horse.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Electric shock.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Drowned, fell into a well.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Crushed by an elevator.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Crushed by overturned and falling rolling stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Drowned, handcar went through open draw-bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Drowned, fell from bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	1	.....	19	
Strained and sprained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	47	24	35	21	14	33	40	20	25	28	38	23	348	161	137	154	126	145	139	126	169	137	172	185	123	1724		

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collisions (street cars and other vehicles).....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...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5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE—Continued.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Struck by handle of brake.....	...												1				1		2	1		1				1
Cut with glass.....													1				1									3
Struck object when passing same.....				1									1		3											3
Street cars struck by trains.....								1					1							1	4	2				10
Injured by shop machinery and motors.....																1				1	1					4
Derailment of street cars.....																	1			2						4
Struck by trolley pole.....																		1		1		1				2
Struck by flying material.....																										1
	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	15	3	5	8	2	12	11	10	8	14	7	3	2	85

## NAVIGATION.

Causes.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Drowned, vessel sank.....	1												63													63
Struck by swinging sling of hoisted goods.....	1												1													1
Drowned, falling overboard off wharves and into locks.....													23		3	5	2	1								13
Fall, on board vessel.....		1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2				5													23
Suffocated on burning vessel.....				1	3	5	1	2					1		13	4	2	3	6	1	3	4	2	2	1	29
Crushed by a gangway.....					6								7													7
Falling material.....		7			1								2													2
Struck by handle of capstan.....					1	1	3	1	2	2			10		6	2	4	1	2							1
Struck by handle of pump.....						1							1													1
Explosion of boiler on vessel.....							1						1													1
Hands lacerated handling material.....									2				2													1
Injured by coming in contact with machinery.....													1													1
Injured—Tangled in hawser of vessel.....																	1			1	1					6
Crushed between vessel and wharf.....																	1	1	1		1	1				5
Burned—Explosion of coal gas on board a vessel.....																			2							2
Premature explosion of dynamite.....																										4
Scalded.....																										6
	2	1	3	3	14	12	3	7	8	12	50	8	123	14	14	7	10	8	6	14	6	7	6	5	3	100



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

Falling from, run over and crushed by wagons, carts and other vehicles.....	1	1	2	4	3	1	....	4	1	....	1	1	19	5	2	4	8	10	9	2	8	18	13	12	4	95
Horse-driven vehicles, in collision with street cars.....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	1	7	4	6	14	9	6	3	5	9	6	5	3	9	79
Runaway.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	6	2	4	2	1	33
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Crushed by falling material.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Vehicles struck by a train.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Electrocuted.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fall.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned, (in a fire which destroyed stables).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed between load and archway of gate.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by vehicles against an entrance.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by an elevator.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned, (Auto truck took fire).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strained, lifting heavy material.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collision of horse-driven vehicles only.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injured by lever on dump wagon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	6	6	6	5	3	52	17	13	23	27	30	20	22	30	33	28	22	17	282

## PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Struck by a train.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Shot while making an arrest.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Thrown from, run over and crushed by fire apparatus.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Falls.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed and cut by falling materials (walls, debris, glass, etc.).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overcome by smoke and gas.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burned, (firing fire and otherwise).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collisions of fire apparatus with poles, street cars and other vehicles.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fell, sliding down fire station pole.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Electric shock.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....



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Burned.....	15	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	15
Injured by back-firing of automobile crank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck by flying material.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Struck by flying material.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Out with glass.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Run over by vehicles.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Premature explosion of dynamite.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by stepping on a nail.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	11	4	6	4	11	6	2	2
3	58	21	26	30	17	19	15	23	19
2	247	21	26	30	17	19	15	23	19

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Falling material.....	77	2	7	2	4	8	9	12	8	6	8	4	7	2	77
Struck by automobile and other vehicles.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Struck by a falling tree.....	39	1	3	1	4	1	3	7	3	5	4	1	1	3	39
Cave in of earth, etc.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Crushed by and between cars, wagons.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Premature explosion of dynamite.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Contact with machinery, (mixers, cranes)	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Drowned.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Run over by locomotive.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electric shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overcome by the heat.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck by flying material.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Injured by tools.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Burned and scalded.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Injured by stepping on nail.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Overcome by gas.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Injured by elevator and hoist.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
8	80	24	21	11	13	40	21	35	23	19	18	14	17	256	

## XI.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1913-14, copies of individual numbers contained in Volumes XIII and XIV of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 168,985 were distributed, 144,980 in English and 23,474 in French; also 4,061 copies in English and 543 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years, making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 173,058, a monthly average distribution of 14,421 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 223 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,102 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 948 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 37 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its employees at Toronto, 1907; 84 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver by riots, 1907; 84 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver by riots, 1907; 143 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 82 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec; 2,166 copies of the Report of the Royal Commissioner on Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, 1913; 3,600 copies of Parts I and II of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 4,012 copies of Part III, Vol. I, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 3,636 copies of Part III, Vol. II, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 300 copies of Part IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 70 copies of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Mission to England to confer with British Authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada, from India in particular; 46 copies of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia; 32 copies of the Report of Special



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Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred "Bill No. 2, an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies"; 3,429 copies of the Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912; 3,826 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1913; 25 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1890-1911; 24 copies of the Report on Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-11; 78 copies of Report on Wholesale Prices, 1910; 69 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1911; 2,000 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1912; 69 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 466 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 8,550 of index to Volume XIII and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the distribution of the several reports, &c., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publications, documents, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of "Hansard," forms for correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind or another were distributed to the number of 2,095, making a total in all of 210,204 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, or an average monthly distribution of 17,517 publications, &c.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, &c., distributed from the Distribution Office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1913-14:—

TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1914.

Name of Publication.	MONTHS.												Number of Publications distributed, 1913-1914.
	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<i>Labour Gazette</i> , Individual Copies, Vols. XIII and XIV English.....	11,150	10,750	10,750	10,750	11,450	11,450	11,450	11,250	11,200	11,200	11,550	11,580	144,980
" " Miscellaneous copies.....	185	260	308	650	200	498	110	500	401	360	285	304	4,061
" " Bound Volumes.....	81	10	1	12	6	12	3	12	8	1	4	9	159
" " Individual copies, Vols. XIII and XIV French.....	1,800	1,813	1,800	1,800	2,000	1,983	2,000	1,886	1,980	1,984	2,200	2,100	23,474
" " Miscellaneous copies.....	25	30	48	80	14	74	17	48	61	44	64	38	543
" " Bound Volumes.....	7	2	12	3	12	6	2	12	2	2	.....	6	64
Annual Reports, 1913. English Copies.....	60	44	12	28	30	17	30	20	18	24	14	36	333
" " " Miscellaneous.....	Not yet received	12	.....	from Printer.	6	12	.....	8	11	.....	12	2	63
" " " Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1913.....	40	18	17	20	40	17	20	12	16	40	108	90	700
Annual Reports " " " Miscellaneous Copies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16	248
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its Employees, Toronto, 1907.....	8	3	2	1	2	5	.....	5	.....	5	3	3	37
Report of Royal Commission on losses sustained by Chinese Population of Vancouver, B. C. by Riots, 1907.....	10	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	10	13	12	9	12	84
Report of Royal Commission on losses sustained by Japanese Population of Vancouver, B. C., by Riots, 1907.....	10	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	10	13	12	9	12	84
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada.....	16	13	13	16	12	3	11	9	12	12	12	14	143
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Province of Quebec, 1908.....	9	12	4	5	7	6	9	10	8	8	.....	4	82
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, B. C., 1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355	656	154	10	11	2,166

[illegible]

## XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,829, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1914, being 8,172. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, 5,024 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,940 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 557 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 527 to other matters.

For the same period, 16,642 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 13,560 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 986 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 2,096 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1913-14 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,416 copies, of which 7,989 were on account of paid circulation,\* and 5,427 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1914:—

TABLE showing the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of each fiscal year from 1900 to 1914, inclusive.

Year	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribution	Total Circulation
1900-1 .....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2 .....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3 .....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4 .....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5 .....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6 .....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7 .....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8 .....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9 .....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10 .....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11 .....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12 .....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13 .....	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913-14 .....	8,172	5,477	13,649

\* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,172.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1914:—

Nova Scotia .....	967
New Brunswick .....	381
Prince Edward Island .....	119
Quebec .....	2,202
Ontario .....	2,610
Manitoba .....	416
Saskatchewan .....	310
Alberta .....	437
British Columbia .....	518
The Territories .....	8
The British Empire (other than Canada) .....	95
Foreign countries .....	109
Total .....	8,172

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers) .....	455
Trade papers and labour journals .....	157

*Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	386
Members of the House of Commons .....	221
Members of the Senate .....	87
Boards of Trade .....	274
Newspapers .....	1,028
Miscellaneous .....	262
	—2,870

## Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia .....	125
Prince Edward Island .....	10
New Brunswick .....	97
Quebec (copies, English and French).....	590
Ontario .....	855
Manitoba .....	152
Saskatchewan .....	131
Alberta .....	181
The Territories .....	1
British Columbia .....	276
	<hr/> 2,418
63 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each) ..	189
	<hr/>
Total .....	5,477

## REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1913-14 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,353.12.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .....	\$1,324 05
Sale of single and bound copies .....	45 15
Amount received up to June 30, 1913, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identification of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	2 00
	<hr/> \$1,371 20

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same .....	\$18 08
	<hr/> 18 08
	<hr/> \$1,353 12







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# REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. de L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

No. 36—1916.] *Price 10 cents*



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1915

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*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, K.C., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*



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# REPORT

OF THE

## DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

The war has inevitably affected the work of the Department in most of its branches. Many important trade disputes falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act came up for action early in the fiscal year, and the contingency of industrial conflict had not in some cases wholly disappeared when, in August, the war burst on the world. The Minister of Labour shortly afterwards appealed publicly to employers and employees to show a mutual spirit of concession in view of the agitation in the public mind, urging the view that, more even than in ordinary times, efforts should be made to arrange privately the various differences which active industrial life may be expected to develop. There is ground for satisfaction in the thought that the conditions brought about by the war and reflected in the Minister's appeal would seem to have sensibly affected the attitude to each other of employers and employees. In the case of disputes coming before the Department, working arrangements, generally speaking, were effected and there was evidence of a disposition on the part of disputants not to press with the customary vigor the smaller classes of grievances. The industrial depression which had prevailed for some time prior to the outbreak of the war, and in a measure throughout the preceding fiscal year, had already tended to diminish somewhat the severity of industrial disputes and the outbreak of war was a further emphatic influence to the same end. Word continued to reach the Department, indeed, of numerous differences which in normal times might have developed into strikes, but in the case of every dispute occurring since the outbreak of war, in which the Department was given the opportunity of exercising the offices of conciliation, or where a dispute was brought formally under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a working arrangement was effected and danger of a conflict passed away. The record for the entire fiscal year would be, in fact, quite complete in this respect but for the fact that a week or two before the outbreak of war a short-lived strike on the part of street railway employees occurred at St. John, N.B., after the dispute had been before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the efforts of the Board to prevent the strike having proved unavailing.

Readers of this report will please remember that the statistical record as to industrial disputes, apart from those falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has always been made for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year. The greater portion of the calendar year 1914 had of course passed before, early in August, the war broke out. It is clearly because of the conditions indicated above that the strikes of the calendar year 1914 are fewer in number than those of any other year on record, the record extending back to 1901; and it is noteworthy that most of the disputes reported for the year date back to the earlier months.

The same conditions which tended to bring about a diminution of industrial strikes during the past year or two contributed to the development of unemployment, a phase of industrial life which had not previously been prominent in Canada. Officers of the Department were instructed to give special attention to this matter and comprehensive investigations were conducted by them from time to time throughout the year and in different sections of the country. Correspondents of the Department were required to make regular reports on this subject and it became possible by the information received in this way and otherwise to obtain what was believed to be a comprehensive and accurate view of the situation. The information thus collected was, moreover, reflected in special articles appearing from time to time in the *Labour Gazette*. Statements on the subject also were made by the Minister in Parliament.

The outbreak of war gave rise in some quarters to the fear of severe increases in some of the essential commodities of life. These fears have been, as yet, realized only in isolated instances, and the evil, usually a purely local one, has been remedied by natural causes. It was, however, thought desirable that the course of retail prices should be closely watched by the Department and special instructions were given to its correspondents in this matter also. From the beginning of the war, therefore, detailed and frequent reports were required from these officers both as to unemployment and as to retail prices.

The fair wages and inspection work of the Department proceeded on the usual lines during the year, but a decline of railroad construction accompanied the general industrial depression and the departmental officers had less occasion for activity in this direction than in most recent years.

In the Annual Report of last year an extended reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, complete copies of which became available for distribution about the close of the 1913-14 fiscal period. The work of distributing the report was proceeded with, several thousand copies being sent out in English and French. The report, it will be remembered, comprises four large volumes and the task of distribution needed careful oversight. While the importance of the whole subject of technical education is unquestioned, the pressing urgency of other matters consequent on the outbreak of war has not made the past year appear opportune for further action.

Two special reports of the Department, those on Wholesale Prices and Labour Organization, have now become annual volumes. The work on the preparation of these reports proceeded as usual, looking to the publication, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, of both reports, namely, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1914", and "Labour Organization in Canada, 1914". These annual reports are based on information collected during the calendar year, or as soon as possible after its close. Allowing the necessary time for correspondence on many matters with distant points in the country, and for a careful compilation of the information received, it has not been found possible to have the reports printed usually until about the month of June, permitting distribution to proceed during the summer. For both these reports there is an active demand and both

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volumes receive much attention from the public press. Chapters in the present volume discuss the leading features of both reports.

The report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is printed, as customarily, as an appendix to the present volume, being separately bound. The statement for the fiscal year now closed is a volume of over three hundred pages, containing, besides the detailed report of all proceedings for the fiscal year, a synopsis of the proceedings of each year from the inception of the statute, March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915. The Act continues to be the occasion of much discussion and enquiry, particularly in the United States, and many copies of the statute and of the reports of its proceedings are distributed in response to requests received in the Department.

The Combines Investigation Act, which is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, has been the subject of occasional enquiry during the year, but there have been no formal proceedings under its provisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, June, 1915.



## I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has been published each month during the year and has continued generally along the lines followed in the past. During the latter part of the year, in the summary of labour and industrial conditions printed in the opening pages, increased attention has been given to the question of unemployment, conditions in regard to which became somewhat acute in many parts of Canada owing to the industrial depression and the war in Europe.

The regular features of *The Gazette*, such as reports of local correspondents, review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, wholesale and retail prices, fair wages schedules in government contracts, trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, building permits, reports of departments and bureaus and legal decisions affecting labour have all been continued. In addition to the regular features of *The Gazette* there have been printed each month special articles dealing with events of particular industrial interest, together with special reviews of particular publications.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The review of industrial and labour conditions has appeared as the leading article in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and has continued along the lines of previous years. The greater portion of this article is given up to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trade in Canada, with a tabular statement showing conditions in the several trades in different industrial centres of the Dominion where the Department has correspondents. Reviews are given of interruptions to industry, such as trade disputes, fires and industrial disasters, and changes in wages and hours of labour are also summarized. Conditions in the several industries as they affect workers in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction and general transport are reviewed. Paragraphs are devoted to Canadian trade and revenue, and the monthly bank statement and bank clearings are reviewed, while under the heading "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest", brief accounts are given of various important happenings of the month in industrial and labour circles. The second part of the general summary is devoted to the reports of regular correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in the various cities and industrial centres of Canada. Conditions affecting women workers are also reported on by women correspondents in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of other years, the Department has published each month a statement in the *Labour Gazette* in regard to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Particulars are given respecting applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the sittings of such Boards when constituted, reports of Boards, and generally, as to all matters concerned with the administration of the Act.

*The Gazette* has continued to publish its regular monthly record of trade disputes, and contained in the February 1915 issue a review of trade disputes in Canada during the year 1914. The number of trade disputes recorded during



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1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901, and less by 69 than the number existing in 1913. There was also a decrease in the number of employees concerned, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913. The number of disputes actually commenced within the year was 40, four strikes being carried over from the previous year. The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, 14 of the total disputes occurring in these trades. Building trades came next with 12 disputes, while clothing, mining, food and tobacco, leather, transport and miscellaneous trades accounted for the balance of the disputes, most of which occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and 9 in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta came next, there being 4 strikes recorded for each of these provinces.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A short summary has been given under this heading each month in the general summary of labour and industrial conditions, and at the end of each quarter a special article has been prepared showing the changes which have taken place within the period. The first of these quarterly articles appeared in the May, 1914, issue of the *Gazette*, the second in August, the third in November, and the fourth in the February 1915 issue. During the year there were 73 changes in all, affecting about 23,000 employees, the most of whom were employed in the mining, transport and metal trades.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The usual articles on wholesale and retail prices have been continued in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers have been given indicating the general wholesale price level of 272 representative commodities, divided into groups and sub-groups, and tables published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of each year. The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices, with notes as to the most important changes, have been given for Great Britain, the United States and France. Retail prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals in about fifty-eight cities of Canada have been given. Local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* send in these prices as of the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions, and from these reports a statement is prepared for the *Labour Gazette*, showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to the cause. During 1914 prices of meats, flour and sugar showed a higher level than in 1913, while rentals were slightly lower.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements have been published monthly giving comparative figures of building permits, the figure referring chiefly to localities having a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the Department by its correspondents, or obtained through correspondence with municipal officers. The reports of local correspondents, published each month in the *Gazette*, also refer to the extent of building operations in the localities for which correspondents send in reports.

## INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published during the year:—

Agreement between the Master Painters of Halifax, N.S., and the Building Trades Council of Halifax and vicinity, representing Local Union No. 425 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Agreement between the printers of Quebec and the Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302.

Agreement between the brewery proprietors of Berlin and Waterloo, and the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America, No. 170.

Agreement between the hotelkeepers of Fort William, and the Bartenders' Union, Local 761.

Agreement between Local Union No. 354 of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Agreement governing builders and carpenters at Brantford, Ont.

Agreement between barbers of Saskatoon and Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 636.

Agreement adjusting differences between Master Plumbers and Journeymen Plumbers of Halifax, N.S.

Memorandum of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the Plant Department of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the Province of Manitoba.

Agreement between Corporation of Town of Sutherland, Sask., and Contractors fixing wages for Unskilled Labour.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Many special articles were published during the year, some of the more important being as follows:

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1914, affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading five articles in all were published, namely: (1) Dominion Legislation, August, 1914; (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, December, 1914; (3) Quebec Legislation, June, 1914; (4) Ontario Legislation, November, 1914; (5) British Columbia Legislation, January, 1915.

2. *Workmen's Compensation Act Introduced in Ontario Legislature.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the introduction in the Ontario Legislature of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In most of its details this bill follows somewhat closely along the lines of that submitted to the Government by Sir William Meredith.

3. *Social Service Congress—Review of Proceedings.*—An article appeared in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* on the first Social Service Congress ever held in Canada, which was commenced at Ottawa March 3.

4. *Workmen's Compensation in New York State.*—The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act in New York State, which was passed on December 16, 1913, by the New York State Legislature, and which went into force during the past year.

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5. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1912*.—Statistics from the Canadian Co-operator for April, 1914, formed the basis of an article which appeared in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. *An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorous*.—An Act prohibiting the Manufacture, importation, and sale of matches made with white phosphorous was introduced in the House of Commons on March 11, 1914. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for May 1914.

7. *Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association*.—During May, 1914, the Ontario Labour Educational Association held its twelfth annual convention at St. Thomas, and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. *Royal Commission on Labour Conditions in British Columbia*.—A resume of the work of this commission was given in the April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, while the text of the report reached the Department later and appeared in the June number of the *Gazette*.

9. *The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act*.—The text of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act introduced into the Legislature March 17, and assented to May 1, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

10. *Mining Disaster at Hillcrest*.—A brief account of the mining disaster which occurred in June at Hillcrest, Alberta, appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for July.

11. *Forty-third Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association*.—A review of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Montreal during June, was published in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. *Hindu Immigration to British Columbia*.—The arrival in Vancouver of the steamship Komagata Maru during May with over three hundred Hindu emigrants and the deportation of these emigrants formed the basis for a special article in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*.—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Halifax, N.S., during July, was published in the August, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

14. *Special Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour*.—A report of a special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour held in Vancouver during July, was published in the August, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

15. *Mining Dispute at Crow's Nest Pass*.—The September issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to two disputes between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its miners, and the terms under which they were settled.

16. *Vancouver Island Coal Miners' Strike Ended*.—The September, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the settlement of this strike.

17. *Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada*.—During September, 1914, the Trades and Labour Congress held its thirtieth annual convention at St. John, N.B., and an article covering the proceedings was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

18. *Annual Convention of Canadian Federation of Labour*.—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1914, contained a report of the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held in Toronto, during September.



19. *Convention of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.*—During September, 1914, the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way employees held its tenth Biennial Grand Lodge Meeting at Winnipeg. A full report was published in the November, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

20. *Second Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour.*—The November, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an account of the second annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held at Calgary, during October, 1914.

21. *The Co-operative People's Bank.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the Co-operative People's Bank, taken from a pamphlet issued by the Russel Sage Foundation of New York.

22. *Coal Mines Dispute Quietly Settled.*—An article appeared in the December, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* dealing with differences at four mines in the Crow's Nest Pass area which were adjusted by a permanent committee under chairmanship of Judge Winter at Calgary.

23. *British Trade Unions and the War.*—An article in reference to the attitude of British trade unions toward the war was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

24. *Conference on Industrial Conditions at Calgary.*—An account of a conference in regard to unemployment and industrial conditions, held in Calgary in October, 1914, was given in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

25. *Conference between Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Agricultural Associations.*—A conference between these two associations was held at Winnipeg during November and a full account of the conference was published in the December *Labour Gazette*.

26. *Special Appeal by Montreal Trades and Labour Council on behalf of Belgian Trade Unionists.*—The Montreal Trades and Labour Council during December issued an appeal to the officers and members of labour unions in Canada to send in subscriptions to a fund started by the Montreal Council for Belgian Trade Unionists. The full text of this appeal appeared in the January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

27. *Alien Enemies' Right to Maintain Actions in Canadian Courts.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on alien enemies' right to maintain actions in Canadian courts since the outbreak of the war.

28. *General Regulations Under Section 138 of the Alberta Mines Act.*—Published in the January, 1915, issue.

29. *Review of United States Labour Legislation in 1914.*—A full review of labour legislation during 1914 in the United States formed the basis of a special article which appeared in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

30. *Industrial and Labour Conditions in Canada during 1914.*—The January, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a review of labour conditions in Canada during 1914. The financial stringency and business depression which became noticeable at the close of the year 1913 was not improved at the commencement of the new year. There was a gradual depression in business and industry, and with the outbreak of the war in Europe conditions rapidly became worse. Many manufacturing establishments either closed down completely, reduced working hours, or laid off numbers of employees. Work on many Government and municipal undertakings was suspended owing to difficulty in securing funds to carry on the work, and some projected undertakings were not commenced. The closing of the stock exchanges, the practical cessation for a time of ocean transportation and consequent cutting off of sources of supply of raw material and of markets for both agricultural and manufactured products,



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and the general uncertainty and alarm which the war occasioned, coming at a time when the country was already beginning to suffer from the effects of a business and industrial depression which was becoming widespread, had a most depressing effect on business and industry all over Canada. While manufacturing generally remained dull, in some lines a revival of activity was apparent. Pulp and paper mills became very busy, owing to the cutting off of supplies and of competition from countries engaged in or affected by war, and the campaign in favour of a "Made-in-Canada" policy, which instantly arose, resulted in improved conditions in many lines of manufacture. Immigration fell off rapidly with the commencement of the year, each month showing a large decrease in the number of arrivals. Agriculture showed a good year. Fishing was good. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, on the whole had a successful year. Lumbering showed a fair year, and mills in most districts ran steadily. Low water during the summer curtailed activity in some localities. Mining on the whole was not active. Trade, both domestic and foreign, showed a marked falling off as compared with the previous year. Railway construction throughout the year continued fairly active, but conditions were not so active as in the previous year. Transportation was fair, though not up to the standard of the previous year.

31. *Review of Trade Trade Disputes in Canada during 1914.*—An article under this heading appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

32. *Proposed Wage Reduction.*—An article in regard to a notification by Grand Trunk officials regarding adjustment of wage scales appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

33. *Semi-Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, held at St. John during January, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for February.

34. *Fifth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the fifth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Nanaimo, B.C., during January, was published in the February, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

35. *Distribution of Labour in Canada.*—An article in regard to the distribution of labour and unemployment in Canada was published in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

36. *British Trade Disputes.*—An article reviewing trade disputes in Great Britain appeared in March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

37. *The Dunbury Hatters' Case.*—An article dealing with the responsibilities of members of a trade union for damages arising out of a boycott in a case known as the Danbury Hatters' Case appeared in the March, 1915 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

38. *Compensation to Dependents of Miners Killed in Hillcrest Mining Disaster.*—An agreement arrived at between the Hillcrest Mining Company and representatives of the miners union in regard to compensation to dependents of those killed in the Hillcrest mining disaster was the basis of an article in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

39. *Twelfth Annual Convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America.*—The *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915, contained a report of the twelfth annual convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Lethbridge during February.

40. *Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.*—The March, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, contained the amendments made and rates assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

## SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the Department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the Commission appointed to investigate economic conditions in the Union of South Africa, reviewed in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. The report of His Honour Judge Carpenter, the commissioner appointed to enquire into the cause and effect of the disaster in the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, was reviewed in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The April, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the report of the Royal Commission appointed at the end of 1912 by the Province of British Columbia, which was published recently.

4. The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada was reviewed in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. A review of a special report issued by the Women's University Club, dealing with the employing of women in departmental stores in Winnipeg, was given in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. The report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which was appointed during October, 1913, was reviewed in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. A bulletin entitled "Patriotism and Production—More Than Usual," published by the Department of Agriculture, was reviewed in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. A review of a report just issued by the American Association for Labour Legislation on Workmen's Compensation in New Jersey was given in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915.

9. An article appeared in the March, 1915, *Labour Gazette* on Compensation for Accidents to Employees of the United States. This report comprised 331 pages and was issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington.

## REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus," which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the Governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were thirty issued by the Dominion of Canada, twenty-four issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, thirteen issued by Great Britain, three by Australia, one by South Africa, and sixteen by the United States.

## CANADA.

1. Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1913, by John McLeish, B. A.

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3. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1913.
4. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1913.
5. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.
6. Annual report on the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the year ended March 31, 1913.
7. Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending March 31, 1913.
8. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part III. Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)
9. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the conservation of coal in Canada, with notes on the principal coal mines, by W. J. Dick, M.Sc.
10. Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, appointed August 25, 1913.
11. List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st day of December, 1913.
12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.
13. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913.
14. Annual report of the Director of Forestry for the year 1913.
15. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
16. Reprint of Articles dealing with the German War and its relation to Canadian Trade. Foreword by Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. Supplement to Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce.
17. Fifth annual report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada.
18. Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March, 31, 1914.
19. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part I: Canadian Trade.
20. Report on the Trade of China and Japan, by Mr. Richard Grigg.
21. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.
22. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
23. Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.
24. Forty-seventh annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14. Fisheries.
25. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1914.
26. Report on Manitoba Water Powers, prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Water Power by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston of the Department of the Interior.



27. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.

28. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

29. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1914.

30. Report of the Department of Finance on Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914,

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending February 1, 1914.

### QUEBEC.

1. Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1913. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Mines Branch.

### ONTARIO.

1. Report of the Minister of Education, the Province of Ontario for the year 1913.

2. Fourteenth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.

3. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario, in 1913, Bulletin No. 18 of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

4. Seventh annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department of Ontario, 1913.

5. Twelfth annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, Ontario Government Railway, for the year ended October 31, 1913.

6. Report on the Fruits of Ontario, prepared by the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

7. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.

8. Report on Road Construction under 2 Geo. V., Chapter 2, 1913.

9. Eighth report for the year on the Feeble Minded in Ontario.

10. Twenty-sixth annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops, and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913.

11. Report of the Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, 1914.

12. Forty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending October 31, 1913.

13. Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Transactions for the year 1913.

14. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913.



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15. Twenty-third annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1914.
16. Eighth annual report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31, 1913.
17. Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913.
18. Report on the Operation of Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the year 1914.

## MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, for the Province of Manitoba.

## ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1913.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Report of Royal Commission re Coal in British Columbia, under Public Inquiries Act, 1914.
2. Annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1913.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership abroad.
2. Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery, by W. Sydney Smith, H.M., Inspector for dangerous trades.
3. Eleventh report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act (1896), 1913.
4. Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1896 to 1912.
5. Eighteenth annual report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Acts; with an abstract of the annual accounts and statements of societies for the year 1912.
6. Preliminary Tables, (subject to correction) of cases of industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, and dangerous occurrences in factories, workshops, etc., during the year 1913.
7. Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor to the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.
8. Statement for March 1914, on pauperism (England and Wales).
9. Returns of Casualties and accidents as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1913.
10. Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914.
11. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1913.

12. Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics.

13. Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.

### AUSTRALIA.

1. A report on Manufacturing Establishments in Australia issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for 1912.

2. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30, 1914.

3. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch. Report No. 5, 1914.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Annual reports by Department of Mines and Industries for Union of South Africa.

### UNITED STATES.

1. Report of Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 126. Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries.

2. Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education.

3. Thirty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October, 1913.

4. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour on Union Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15, 1913.

5. Fortieth report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1912 on the Industrial Conditions of Pennsylvania.

6. Administration of Labour Laws and Factory Inspection in certain European Countries. United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 142.

7. Annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1913.

8. Report on Compensation for Accidents under the Act of May 30, 1908.

9. Annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

10. Second annual report of the Chief Children's Bureau to the Secretary of Labour, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

11. Twenty-eighth annual report on the Industries of Massachusetts for the year 1913.

12. Sixteenth Biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, for the Biennial period 1912-1913.

13. Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1914.

14. First annual report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, 1913-1914.

15. Fourteenth Biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industries of the State of Minnesota, 1913-1914.

16. Forty-fifth annual report on the Statistics of Labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1914.

## II. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department has to do with the administration of the Fair Wage policy of the Dominion Government, which in turn derives its authority from a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in the session of 1910, as follows:

"That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway, towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financially by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An order-in-council was also adopted on Aug. 30, 1907, requiring the posting of Fair Wage schedules on Government works of construction and requiring contractors to keep a record of payments made to all workmen in their employ. In connection with proposed works of construction the minimum wage rates to be observed are prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted directing that all mechanics, labourers or other persons employed in connection therewith, shall be paid such wages as are accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. The public works to which this policy applies amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The General Fair Wage clause is also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies.

On account of the reduction in the extent of the construction operations of the Dominion Government subsequent to the outbreak of the European war the number of Fair Wage schedules prepared during the past fiscal year was much smaller than it had been in the year 1913-14. The total number of 250 schedules prepared during the year 1914-15 was indeed less than half that of the preceding year, and was indicative of the Government's disinclination to undertake any new works at this time, other than such as were of an urgent kind. The 250 Fair Wage schedules referred to were divided among the different Departments of the Government service as follows:— Public Works 155; Railways and Canals 25; Marine and Fisheries 36; Militia and Defence 18; Naval Service 12; Interior 3; Trade and Commerce 1.

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Several officers are employed by the Department of Labour to prepare Fair Wage schedules as the same are required, the practice being for the Fair Wage Officer to visit the locality in which the work is to be performed and to ascertain by inquiry of both the employers and the workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours generally prevailing in the district. These Fair Wage Officers are also employed in the investigation and adjustment of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to the non-compliance on the part of the contractors with the labour conditions of their contract. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of Fair Wages Officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters in Ottawa. Messrs. W. D. Killins and E. N. Compton are Fair Wages Officers for the Province of Ontario, with headquarters in Ottawa. Mr. H. S. Hood is the Fair Wages Officer for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg, his district also including Port Arthur, Fort William and the portion of Ontario from the head of the Great Lakes to Manitoba. Mr. J. D. McNiven is the Fair Wages Officer for British Columbia and Western Alberta, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C.

In addition to the preparation of the Fair Wage schedules for Government contracts the Department of Labour is called upon to determine the minimum rates of wages payable to workmen employed on all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee. The Department is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work which is undertaken on the day labour plan.

### TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1913-14, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

#### SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1914-15.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
Public Works.....	17	9	1	21	56	15	9	27	..	155
Railways and Canals.....	2	6	..	8	6	2	..	1	..	25
Marine and Fisheries.....	6	7	..	10	7	2	..	4	..	36
Militia and Defence.....	..	1	..	3	12	..	1	1	..	18
Naval Service.....	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	12
Interior.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Trade and Commerce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total.....	28	24	1	42	86	19	13	37	..	250



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## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-15.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1915, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Total
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	1,661
Railways and Canals.....	..	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	1,131
Marine and Fisheries.....	..	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	301
Other Departments.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	283
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	3,376

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1914-15.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1914-15.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals....	\$ 9,346.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,495.21
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	9,071.55
Making and repairing post office scales.....	3,958.42
Supplying mail bags.....	62,974.08
Repairing mail bags.....	36,203.33
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	99,499.71
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	13,976.36
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	2,897.15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	35,950.24
Total.....	\$275,372.50

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Immigration Reception Bldg.	Quebec, Que.	April 9.....	No contract.		
Harbour Improvements	Oshawa, Ont.	" 28.....	No contract.		
Breakwater Breastworks (crib and pile work)	Tracadie Beach, N.B.	May 4.....	No contract.		
Harbour Improvements	Windsor, N.S.	" 4.....	No contract.		
Drill Hall	Barrie, Ont.	" 5.....	Aug. 20, 1914.....	54, 312.80 (\$5.50 per cu. yd. any additional concrete).	XV 502
"	Napanee, Ont.	" 5.....	July 22, 1914.....	42,322.00	XV 1299
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 5.....	No contract.		
"	North Winnipeg, Man.	" 5.....	July 15, 1914.....	103,000.00	XV 298
"	Listowel, Ont.	" 5.....	July 30, 1915.....	17,880.00	XV 393
Public Building.	Beaumont, Que.	" 7.....	No contract.		
Extension to Eastern Wharf (cribwork)	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8.....	No contract.		
Hospital	Grosse Island, Que.	" 8.....	Nov. 3, 1914.....		
Public Building.	Melita, Man.	" 9.....	No contract.	45,848.00	XV 724
Public Building.	Amherst, N.S.	" 11.....	No contract.		
Public Building.	Shawville, Que.	" 12.....	Jan. 25, 1915.....	19,956.00	XV 985
Post Office	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 13.....	No contract.		
Revetment Wall (crib and concrete work)	Campbellford, Ont.	" 14.....	No contract.		
Public Building	Burlington, Ont.	" 14.....	July 24, 1914.....	Schedule of prices.	XV 300
Drill Hall	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14.....	No contract.		
Public Building	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 14.....	June 6, 1914.....	108,400.00	
Buildings at Experimental Farm	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 16.....	Aug. 24, 1914.....	38,266.00	XV 394
Public Building	Ottawa, Ont.	" 16.....	No contract.		
Public Building	Fort William, Ont.	" 16.....	No contract.		
Postal Station "C"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20.....	No contract.		
Public Building	Joliette, Que.	" 22.....	July 17, 1914.....	29,945.00	XV 299
Quay Wall	Songhees Point, B.C.	" 22.....	No contract.		
Drill Hall	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 22.....	"		
Drill Hall	Kamloops, B.C.	" 22.....	"		
Public Building	Manitow, Man.	" 28.....	"		
Public Building	Dunville, Ont.	" 30.....	"		
Post Office	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 30.....	"		
Public Building	Burlford, Ont.	June 4.....	Nov. 9, 1914.....	18,211.00	XV 724
Breakwater (cribwork)	Northwest Cove, N.S.	" 4.....	No contract.		
Boat Harbour	North Lake, P.E.I.	" 4.....	"		
Public Building	Durham, Ont.	" 5.....	"		

[illegible]

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		Aug. 6....	No contract.	\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wharf.....	Minaki, Ont.....	" 6....	Oct. 30, 1914.....	Schedule Prices.	XV 723
Extension to Southwest Breakwater (concrete and dredging).....	Godertich, Ont.....	" 7....	No contract.		
Public Building.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	" 7....	"		
Wharf.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 7....	"		
Wharf (concrete, rock excavation).....	Fort Francis, Ont.....	" 11....	"		
Wharf.....	Plaster, N.S.....	" 11....	"		
Wharf and Harbour Improvements.....	Sie. Cecile du Bic, Que.....	" 14....	"		
Wharf.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 15....	"		
Office Building, Forestry Department.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 15....	"		
Piggery.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 21....	"		
Dry Dock.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	Sept. 9....	"		
Extension to Pier (cribwork).....	French River, N.S.....	Aug. 25....	No contract.		
Revetment Wall (concrete piles).....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 25....	"		
Approach to wharf improvements.....	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	" 25....	"		
Farm Building.....	Nappan, N.S.....	" 25....	"		
Wharf.....	Chandler, Que.....	" 28....	"		
Postal Station "B".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28....	"		
Public Building.....	Brussels, Ont.....	" 28....	"		
Wharf.....	Cariboo, B.C.....	" 29....	"		
Wharf (pilework).....	Needles, B.C.....	Sept. 1....	"		
Forestry and Immigration Building.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 1....	"		
Public Building.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 1....	"		
Piggery.....	Agassiz, B.C.....	" 8....	"		
Public Building.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 9....	"		
Breakwater (cribwork).....	Chester, N.S.....	" 9....	"		
Breakwater (cribwork and concrete ballast).....	Long Point, N.S.....	" 9....	"		
Extension to wharf.....	Round Island, N.S.....	" 9....	"		
Deep Water Wharf (cribwork and dredging).....	St. Croix, Que.....	" 10....	"		
Public Building.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 16....	"		
Breakwater and wharf.....	Hantsport, N.S.....	" 16....	"		
Wharf, (pile bent and timber decking).....	Matane, Que.....	" 21....	"		
Public Building.....	So. Ft. George, B.C.....	Oct. 1....	"		
Extension to Drill Hall.....	West Lorne, Ont.....	" 5....	"		
	St. Ours, Que.....	" 6....	"		
	Windsor, Ont.....	" 6....	"		



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			Oct.	8.	No contract.	
Post Office.....	Saskatoon, Sask.		Oct.	8.	No contract.	
Public Building.....	New Hazelton, B.C.		"	9.	"	
Disinfecting Building at Quarantine Station	Prince Rupert, B.C.		"	16.	"	
Breakwater, (rubble mound and dredging)...	Leamington, Ont.		"	20.	"	
Reconstruction wharf and dredging.....	Leith, Ont.		"	20.	"	
Public Building.....	Waterville, Que.		Nov.	4.	"	
Wood Pavement at New Coal Dock.....	Three Rivers, Que.		"	4.	"	
Drill Hall.....	Souris, Man.		"	9.	"	
Drill Hall.....	Brantford, Ont.		Dec.	3.	"	
Wharf and Warehouse.....	So. Baymouth, Ont.		"	15.	"	
Alteration Examining Warehouse.....	Quebec, Que.		"	18.	Mar. 18, 1915.	1220
Drill Hall.....	Calgary, B.C.		"	19.	No contract.	
Waterpipe line for Quarantine Station.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.		"	21.	"	
Wharf at Experimental Farm, (crib and concrete)	Fredericton, N.B.		Jan.	12, '15	"	
Dry Dock.....	Halifax, N.S.		"	23.	"	
Alteration to Carslake Hotel, Postal Station "A"	Montreal, Que.		"	28.	"	
Dock and Approaches, (pile and cribwork)...	Portland, Ont.		"	28.	"	
Wharf and Shelter Basin (pile and concrete dredging)	Sarnia, Ont.		"	28.	"	
Postal Station "A".....	Toronto, Ont.		Feb.	1.	"	
Three Steel Highway Bridges.....	Kingston, Ont.		"	12.	"	
Repairs and Extension to Wharf (crib and concrete)	Cookburn Islands, Ont.		"	12.	"	
Completion of Armoury.....	Levis, Que.		"	15.	"	
Postal Station "D".....	Winnipeg, Man.		Mar.	3.	"	
Public Building.....	Powell River, B.C.		"	6.	"	
Certain Work.....	William Head, B.C.		"	6.	"	
Observatory.....	Little Saanich Hill, B.C.		"	9.	"	
Dry Dock.....	Esquimalt, B.C.		"	26.	"	
Public Building.....	Exeter, Ont.		"	30.	"	
"	Forest, Ont.		"	30.	"	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wooden lighthouse on wharf.....	Vicinity of Marie, Que.	April 7, '14	June 6, 1914.	490.00	XV	121
Dwelling and lighthouse and oil shed.....	Mizonette, N.B.	" 7	Aug. 21, 1914.	2,700.00	XV	986
Dwelling.....	Vicinity St. Paul's Is., N.S.	" 11	July 8, 1914.	8,940.00	XV	601
Current rates for masters, mates and engineers on passenger boats.....	Lake Winnipeg, Man.	May 2.	No contract.			
Wooden tower.....	Vicinity Molsons Island, Lake Memphronga, Que.	" 5.	Aug. 20, 1914.	1,484.00	XV	601
"	Vicinity of Black Point, Que.	" 5.				
"	Vicinity of Wadleigh Point, Que.	" 5.				
Wooden tower and dwelling.....	Vicinity of Lead Mines, Que.	" 5.	Oct. 14, 1914.	2,450.00	XV	727
Storm signal mast and shed.....	Dipper Harbour, Bay of Fundy, N.S.	" 29	Sept. 1, 1914.	180.00	XV	505
Wooden tower.....	Pt. Hope, Ont.	June 4	Sept. 28, 1914.	975.00	XV	604
Concrete tower and wooden crib.....	Kuallach Islands, Michone Bay, N.S.	" 9	Nov. 12, 1914.	14,500.00	XV	936
Range light towers.....	Livingston Channel, Detroit River, Ont.	" 26	Oct. 31, 1914.	1,900.00	XV	728

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was Published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wooden dwelling and store shed.	Stone Pillars, St. Lawrence River, Que.	" 27...	Aug. 14, 1914.	4,444.44	XV 605
Hatchery and dwelling.	Grand Falls, N.B.	" 30...	Aug. 24, 1914.	8,500.00	XV
Fog alarm building and oil shed.	Head Harbour, N.B.	July 8...	Sept 24, 1914.	2,952.65	
Certain Work.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 8...	Day labour.		
Concrete tower.	Machias Seal Is., N.B.	" 16...	"		
Dwelling and lighthouse, combination boat house and oil shed.	Ile au Marteau, Que.	" 28...	No contract.		
Concrete tower.	Peggy Point, N.S.	Sept. 8...	Mar. 2, 1915	2,457.00	
Dwelling and two boat houses.	Bustard Rocks, Ont.	" 8...	No contract.		
Dwelling and lighthouse.	Cariboo Is., N.S.	" 9...	"		
Wooden tower and two sheds with pole lights.	Winnipegosis Harbour, Man.	" 22...	Dec. 28, 1914.	1,750.00	
Range lights.	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 19...	No contract.		
Certain work.	Vicinity of Cobourg, Ont.	" 29...	Day labour.		
Concrete tower.	Vicinity of Perce, Que.	Nov. 5...	Dec. 15, 1914.	1,845.00	
Two steel range light towers and dwelling and two oil sheds.	Long Point, Ont.	" 6...	No contract.		
Tower wooden fog alarm building and wooden double dwelling and oil shed.	Cap au Corbeau, Que.	" 16...	"		
Navy wharf.	Amherst Island, Que.	" 16...	"		
Cribwork Day Beacon.	Halifax, N.S.	" 26...	"		
Dwelling, lighthouse tower, boat house and oil shed.	Gull Rock Channel, N.B.	Dec. 2...	Mar. 18, 1915.	1,940.00	
Concrete lighthouse.	Grandoon Flats, N.B.	" 2...	No contract.		
Concrete tower.	Amphitrite Pt., B.C., West coast, Vancouver Island.	" 4...	Day labour.		
Range light towers.	Cape Mudge, B.C.	" 19...	"		
	Comox Bar, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Mar. 31, '15	"		

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Extra Armouries Accommodation.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	April 22 .....	July 15, 1914.....	7,088.00
Rifle Range.....	Uxbridge, Ont.....	" 29 .....	May 27, 1914.....	2,450.00
Drill Hall.....	Sussex, N.B.....	May 4.....	Aug. 14, 1914.....	40,500.00
All Trades.....	Quebec, Que.....	June 4.....	No contract.	
Addition to Rifle Range.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 10.....	" .....	
Building Trades.....	Aylmer, Ont.....	" 24.....	" .....	
Drill Hall.....	Powassan, Ont.....	" 13.....	" .....	
" .....	Petrolia, Ont.....	" 15.....	" .....	
All Building Trades.....	Dunville, Ont.....	" 16.....	" .....	
" .....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 18.....	" .....	
" .....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 24.....	" .....	
Drill Hall.....	Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	" 30.....	Aug. 14, 1914.....	13,140.00
" .....	Hagersville, Ont.....	July 27.....	No contract.	
" .....	Ononabee, Ont.....	" 29.....	" .....	
Certain work.....	Baie St. Paul, Que.....	May 10, '15	Mar. 12, 1915.....	Plumbing 675.00
	Hull, Que.....			Electricity 174.25
				Balance by day labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1914-15 with name of locality concerned, etc.

Roads in Rocky Mountain Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	April 14.....	June, 1914.....	15,912.89
Roads in Rocky Mountain Park.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 14.....	" .....	12,289.43
Lapwell steel watermain.....	Banff, Alta.....	June 10.....	" .....	Work done by Government Labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Freight Station on I. C. R. ....	Matapedia, Que.....	April 7, '14	Oct. 2, 1914 .....	749.00
" .....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 6, '14	" .....	1,399.00
" .....	Millerton, N.B.....	" 6, '14	" .....	795.00
Line of Railway.....	Ste. Perpetue, Que.....	" 7, '14	" .....	5,000.00
	Melbourne to Drummondville, Que.....	" 27, '14	May 12, 1914.....	3,200.00
				XV. 1457
				Subsidy not ex-ceeding \$6,400.00 p'r mile.
Sub-structure Bridges I. C. R. ....				
Mulgrave Sub., French River.....		April 29, '14		Work done by Railway forces.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which Schedules Supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Barney's River West.			Sept. 19, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 503
Barney's River East.			Sept. 19, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 503
Truro Sub., Folleigh.			No contract.		
Moncton Sub., Kouchibouguac River.			Dec. 18, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 503
Barnaby River 3rd Crossing.			Sept. 24, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 985
Barnaby River 2nd Crossing.			Dec. 18, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 985
Campbellton Sub., Moffats.			No contract.		
Black River.			Dec. 18, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 983
Savabee.			Dec. 18, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 983
River du Loup Sub., Kamoraska River.			Sept. 5, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 504
Quelle.			No contract.		
River le Bras.			Sept. 5, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 504
St. Jean Port Joli.			Oct. 30, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 603
Bas St. Nicholas.			No contract.		
St. Henri.			Sept. 5, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 504
Chaudière Sub., Black River.			May 4, '14	Schedule rates.	XIV. 1456
Supply and erection galvanized steel siding to cover shed No. 1, for.	Lachine Canal.	May 4, '14	May 29, 1914.	Schedule rates.	
Extension of Quebec Central Ry.	From a certain point in the Parish of St. Sabine, Co. of Bellechasse, to a point in the county of L'Islet.	May 4, '14	June 17, 1914.	Subsidy \$3,200.00 Not exceeding \$6,400.00 per mile	XV. 120
	Trent Canal.	May 8, '14	Aug. 4, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 396
	Soulanges Canal.	May 15, '14	June 17, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 120
	Welland Canal.	June 9, '14	Aug. 4, 1914.	\$1.38 cu. yard.	XV. 397
	Port Nelson, Man. Dartmouth.	June 9, '14 No contract. " 16, '14	Sept. 12, 1914.	\$145.00 per mile.	XV. 505
	Welland Canal.	June 23, '14	July 23, 1914.	Schedule rates.	XV. 301
	Quebec, Que.	June 26, '14	July 2, 1914.	\$6,500.00	XV. 301
Section No. 3, Severn Div.					
Certain dredging in connection with protection works at upper entrance to.					
Placing stone protections on certain portions of Summit Level of the.					
Marine work during 1914, in connection with Hudson Bay Ry. Terminal.					
Tel. line along Dean's Branch of I. C. R.					
Construction and erection of steel superstructure of a single track Railway over the.					
Removal of wreckage and debris of old Quebec bridge superstructure lying north of main pier.					



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Willow Park Sewer on I. C. R. ....	Halifax, N.S. ....	" 30, '15 No contract.		
Bobcaygeon Section. ....	Trent Canal. ....	July 14, '14 "		
Two double track transfer bridge. ....	Carleton Pt., P.E.I. ....	" 16, '14 "		
Two steel segment valves for new supply weir on Sec. 4. ....	Welland Canal. ....	Aug. 1, '15 Oct. 2, 1914. ....	397.00	XV. 603
Dredging Clements Gully along. ....	Soulanges Canal. ....	" 11, '14 No contract.		
Railway Bridge over Fraser River. ....	Near Hope, B.C. ....	Sept. 24, '14 Dec. 26, 1914. ....	250,000.00	XV. 985
Steel superstructure, of single track Railway swing bridge to carry Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. over Welland Canal. ....	South of Thorold, Ont. ....	Dec. 28, '14 Feb. 12, 1915. ....	Schedule rates.	XV. 1103
Superstructure of four Railway Bridges over I. C. R. ....	Dartmouth to Dean's Branch. ....	Jan. 13, '15 Feb. 25, 1915. ....	13,733.00	XV. 1109
Superstructure of Manitou Rapids Bridge on Hudson's Bay Ry. ....		Feb. 1, '15 Mar. 24, 1915. ....		
Manufacture and erection of twenty-seven bridges on I. C. R. ....	Dartmouth Branch. ....	Mar. 8, '15 No contract.	137,374.00	XV. 1220

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned.

Government Elevator. ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	Aug. 7, '14 No contract.	
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1914-15, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain Trades. ....	Esquimalt, B.C. ....	April 24, '14 No contract.		
Dwelling House at Radio-telegraph Station. ....	Halifax, N.S. ....	" 24, '14 "		
Septic tank at Radio-telegraph Station. ....	Digby Islands, Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	May 13, '14 Sept. 21, 1914. ....	9,200.00	
Dwelling. ....	Midland, Ont. ....	June 16, '14 July 8, 1914. ....	450.00	
Fish Hatchery. ....	Sarnia, Ont. ....	July 10, '14 Sept. 12, 1914. ....	2,850.00	XV. 605
Radio-telegraph Station. ....	Plaster Rock, N.B. ....	July 21, '14 Aug. 24, 1914. ....	1,250.00	XV. 604
Coaling and trimming ships. ....	Barrington, S.E., N.S. ....	Dec. 24, '14 Feb. 8, 1915. ....	1,375.00	
Erection of shop building. ....	Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	Feb. 5, '15 Mar. 1, 1915. ....	\$8.00 per ton of 2240 lbs.	
	Halifax, N.S. ....	Mar. 12, '15 No contract.		

### III.—FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1915.

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Complaints were received during the past year of alleged non-observance of the fair wages conditions in connection with fifty different Government contracts. Various complaints were also received from workmen serving under the direct control of various branches of the Dominion Government. Most of these latter cases were investigated by officers of the Department of Labour, whose reports were transmitted to the Departments concerned.

A table is presented herewith, containing a list of all the complaints brought to the attention of the Department of Labour during the year, showing the nature of the complaint, the Department of the Government having to do with the work in question, and the disposition made of the matter. Prompt attention was given to all cases of alleged non-compliance with the Government's fair wages policy, and many of the cases dealt with were in the nature of claims that individual contractors were not paying their workmen the minimum rates of wages to which they were entitled under the terms of the contract. By reference to the table it will be seen that many cases occurred where contractors were required to increase their rates, and to pay the difference due to workmen between the rates they actually received and the rates to which they were entitled. Apart from individual wage claims the Department had also to do, in some instances, with hours of labour, overtime rates and the introduction of piece work on Government contracts. If it was impossible to secure a speedy settlement by correspondence, one of the fair wage officers was instructed to proceed to the locality and usually succeeded in disposing of the dispute on the spot. It will be observed that the complaints emanated from contracts in different parts of the country and involved both construction operations and factory work.

Special attention was given during the year to the observance of the labour conditions of the contracts for the construction of the new Welland Ship Canal, and one of the fair wages officers made several successive inspections of this work and dealt with complaints involving the rates of wages of carpenters, machinists, hoisting engineers, steam shovel engineers, dredge engineers, dinkey engineers, brakemen and labourers. A minimum rate of wages of forty cents an hour was enforced for carpentry work on the canal from August 1, 1914. Another of the fair wages officers devoted special attention to the labour conditions on the line of construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, personally visiting the line and having to do with the adjustment of a number of wage claims.

Following the outbreak of war an inspection was made of many of the factories in which contracts were being executed for the manufacture of clothing, leather goods and other military materials and supplies. Steps were also taken to insure the payment of fair wages to those employed in this work. Towards the end of the year complaints reached the Department to the effect that excessively low rates of wages were being paid in certain shops to workmen engaged in the

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manufacture of shrapnel shells. Inquiry showed that these shells were being manufactured for the Imperial Government under the supervision of a committee of Canadian officers nominated by the Minister of Militia and Defence. The complaints in question were accordingly brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Shell Committee and were thoroughly investigated. Efforts were also made to secure the rights of the workmen concerned. In a number of cases the factories were inspected by the officers of the Department of Labour.

Throughout the winter of 1914-15 the fair wages officers gave special attention to the unemployment situation existing in many different parts and reported thereon from time to time for the information of the Government.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1915.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 7, '13	Welland Ship Canal....	Railways and Canals.....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters and certain their trades.....	Following investigation of this claim, instructions were given by the Department of Railways and Canals on July 24, 1914, for the observance of a minimum rate of wages of forty cents per hour for carpenters employed on the Welland Ship Canal. A number of individual complaints were dealt with by the Department of Labour, from workmen who claimed to have received less than forty cents per hour for carpentry work, performed subsequent to August 1, 1914. These claims were each investigated and payment was enforced in several instances by the Department of Labour. Attention was also given by the Department to complaints relating to overtime and Sunday work, and the rates of wages of machinists, hoisting, steam-shovel and dredge engineers, also dinky engine drivers, brakemen and labourers.
Nov. 26, '13	St. John, N.B., Construction of fish hatchery building.	Marine Fisheries....	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the Fair Wages Officers, payment was withheld by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the final settlement for the work done under this contract, until the instructions of the Department of Labour were complied with and payment made to the individual workmen concerned.
Mar. 17, '14	Lachine Canal, Montreal, Que.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters.	Following investigation by one of the fair wages officers payment of certain claims was made by the contractors.
Mar. 19, '14	Gananoque, Ont., Harbours and Works.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged overtime work without extra allowance.	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour, as no reply was received to its letter of further inquiry.
Mar. 28, '14 Apr. 13, '14 Apr. 22, '14 Apr. 28, '14 Aug. 3, '14 Sept. 8, '14 Sept. 10, '14	Le Pas, Man., Construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Non-payment of wages due to various workmen and stationmen.	One of the fair wages officers made two visits to the line of construction of the Hudson Bay Company, and made adjustment of a number of these claims. Others were dealt with through the Department of Railways and Canals.
April 2, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Bridge over Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation which was made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was unwarranted.



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April 4, '14	Toronto, Ont., Manufacture of locomotives for I. C. R.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to machinists.	Investigation showed that there was no current fair wage clause inserted in this contract.
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs Building, Sussex St.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
April 11, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Royal Mint Bldg.	Public Works.	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and instructions were issued that the terms of the fair wage schedule of the contract must be complied with.
April 15, '14	Kingston, Ont., Causeway Construction.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates of masons, carpenters and labourers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers and dealt with accordingly.
June 25, '14	Toronto, Ont., Harbour Improvements.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the harbour work proper had not yet been begun.
May 4, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., Construction of Government storage grain elevators.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain carpenters, engineers, firemen, plasterers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, machinists.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose and were adjusted in conformity with the fair wages officer's findings.
May 5, '14	Quebec, Que., Construction of Bridge over the St. Lawrence River.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Investigation of this complaint was made by one of the fair wages officers and was followed by the granting of increased wage rates to a number of the workmen concerned.
May 25, '14	Victoria, B. C., Dominion Government Telegraph Line, Nootka Island.	Public Works.	Alleged that linemen were not receiving rate of wages called for in the Government contract.	The Public Works Department was satisfied on inquiry, by its own officers, with the rates of wages paid.
July 2, '14	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Breakwaters.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not all well founded, but three of the cases complained of were adjusted and the difference in wages paid accordingly.
Aug. 17, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Coaling Government boats.	Marine & Fisheries & Naval Service.	Alleged failure to observe standard rates of wages as per contract.	Matter was referred to the Department of Naval Service, which had a contract with the longshoremen for coaling one of their steamers. It was found that the others were coaled by the crews of the respective boats.
Aug. 25, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging Harbour.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in dredging operations.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug. 28, '14				
Oct. 24, '14				
Nov. 7, '14				

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Continued.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Disposition.
July 14, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Rideau Canal.	Railways and canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to stone-cutters.	Complainants were advised to take this matter up direct with Mr. Phillips, the Superintendent of the work on the Canal.
July 19, '14	Esquimalt, B.C., Renovation of the Cruiser "Rainbow".	Naval Service.	Alleged that labourers were doing painters' work at labourers' rates.	This matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service.
July 27, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Work at Rideau Hall.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that current rate of wages had been paid.
Aug. 10, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Building at Experimental Farm.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug. 18, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Painting central post office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to painters.	Investigation showed that the contract was handled through the Superintendent of the Public Works Department in Winnipeg, who advised that the current wage rates would be observed in the future.
Aug. 18, '14	Prince Rupert, B.C., Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to carpenters, electricians, electricians' helpers, and common labourers.	Following investigation of this complaint by one of the fair wages officers, a ruling was given by the Department of Labour, which was concurred in by the contractors concerned.
Aug. 22, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacturing bay pressing machines.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that men were forced to work overtime without receiving proper rate for same.	Investigation showed that the work on these machines was all finished and that a speedy completion of the machines was necessary.
Aug. 27, '14	Banff, Alta., Bow River Road.	Interior.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to teamsters.	Investigation showed that contractors were observing the fair wage schedule rates.
Aug. 31, '14	Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., Customs Examining Warehouses.	Public Works.	Alleged failure to comply with conditions of the Government contract, as to hours, rates of wages, etc.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by an adjustment of the complaints.
Sept. 00, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Dredging of False Creek.	Public Works.	Alleged excessive hours of labour of levemen and breach of the fair wage schedule rate of wages of engineers.	Investigation showed that the complaint of the levemen was well founded and the hours and rates were accordingly adjusted. Certain information desired by the Department regarding the engineers' wages was not furnished and this matter was accordingly dropped.

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Sept. 2, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of hampers.	Militia Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages to basket makers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 4, '14	Montreal, Que., Manufacture of uniforms for Canadian Military forces.	Militia Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages rates, and sub-letting of contracts.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by the discontinuance of the sub-contracting system. No changes were made in the wage rates.
Sept. 15, '14	Hearst, Ont., Railway Construction Canadian Northern Railway. Conclin and Missinabi River.	Railways and Canals.	and Alleged non-payment of wages to labourers on concrete construction.	The matter was brought to the attention of the contractors and payment made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 16, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up steamers for the transportation of Canadian troops.	Militia Defence.	and Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the contracts for this fitting were let by the shipping companies concerned.
Sept. 17, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Drill Hall.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and adjustment was made of the respective wage claims.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Customs Bldg.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and contractors agreed to make up the difference in the wages.
Sept. 17, '14	Montreal, Que., Dry Dock. Bridge under construction for C.N.R. in Quebec.	Public Works.	Alleged unfair reductions in wages of structural iron workers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 17, '14	Selkirk, Man., Railway Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to structural iron workers.	Following investigation, an arrangement was made for an increased wage rate.
Sept. 21, '14	Woodstock, N.B., St. John and Quebec Railway.	Railways and Canals.	and Alleged non-payment of wages due to labourers.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to boiler attendants; also non-compliance with fair wage schedule conditions re posting of the schedule.	Investigation showed that engineers and boiler attendants were not included in the fair wage schedule furnished; none of this class of labour were in the employ when the investigation was made.

Table showing nature and result of Investigations, etc.—(Continued).

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Works.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Customs House, Sussex St.	Public Works..	Alleged that certain carpenters had been discharged and replaced by common labourers.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Geodetic Survey Building, Experimental Farm.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation showed complaint not well founded.
Sept. 24, '14	Moose Jaw, Sask., Construction of Government Storage Grain Elevators.	Trade & Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to certain engineers, plasterers, labourers, blacksmiths and helpers.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for the purpose, and were adjusted in conformity with the officers' findings.
Oct. 6, '14	Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask., Fish Hatchery.	Naval Service..	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates.	The complaint was referred to the Department of Naval Service as the work in question was being done by day labour.
Oct. 12, '14	East Angus, Post Office.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Upon investigation contractors advised that no regular carpenters had been employed, but that when they were the schedule rate would be paid.
Oct. 14, '14	Vancouver, B.C., Postal Station "C".	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. The complaint was later withdrawn.
Oct. 20, '14	Edmonton, Alta., Decorating Post Office Bldg	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of minimum rate of wages in force in that locality.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose authority the work was being performed.
Oct. 29, '14 Nov. 10, '14 Feb. 25, '15	Stewart, B.C., Wharf repairs.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of workmen's wages.	These repairs were made under the authority of the Public Works Department and the matter was referred to that Department for investigation.
Oct. 30, '14	St. Andrews E., P.Q., Railway Construction work.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged deductions made in wage checks for medical, hospital and insurance fees and also delay in cashing time checks.	Investigation showed that the deductions were legitimate.
Nov. 1, '14	Westmount, Que., Post Office.	Public Works..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to a painter.	Investigation made by fair wage officer showed that the complaint was well founded and payment was made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov. 2, '14	Calgary, Alta., Government Grain Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to iron workers employed on the Calgary elevator contract.	Investigation showed that the work on this job was being closed down for the winter, and further that no violation of the contract had occurred.



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Nov. 5, '14	Hagersville, Ont., Armoury.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to a bricklayer.	Investigation was made and the complaint was found to be well founded and payment was accordingly made by the contractor of the amount due.
Nov. 6, '14	Punnichy, Sask., Indian Agency Buildings.	Dept. of Indian Affairs.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
Nov. 30, '14	Montreal, Que., Fitting up stock yard for cavalry horses.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who advised that the work was being done by the Imperial Authorities.
Dec. 8, '14	St. John, N.B., Dredging of Harbour.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates.	Investigation resulted in certain wage changes and the payment of certain wage claims.
Dec. 10, '14	Halifax, N.S., Government Dock Yard.	Naval Service.	Alleged non-payment of established rate of wages to painters.	The complainant was advised to take the matter up direct with the Department of Naval Service, which controlled the dock yard.
Dec. 19, '14	Three Rivers, Que., post office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of schedule rates to stone-cutters employed at St. Marc de Carrières, Que.	Upon investigation it was found that the fair wage schedule did not apply in the case of these workmen.
Dec. 14, '14	Winnipeg, Man., Contracts for feeding Militia Units of Second Contingent.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to cooks and waitresses.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and the contractors agreed to pay the required rate of wages.
Dec. 16, '14	Ottawa, Ont., Manufacture of harness for military purposes.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that certain work was being done at the homes of the employees.	Investigation showed that the work done at the homes of the employees was under exceptional circumstances, but in the future the contractors agreed that this work would be performed on the factory premises only.
Jan. 7, '15	William Head, B.C., Quarantine Station.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to plasterers.	Investigation showed that the work in question was done under special contract.
Feb. 18, '15	Vancouver, B.C., Government Dock, Salisbury Drive.	Public Works.	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	These complaints were investigated and adjusted.
Feb. 18, '15	Pt. Arthur, Ont., Manufacture of wagons.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages for painting of military wagons.	Investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 9, '15	Calgary, Alta., Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged that a system of piece work had been established to evade payment of minimum wage rates.	The Department of Labour was informed that a settlement of the dispute was made between the parties concerned.

#### IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1914.

The annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1914 was prepared during the year, being in the printer's hands shortly after the close of the fiscal year. This is the fifth statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

■ The report for 1914 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year, with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc.

#### FINDINGS OF THE REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The factors which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European War. From January until April the general price-level was steady, with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during July and August, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately, and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the twelve months was a rise. The Department's index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-99, the period adopted by the Department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely, 141.3, was the highest recorded by the number since 1890.

"The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups Grains and Fodder, which rose 14 per cent., Animals and Meats, 6 per cent., Woollens, 8 per cent., Hides, 10 per cent., Drugs and Chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw Furs declined 33 per cent., Fuel and lighting, 6 per cent., and Cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that had prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months."

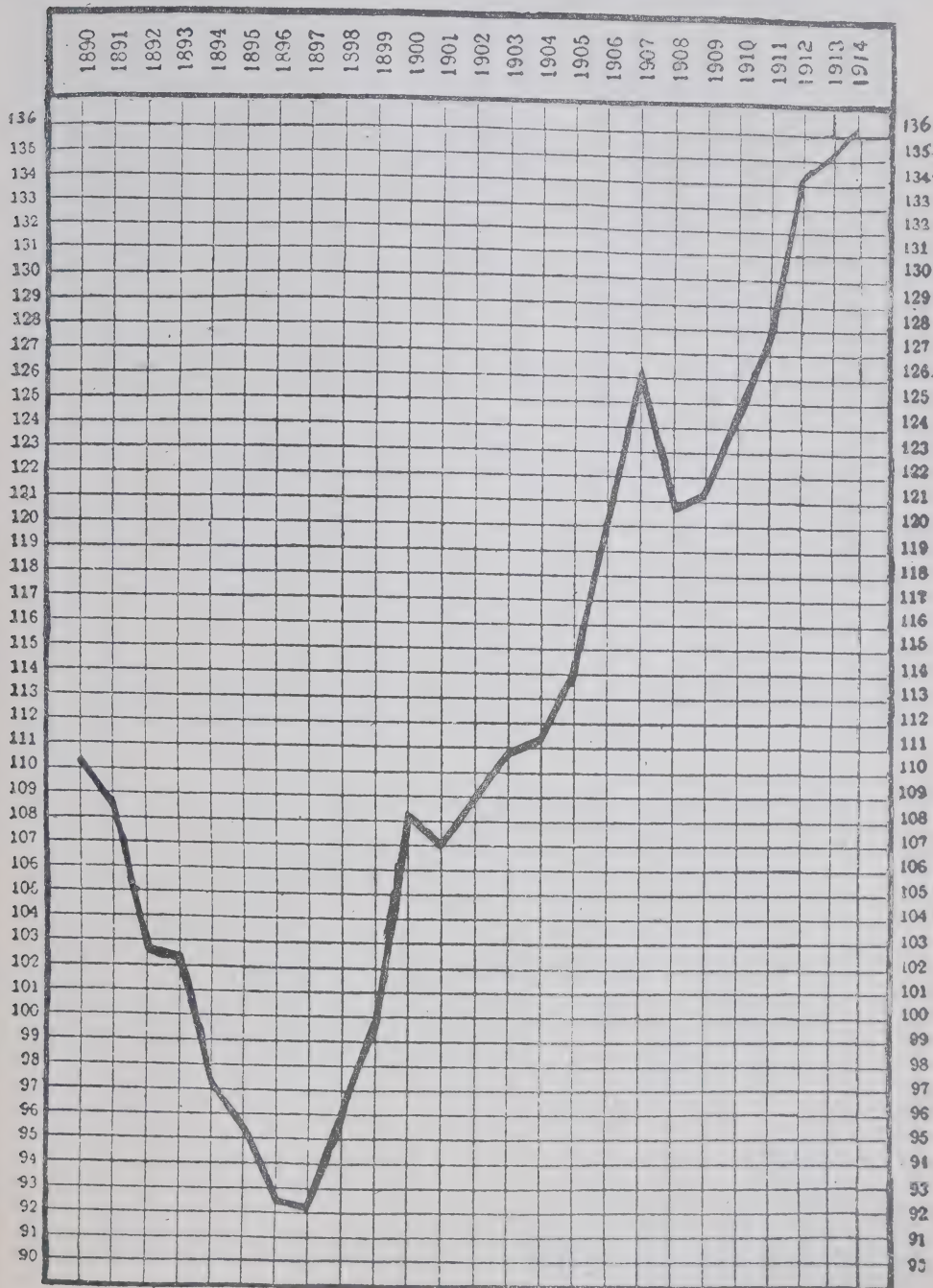
"The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I. of the report, while Part II. consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with an analysis from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistics or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

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# THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1890-1914 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)





I. TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1914.

Average Prices 1890-1899=100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1. Grains and fodder. . .	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	93.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	116.5	115.3	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	143.4	107.3	136.8	156.5
2. Animals & meats. . . .	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3
3. Dairy produce. . . . .	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4
4. Fish. . . . .	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0
5. Other foods. . . . .	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	106.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	113.7	126.0	117.4	113.8
6. Textiles. . . . .	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5
7. Hides, leather, boots. .	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	135.4	152.4	163.9	171.8
8. Metals and imple- ments—																									
(a) Metals. . . . .	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9
(b) Implements. . . .	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8
9. Fuel and lighting. . . .	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9
10. Building materials—																									
(a) Lumber. . . . .	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	138.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous. . .	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.5	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4
(c) Paints, oils, glass. .	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.5	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7
11. House furnishings. . . .	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5
12. Drugs & chemicals. . .	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6
13. Miscellaneous—																									
(a) Furs. . . . .	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4
(b) Liquors, tobac- cos. . . . .	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	93.7	99.4	93.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9
(c) Sundry. . . . .	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	107.3	104.3	113.1	108.5
Total. . . . .	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1

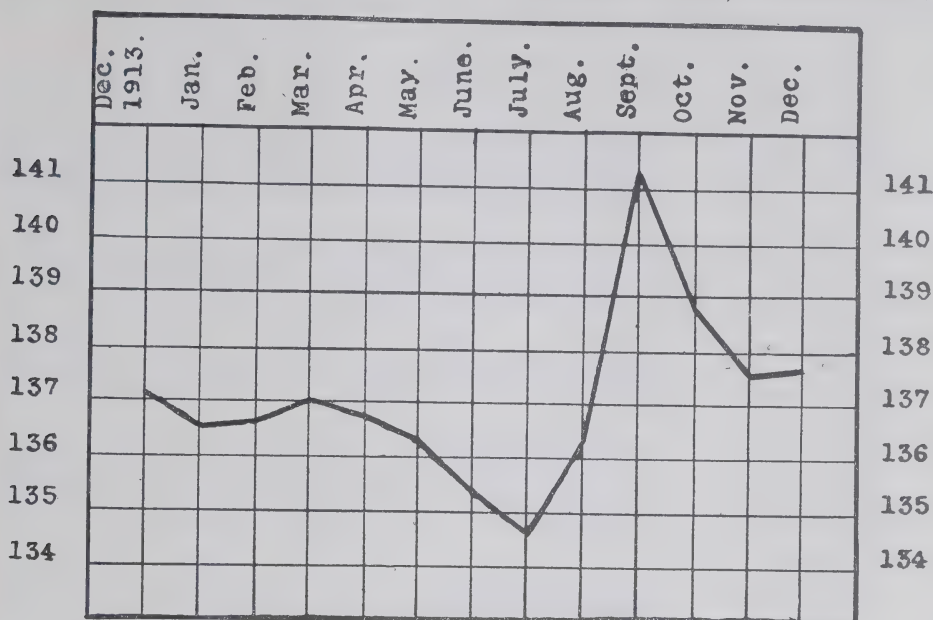


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1914.

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general movement of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1914 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—

"As may be seen by the accompanying diagram, the course of wholesale prices during the first half of the year was downward, but turned abruptly upward in August on the outbreak of war and although prices receded until November, the level in December was one half point higher than at the beginning of the year and prices in many lines were beginning to advance rapidly. Early in 1915 a level higher than in September 1914 was indicated. In the first half of the year, Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leather were higher than in the previous year, but considerable decreases appeared in Dairy Products, Metals, Fuel, Fish and Sundries, while other groups showed some declines. The demand for building materials was slow and the industrial demand for raw materials, especially in the metal trade, was lighter than in 1912 and 1913. In Canada the cessation of the boom of the past few years in building and construction, the difficulty in raising money for and the suspension of many constructive undertakings was seriously felt on the markets. In some materials, however, such as hides, leathers, wool and lumber, prices were maintained owing to scarcity even though demand was light. Raw cotton and jute were in fairly good demand, but supplies were light and prices high. Grain was in good demand from Europe in the early part of the year and shipments of cattle, hogs and meats to United States were good during the same period. Stocks of fish were low and foreign demand was good. Apples and

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TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914.

Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5
II. Animals and Meats.....	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3
III. Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4
IV. Fish.....	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	166.9	168.2	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables..	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4
VI. Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5
VII. Hides, Leather, etc.....	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.6	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4
(c) Paints, Oils, etc.....	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.7
XI. House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.6	129.5
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	137.3	141.1	140.2	139.7	121.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs, Raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos...	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5
All commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1

\*The average of the index numbers for the twelve months, namely 137.0, is higher than the index number for the year, 136.1, which is calculated from the average prices for the year of the several commodities, as a number of fruits and vegetables quoted only a few months during the year have a comparatively low price level.

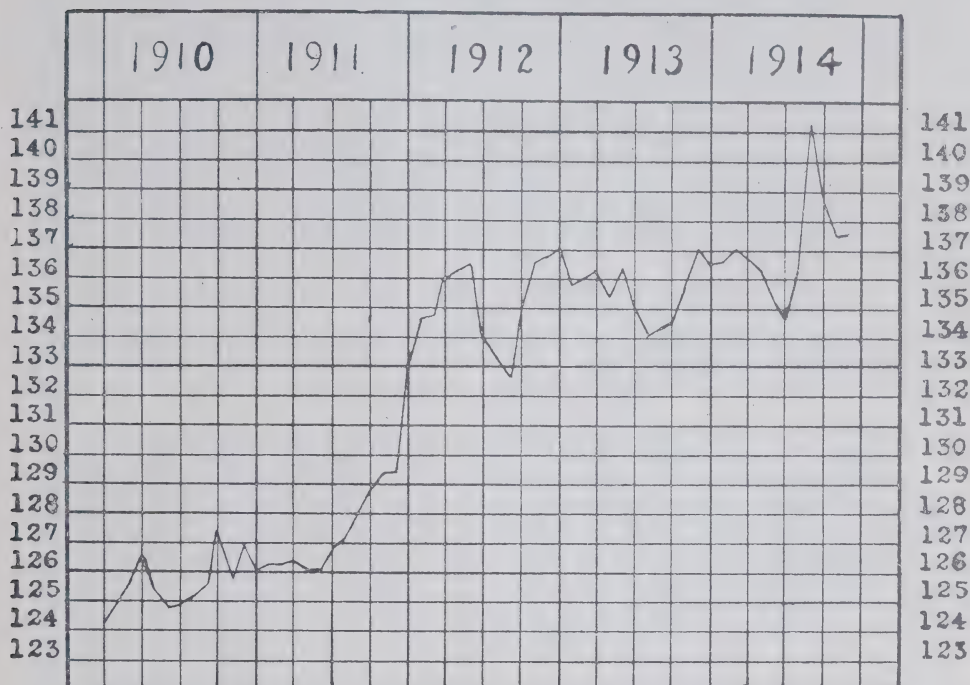
potatoes were scarce and high in price. Sugar was lower in price than since 1890 and flour was comparatively cheap. Tea was somewhat scarce and high in price.

"All markets were completely changed by the outbreak of war early in August. Wheat, with other grains, flour and oatmeal, took the lead in advancing, as the countries at war were the great wheat consuming countries of the world and were also great grain producers, especially Russia and Hungary. Sugar also rose immediately, as half the world's sugar is produced from beets grown in Europe and these supplies would not be available for the English market. Live stock and meats were in demand for army supplies and prices rose, but soon receded as demand fell off in Canada. Metal markets fluctuated violently for some weeks because shipments and supplies as well as demand were uncertain. Coke declined as industrial demand fell off. Rubber changed similarly. Fine wool declined, but coarse wool rose. New Brunswick lumber was upward under strong demand from Great Britain, but in other parts of Canada lumber was downward. Drugs and chemicals advanced steeply as shipments were uncertain, freight rates were higher, and demand was greatly increased in lines used in war,

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## COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



such as carbolic acid, glycerine and potash. Gunpowder also advanced. Raw furs, however, slumped as prospective demand for finished goods was cut off. Butter, cheese and eggs rose under a good demand from Great Britain. Additional customs and excise duties in Canada raised the prices of some commodities, including sugar, coffee, liquors, tobacco and alcohol. Within a few weeks the dislocation of trade and the interruptions to shipping had been readjusted to the new conditions and many commodities fell in price. Also the dislocation of industry weakened the demand for materials so that the general level of prices fell each month in spite of considerable advances in many lines. The disturbance of financial conditions increased the industrial depression and destroyed the influences tending toward improvement up to the outbreak of war, although this was partly offset by the high prices received for farm products and by the demand in some manufacturing industries for military supplies. Cotton fell steeply as the demand in Europe was greatly curtailed, and the United States crop was the largest on record. Silk and jute similarly declined. Iron and steel products, structural materials, coke, gasoline, raw rubber and, finally, pulp and paper weakened considerably. In December the markets for grain, flour, butter, eggs, cheese, wool, flax fibre, leathers, antimony, copper, matches and glass were advancing and this firmness indicated a very high level for prices early in 1915."



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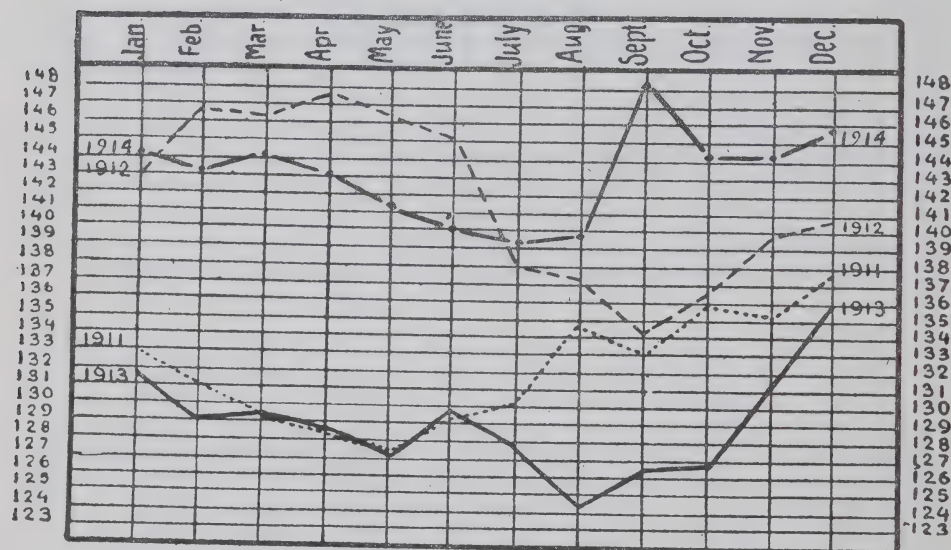
## THE RISE IN THE COST OF FOOD.

"With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e.g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the four lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the four years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that while in 1913 the level of food prices was lower than in 1912 and the latter part of 1911, it had risen considerably in the latter part of the year and was nearly as high as in 1912 during the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by a steep rise in September and though a recession then occurred, the level was still high during the last three months of the year and was still upward in December. High prices for flour, oatmeal, sugar, and tea accounted to a great extent for this last advance."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



## INDEX NUMBER OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1914	144.1	143.2	144.2	143.0	141.4	140.0	139.3	139.7	148.1	144.3	144.4	145.8	139.6
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2



## RETAIL PRICES.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1914 except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget\* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the following page.

"It will be seen that the total weekly expenditures, including rent, rose slightly, there being a slight decrease in rent and a rise in the cost of food.

"The weekly budget of food would cost \$7.73 in 1914 as compared with \$7.33 in 1913; and \$6.95 in 1910, a rise of nearly 5.5 per cent in 1914 but 11.3 per cent higher than in 1910. Meats, flour, bread and sugar were higher.

"In fuel and lighting the price level was practically unchanged, anthracite coal showing a slight decrease and soft wood an increase. It will be noticed that the chief advances in fuel were in 1912 and 1913.

"In rent a decrease of two per cent appears, the greatest reductions having occurred in Western Canada, but the average was still nearly fifteen per cent higher than in 1910."

NUMBER OF ARTICLES SHOWING INCREASES OR DECREASES  
IN 1914.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1914 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1913. Altogether, 322 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 164 showed increases, 125 showed declines, while 33 were unchanged. In other words, 50 per cent of the number advanced, 40 per cent declined, and 10 per cent remained the same. In a similar list last year, 53 per cent advanced, while 34 per cent declined and 13 per cent were stationary."

\*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

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II. TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS  
FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1914.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913	Cost 1914
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.	12.8
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8
Tea, Black.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4
Tea, Green.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6
Coffee.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	1.5
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.738
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.315

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## Prices in Other Countries.

The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1914:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES			FRANCE	AUS- TRALIA.
	Depart- ment of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economi- que. (g.)	Bureau of Census and Statistics (i.)
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(i.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100	1,053
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100	945
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2	918
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9	850
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0	749
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5	922
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5	925
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7	895
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9	809
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4	894
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8	974
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2	1,051
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8	1,049
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2	890
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8	910
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4	948
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2	1,115
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8	993
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2	1,003
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8	1,000
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8	1,170
1913.....	135.5	125	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0	1,088
1914.....	136.1	119.2	86	8.8857	124.528	60.8	.....	.....
January ..	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2	} 1,085
February ..	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8	
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8	
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2	} 1,113
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6	
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2	
July.....	134.8	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....	} 1,185
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....	
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....	
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....	} .....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....	
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....	

(a) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number 190

(g) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

(i) Base 1911=1000; 92 commodities included.

"Appendix B contains more detailed information and the various index numbers are given by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on prices is also given.

"In Great Britain prices also showed a great advance from August to the end of the year, but considerable weakness had appeared in many commodities during the first six months. Cereals, meats, tea, sugar, etc., advanced considerably, but textiles and minerals averaged lower, although some strength appeared toward the end of the year.

"In United States prices also showed downward tendencies until August, when prices rose steeply, especially in grain, flour, dairy products, hides, leather, chemicals, but the movement was downward in textiles, minerals, building material and many other commodities.

"In France prices as shown by the index number of La Réforme Economique were lower than for some years until June. Since that month no results have been published. Quotations of hides, tin, zinc, lead, cocoa, rice and corn were higher, while silk, cotton and coffee were lower.

"In Australia prices were higher than in 1913 in the first half of the year and advanced still more in the third quarter. A severe drought caused very high prices for grain and many other commodities. Metals advanced considerably in the third quarter."

#### THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

*"Grains and Fodder.*—The high prices during the last five months brought the level of grain prices to the highest point in many years. The index number for the group Grains and Fodder averaged 156.5 for the year, as compared with 136.8 in 1913, and 167.3 in 1912. High prices of fodder and barley early in the year accounted chiefly for the high level in 1912; during 1913 the lowest level since 1906 was reached as a result of the record crops in 1912 and 1913. War prices for grain and hay, together with a great shortage in the world's crop of cereals, which had appeared before the outbreak of war, brought the index number of the group from 150.4 in July, to 178.5 in December, though in January the index number had been as low as 140.9. The estimates of the world's crop of wheat at the end of 1914 showed a shortage of nearly 500,000,000 bushels from that of 1913, the total crop being less than in 1910. The total consumption of wheat is estimated to have increased in recent years by 5,000,000 bushels each year. In rye, the next most important cereal in Europe, decreases in Russia, Germany, and Hungary reduced the crop 70,000,000 bushels below that of 1913 and nearly 100,000,000 bushels below 1912. Barley production showed a considerable decrease in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Canada, only the United States showing a large increase. In oats a reduction of 500,000,000 bushels was shown. In corn, the United States crop was larger than the small yield in 1913, but little larger than the crop in 1911, and nearly 500,000,000 bushels short of the bumper crop of 1912.

"The decrease in total estimates of grain crops from those of 1913, was, therefore, about 1,400,000,000 bushels. The reports as to wheat production in some countries later indicated greater yields than previously estimated, especially in France, Algeria, Argentina and Chili. Anticipations of reduced acreage and cultivation in Europe in 1915, owing to the war, and short supplies on various markets, owing to interruptions to shipping and the free movement of supplies, accentuated scarcity and raised prices on different markets according to circumstances from time to time, inducing much speculation and holding of supplies."

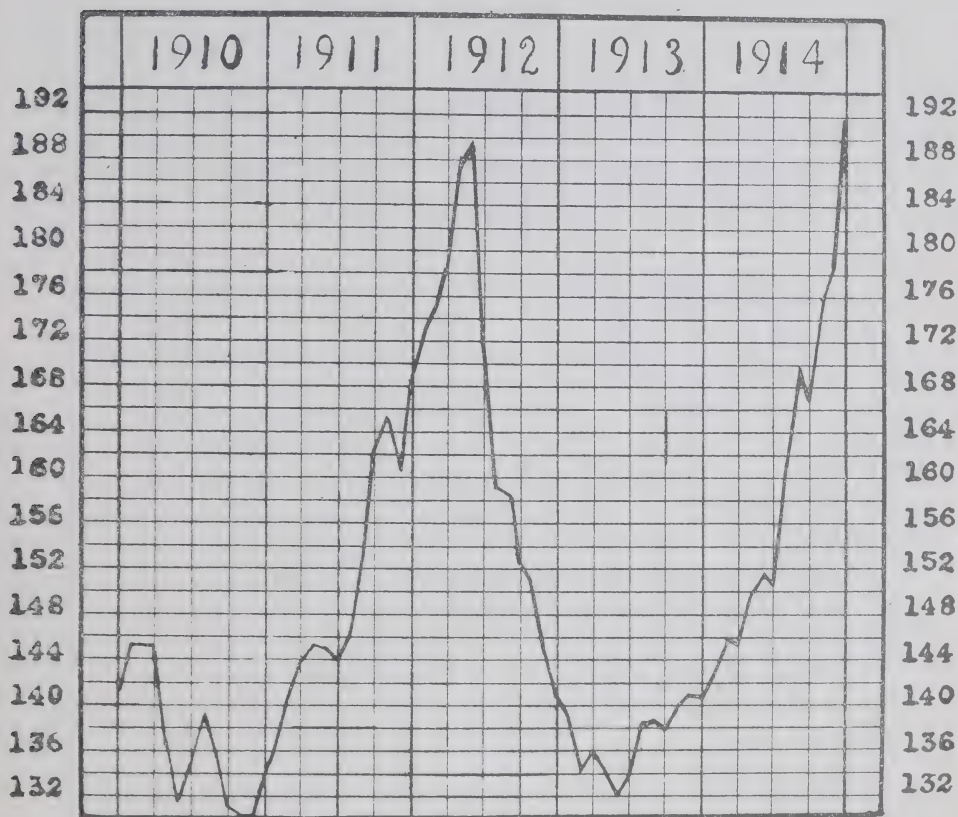


SESSSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

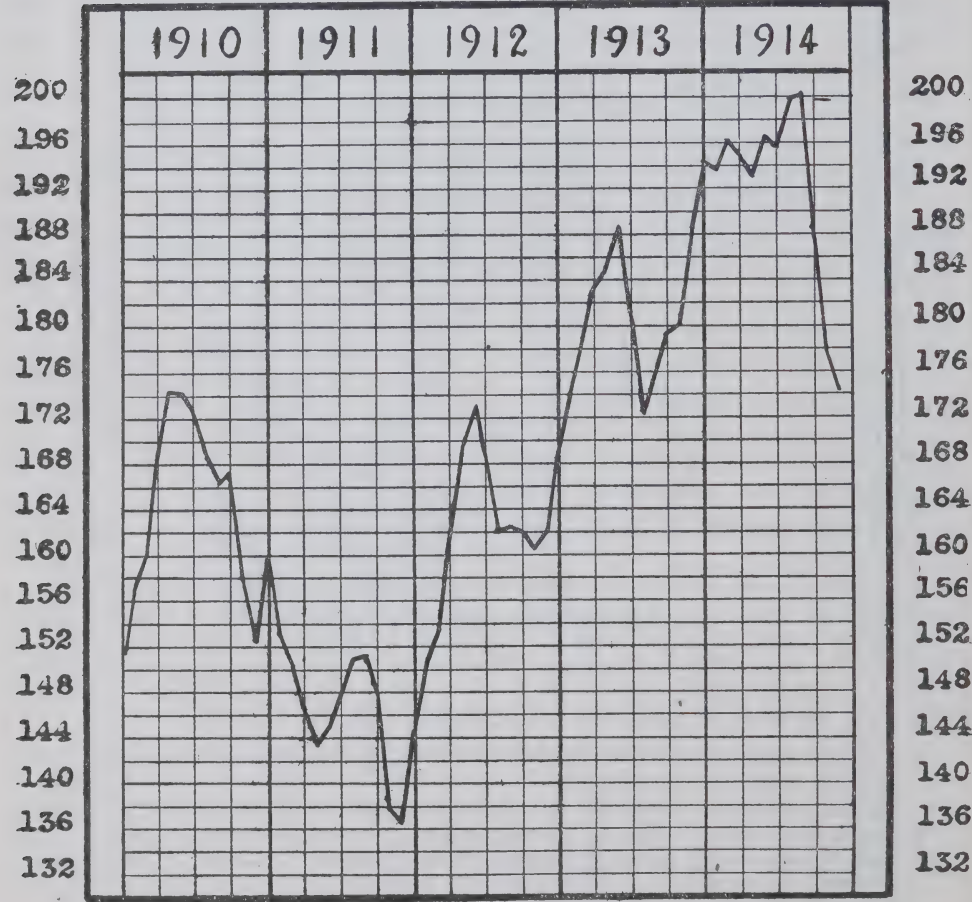


*"Animals and Meats.*—Prices of animals and meats had risen to record level in 1913, but still further advances occurred in 1914 in cattle and sheep and their products. Hogs, hog products and poultry, however, averaged lower, though high at the beginning of the year. The index number for the group rose from 194.2 in January to 200.1 in September, but fell to 174.2 by December, averaging 192.3 for the year, as compared with 180.8 in 1913.

"Receipts of livestock showed decreases on the principal markets, except in hogs and in cattle at Winnipeg. The large supplies of hogs raised and marketed in Western Canada, many of which came east to Montreal and Toronto, increasing the receipts there, became a very important feature, marking the advance of the mixed farming movement in Western Canada. The reports of the Census and Statistics Office show an increase in the number of cattle on

farms in the prairie provinces. The great decrease in the number in Ontario is probably due to the large shipments to the United States in the latter part of 1913, when the tariff on imports was removed. It has been stated that farmers took advantage of the situation to get rid of a great number of cattle it would not have been profitable to feed for market, as feed was high in price that season. Numbers of valuable milch cows, however, were also reported to have been exported. An increase in the number of swine and sheep in the western provinces also appears in the Census returns, though decreases in eastern provinces lower the total estimate."

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.  
Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-  
quarters and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess;  
Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.  
(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

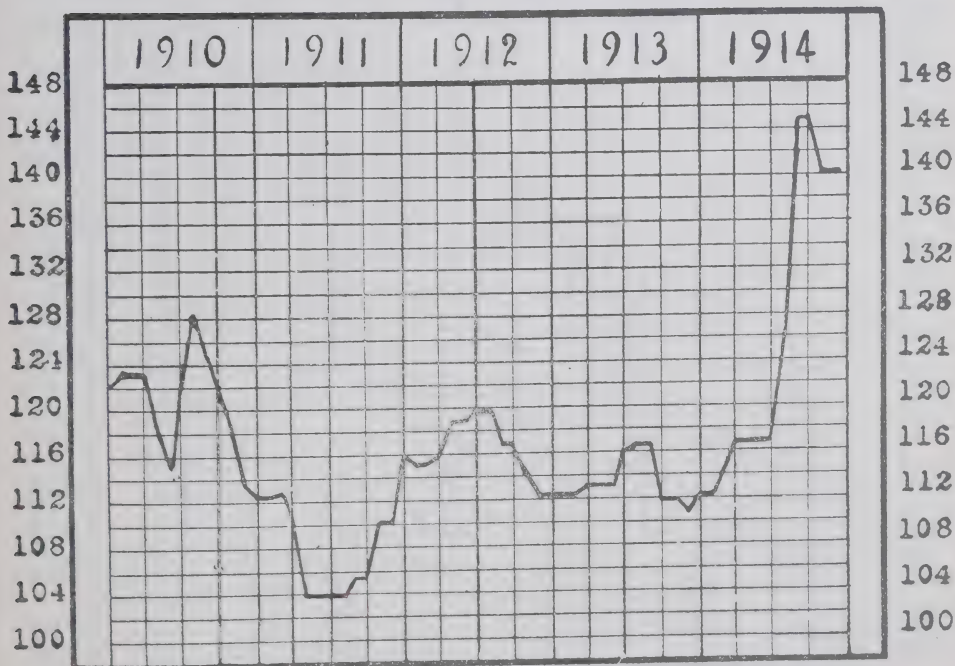
*"Dairy Products.*—The level of prices of dairy products as shown by the group index number had risen to a high point by the end of 1913. By the middle of 1914 the index number was down to 129.5 in May as compared with 135.1 in May, 1913, on account of lower prices for butter. In July the index numbers stood at 131.3 as compared with 138.4 in July 1913, butter, cheese, eggs, and milk at Victoria, B.C., being lower than a year before. Prices of butter, cheese and eggs, however, rose steeply after the outbreak of war and during the closing months of the year the group index number was almost as high as in 1913."

*"Fish.*—In 1913 fish prices had fallen considerably as a result of the "big run" of sockeye salmon in British Columbia and good catches of cod, haddock and mackerel on the Atlantic Coast. Canned lobsters, however, had risen steeply. In 1914 conditions were reversed, as the catches on the Atlantic Coast and the salmon run on the Pacific Coast were much smaller. War conditions lowered prices for a short time. The group index number for the year was therefore 156.0 as compared with 158.0 in 1913.

"The fish trade of Canada during 1914 was thought to be on the whole good, although the export trade in canned lobsters and dried fish felt the disastrous effects of the war on markets. Later the demand for prepared fish of various kinds from European countries was reported greater. The trade in Canada also showed expansion."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, 1910—1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



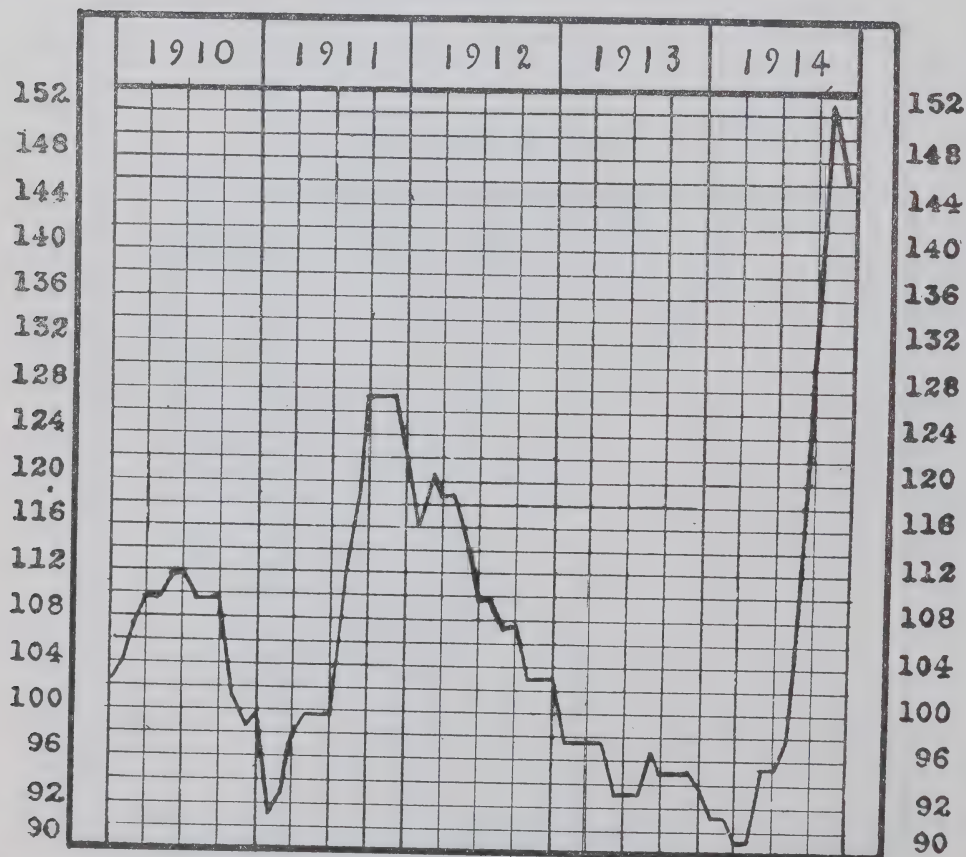


*"Fruits and Vegetables.*—Prices had receded to a comparatively low level by the end of 1913 as a result of good crops in 1912 and 1913. In canned goods, the pack of 1912 was so large that considerable stocks in many lines were held over and, as the 1913 crop and pack were also large, supplies were plentiful and prices were low. The crop in 1914 was somewhat reduced by dry weather, but on the whole was large and prices were therefore little higher than in the previous year in most lines. Prices paid to growers by canners showed a reduction in some cases. In Ontario the peach crop was a failure. None were canned, but supplies were available from the stocks held over in previous years. The index number for the group in November was 111.3 as compared with 126.5 in 1913 and the index number for the year was 118.1 as compared with 119.6 for 1913."

*"Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The general level of prices had fallen to 112.9 in January, as shown by the index number for the group, but in September was up to 136.0, declining to 132.2 in December. Flour and sugar were the chief commodities to advance, but nearly all articles were upward."

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)





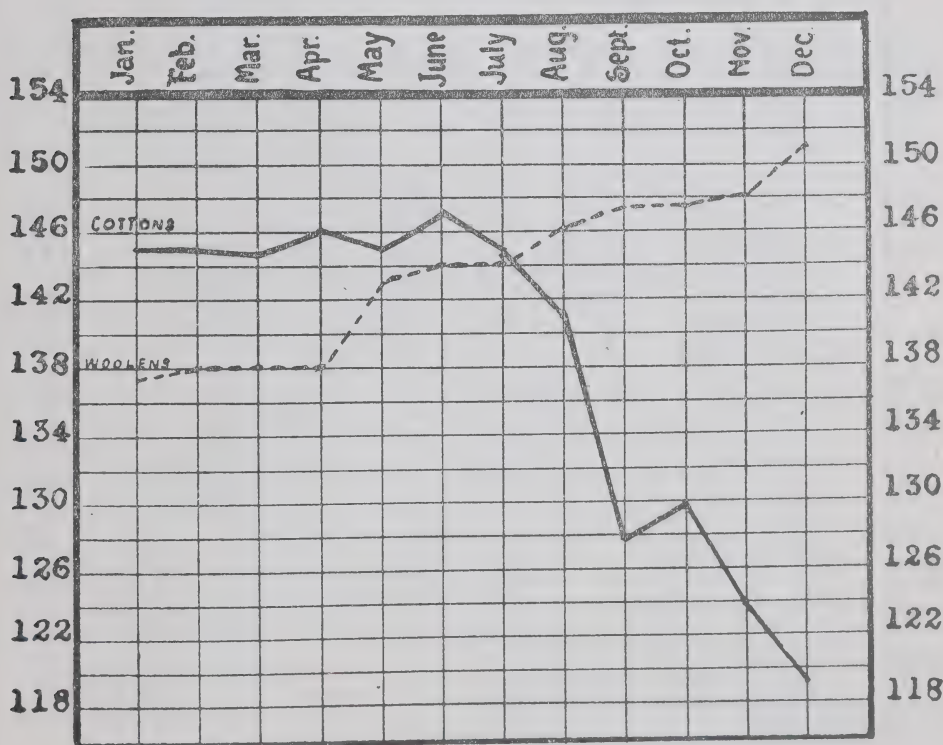
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"*Textiles.*—The general level of prices for the year as shown by the average index number for the group was little higher than in the previous year, standing at 133.5, as compared with 130.8 in 1913. The declines in cottons, silk and jutes were offset by advances in woollens and flax products. Prices of jutes were also at record high levels from January to September and cottons and silk were higher than in 1913, until August. Textile mills in Canada had to contend with a slow demand for goods on the one hand, owing to trade depression, and with high prices of raw material and high operating expenses on the other hand. Demand from clothing manufacturers was very light. Retailers in many parts of the country were heavily stocked up with goods and the free extension of credit in the period of fast expanding trade had resulted in some financial difficulties. These conditions had been gradually remedied without severe loss, as the general trade of the Dominion kept up comparatively well during 1913 and the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by large orders for army supplies and caused improvement in some lines to offset unfavourable results in others. Dye stuffs, however, became scarce and difficult to obtain."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1914.

Commodities included: Cotton, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)

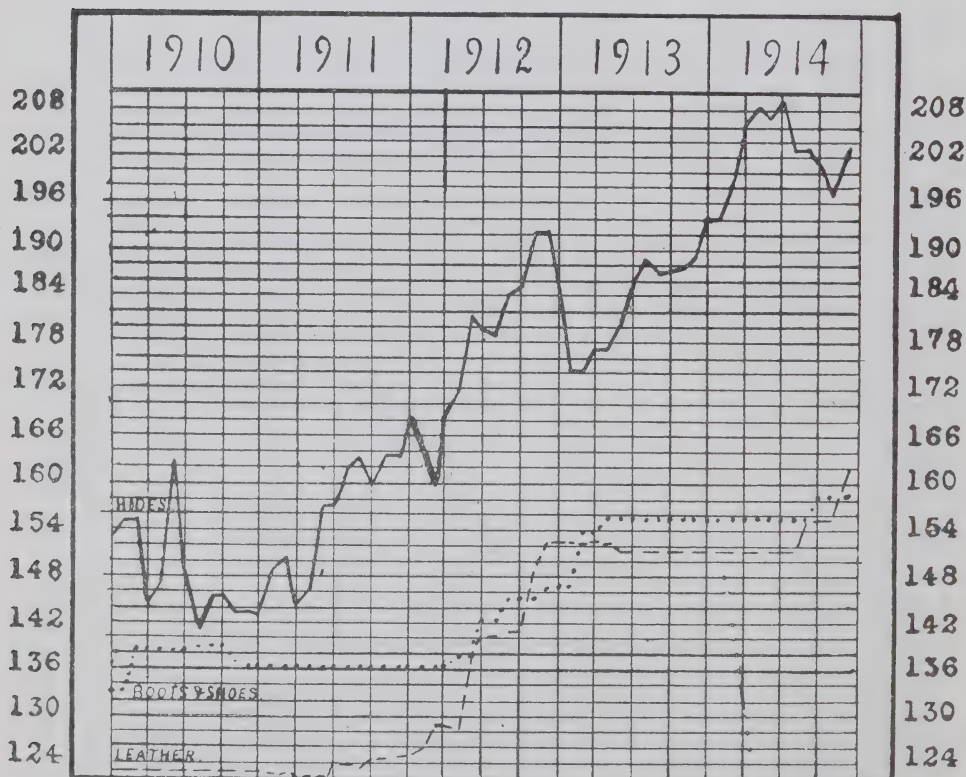


*"Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.*—The market was comparatively quiet during the early part of the year, although prices of leather were firm, owing to the high price of hides and scarcity of supplies in many lines. As demand for boots and for leather goods was light, prices could not advance and many factories were running on short time. Leather continued scarce and high, particularly in some lines such as calf. Increases in prices were expected whenever demand would improve. The leather manufacturers were reported to have a good demand in foreign markets and so were able to keep up prices of leather to boot and shoe manufacturers. In July the market was still very quiet and factories were running under capacity. The demand for leather being light, prices were steady and stocks of leather were low. Retailers had been buying from hand to mouth for some months and boot manufacturers were cautious in laying in stocks. Supplies of hides being scarce, the price had advanced slightly in March and again in July, but eased off again later. The demand for boots, saddlery, harness and

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Hides, No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Boots: Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

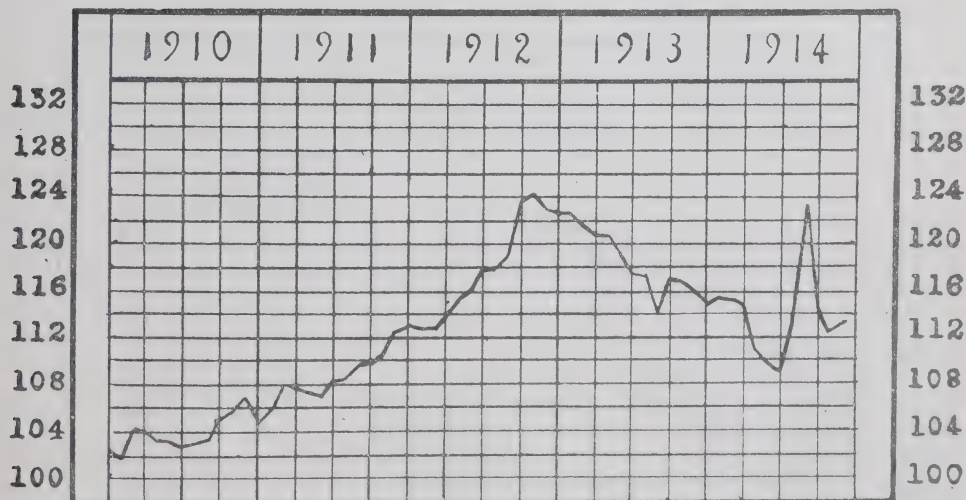
other leather supplies for military supplies in August caused a firmer market in all lines and, as stocks were low, prices advanced, especially in leathers. Owing to shipping conditions, supplies of hides from South America were uncertain for a short time. The supply of chemicals and dyes used in the tanning and the manufacture of leather were also difficult to obtain from Europe. The demand from retailers in Canada was also better, especially in rural districts. In November and December the market was still firm and prices were strongly upward."

*"Metals and Implements.*—The decline in prices in 1913 continued during 1914. Although prices in some lines advanced steeply in August and September as a result of war conditions, and, although some of these declined again, others remained on high levels, notably antimony, quicksilver, and spelter, while tin, lead and copper advanced again in December. The index number for the group stood at 114.7 in January and was down to 109.2 in July, but rose to 123.5 in September and stood at 113.4 in December. In January 1913, the index number had been as high as 122.6. The industrial demand for metals had fallen off considerably during 1913 and was still lighter in 1914. War conditions interfered with supplies of some metals in the latter part of 1914 and firmed prices in some markets. The demand for lead, copper and quicksilver was increased. There was also a demand for iron and steel for war supplies, especially in Great Britain, but not enough to offset the falling off in demand for industrial purposes in America."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Iron, pig. N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)





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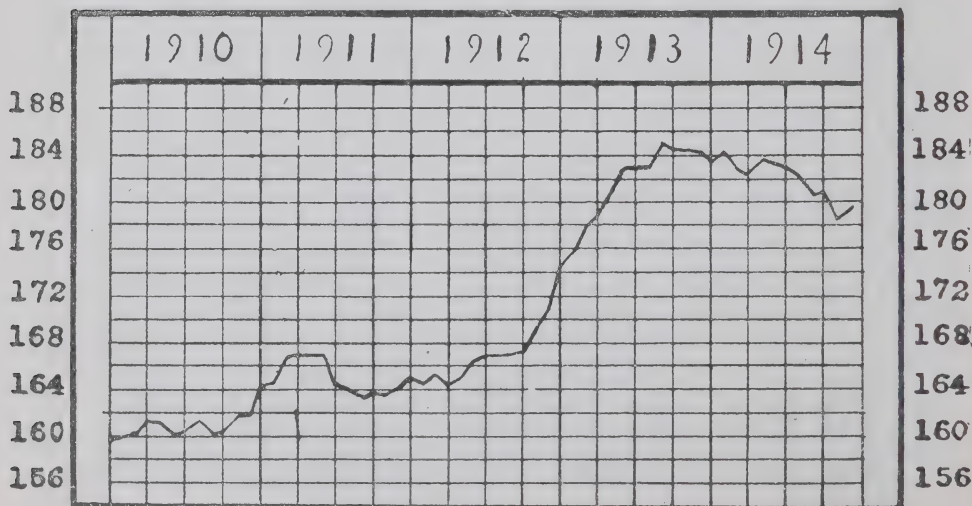
*"Fuel and Lighting.*—The index number for the group averaged 110.9 for the year as compared with 118.2 in 1913. The chief declines were in Connellsville coke and in gasoline, which were affected to the greatest extent by decreased industrial demand. Anthracite coal and coal oil were also down somewhat, but matches were higher."

*"Lumber.*—At the beginning of the year the trade depression appeared to be passing away. Activity was anticipated in the lumber markets as stocks were scarce and a demand was expected. The situation was still more encouraging in nearly all parts of the country at the end of July, when the war broke out and prices were becoming firmer in some lines. In British Columbia, where the depression in the lumber trade was greatest, it seemed that improvement was about to set in. The promise of good crops in all parts of Canada was an encouraging feature. The drouth which greatly curtailed the crop in the Prairie Provinces had diminished these expectations very little when war broke out. The new conditions caused a great demand for lumber in the Maritime Provinces and some demand in the other Eastern Provinces, but the shortage of ships and difficulties in shipping prevented this demand from having its full effect. In British Columbia the improvement in general trade was no longer expected, but the high prices of grain on the Prairie Provinces, improved the demand in that district somewhat. Owing to the conditions during the year the production was kept down considerably and stocks were not allowed to accumulate. In the Eastern Provinces the production was estimated to be up to the average or even to have exceeded it owing to the admirable demand from Britain in the latter part of the year. At the end of the year throughout the country stocks were low, especially supplies in consumers' hands, so that any improvement in trade would immediately cause renewed activity."

#### RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)





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*"Miscellaneous Building Materials.*—A slightly lower level of prices appeared as a result of declines in bricks, cement, hinges, iron pipe, nails, plaster of Paris, sash cord, sash weights, soil pipe, copper wire, iron wire, and wire fencing, but lead pipe, lime, red lead and wire cloth were higher."

*"Paints, Oils and Glass.*—The general level of prices for the group, including fourteen commodities, was slightly lower than in 1913, but was upward in the last three months owing to steep rises in glass and white lead. Benzine, Paris green, putty and rosin averaged lower than in 1913, while shellac and turpentine as well as glass and white lead averaged higher."

*"House Furnishings.*—The group index number averaged higher than in 1913, as the higher levels reached in that year continued in most lines while crockery advanced still higher, as well as celluloid handled knives of European manufacture, on the outbreak of war, owing to higher freights and other costs. Pails, tubs and brooms also averaged higher for the year, but sad irons and iron beds were lower."

*"Drugs and Chemicals.*—The group index number averaged 121.6 as compared with 113.3 in 1913. The principal increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, caustic soda, glycerine and quinine, but alum, borax, brimstone, copperas and soda ash also advanced. Opium alone averaged lower for the year, but advanced steeply in August."

*"Miscellaneous.*—Raw furs were down steeply in the latter part of the year. Liquors and tobacco averaged higher, increased excise duties being a considerable factor. In Sundries, binder twine, rope, newsprint paper and rubber were lower, but gunpowder and starch were higher."

## APPENDICES.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past five years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, *Dun* and the *Annalist*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

## V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1914.

The fourth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, containing 238 pages, embodying statistics, etc., for the calendar year 1914, was issued some weeks after the close of the fiscal year 1914-15. The report consists of nineteen chapters, in which are discussed many phases of the activities of organized labour bodies operating in Canada. The opening chapter contains a discussion of the bearing of the European war on various aspects of trade unionism; it includes also the text of deliverances of representative labour organizations in different countries regarding war in general or having special reference to the present war.

### TRADES UNIONISM AND RECRUITS.

Figures also are printed showing the number of members of trade unions who to the close of the year 1914 have as recruits or reservists gone to the front from Canada. The trade unions furnished in all 3,498 recruits and 417 reservists. The proportion contributed by each of the leading trade groups is shown in the following statement:

	Enlistments.	Reservists.
Building Trades.....	1,056	93
Metal Trades.....	324	24
Printing Trades.....	207	12
Street Railway Employees.....	204	10
Clothing Trades.....	39	14
Mining and Quarrying.....	217	62
Hotel, Restaurant and Brewery Workers.....	131	22
Musicians.....	236	22
Letter Carriers.....	82	14
Operating Railroad Brotherhoods.....	452	39
Other Railroad Employees.....	151	35
Miscellaneous.....	399	70
Totals.....	3,498	417

The list of localities in which more than fifteen enrolments for active service were made from the ranks of labour unions is as follows:—

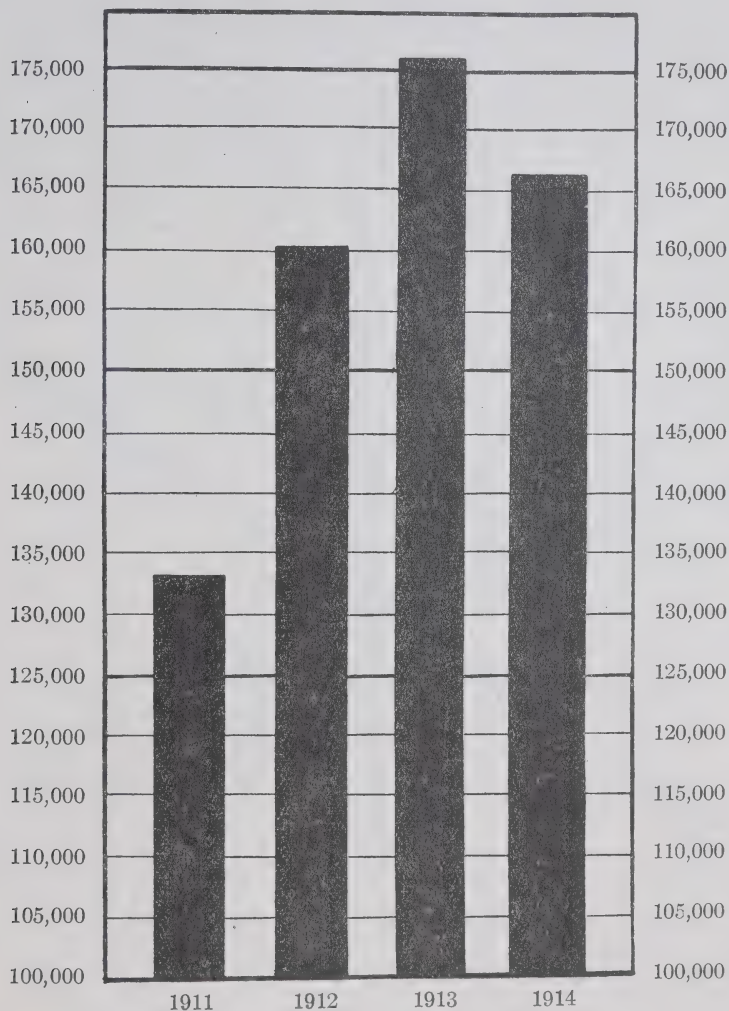
Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.	Cities.	Number of Enlistments.	Number of Reservists.
Toronto.....	579	89	St. John.....	38	3
Winnipeg.....	402	52	Lethbridge.....	30	2
Montreal.....	289	42	Medicine Hat.....	30	1
Vancouver.....	222	22	Peterborough.....	27	.....
Calgary.....	154	9	Brandon.....	24	2
Edmonton.....	153	2	Halifax.....	23	1
Victoria.....	125	14	New Westminster.....	22	.....
Ottawa.....	85	7	St. Catharines.....	20	1
Regina.....	79	8	Fort William.....	19	5
Quebec.....	77	14	Kingston.....	18	1
Hamilton.....	76	8	All others.....	842	117
Saskatoon.....	66	10			
Moosejaw.....	55	3			
London.....	43	4	Total.....	3,498	417

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## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1914.

The report shows there were at the end of 1914, 102 international and 12 non-international central labour organizations having local branches or members in Canada. There is also the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a body which through its affiliations of local branches of international organizations is closely identified with international trade unionism. These figures show an increase over 1913 of one in the number of international unions which have established

FOUR YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA.



local branches in Canada. At the close of 1914 there were 2,003 local branch unions in the Dominion, 1,774 of which were affiliated with international organizations, 196 were connected with non-international bodies, and 33 were independent units. The decrease in 1914 of international branches was 18, and in independent units one, while the non-international organizations showed a gain of five, making a total loss in local branches of fourteen. The numerical strength of



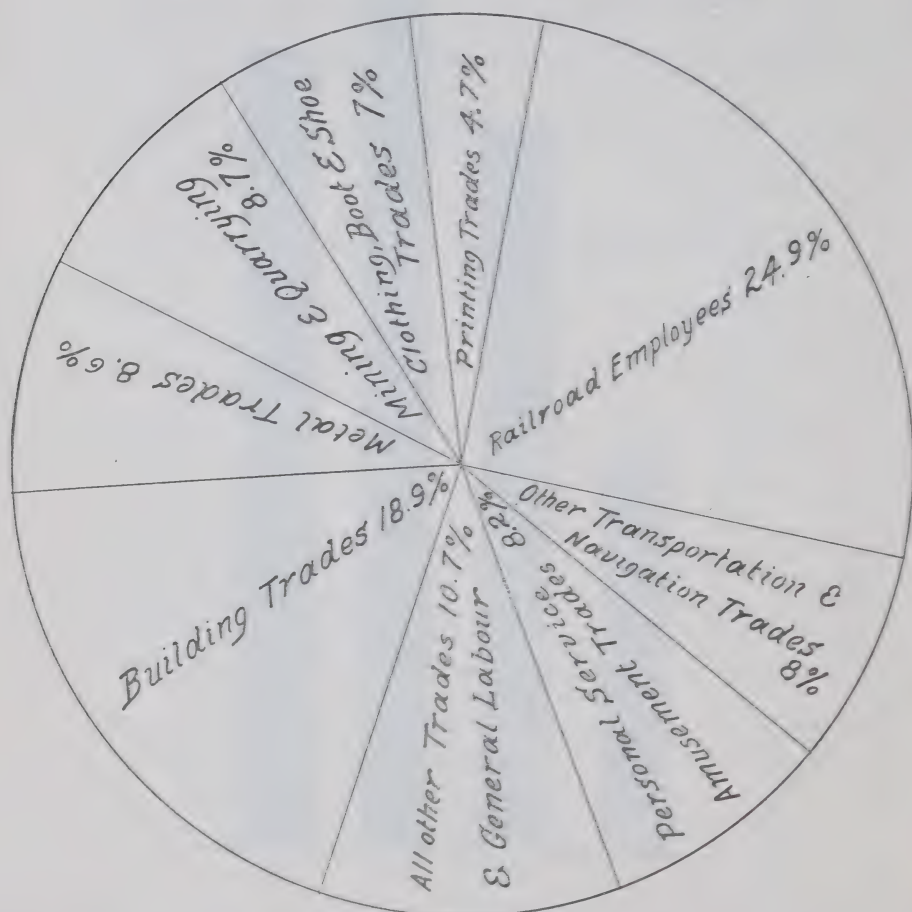
6 GEORGE V., A. 1916

all classes of labour bodies in the Dominion at the close of the calendar year 1914 stood at 166,163. The estimated membership at the end of each of the past four years was as follows:

1911.....	133,132
1912.....	160,120
1913.....	175,799
1914.....	166,163

The membership as recorded for 1914 comprises: (a) 134,348 reported as belonging to international organizations; (b) 6,134 (estimated) for seven international organizations which did not furnish separate figures for their Canadian membership, making a reported and estimated international membership of

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.



140,482; (c) 20,935 trade union workers affiliated with non-international organizations; and (d) 4,746 members of independent bodies. According to these figures, there were losses in international membership, as compared with 1913, of 9,095, and in independent bodies of 1,261, as against a gain of 720 in



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

membership of non-international organizations, leaving a net loss for the year of 9,636. Notwithstanding the loss in international membership, international trade unionism remains at present the preponderating factor in organized labour in Canada.

Two charts are reproduced from the report, one showing at a glance the standing for several years of trade union membership in Canada, the other similarly indicating the relative standing to each other of the various trade groups embraced in Canadian trade unionism.

## TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables extracted from the report shows (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trade union central organizations operating in Canada.

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International Organizations.	No. of BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Else-where	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Else-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	( <sup>b</sup> ) 5	( <sup>2</sup> ) 565	118	27,076
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	37	125	2,875
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	217	.....	<sup>2</sup> 15,700
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	45	688	962	33,572
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	63	903	7,294	75,222
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	57	100	1,900
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	11	271	400	8,100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	19	331	996	16,310
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	120	566	9,189
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	151	1,752	38,248
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United....	24	504	1,519	51,749
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	15	96	2,618	11,067
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	4	44	47	653
Brushmakers' International Union.....	1	11	16	584
'Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	128	412	10,636
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.	1	20	35	1,025
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of..	143	1,845	7,720	204,540
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International..	3	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 3,500
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	1	92	50	2,000
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	23	465	2,523	46,977
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	1	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United....	2	26	55	4,645
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	4	38	.....	.....
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of.....	40	500	2,800	35,200
'Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	897	955	174,392
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating...	17	281	2,000	18,300
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	42	28	2,660
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	321	145	16,355
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	5	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,900
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	13	115	4,385
Garment Workers of America, United.....	22	242	3,000	47,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	10	72	4,100	109,900
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	123	189	9,342
Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	96	300	9,700
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated...	3	24	50	1,174
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	21	90	1,010
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	7	184	179	16,361
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.....	.....	.....	800	1,000
Hatters of North America, United.....	1	21	15	8,985
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	9	220	212	34,788
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Union of Journeymen.....	7	142	218	5,482
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.....	27	542	2,315	57,814
'Industrial Workers of the World.....	3	150	465	30,071
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.	1	90	96	9,904
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	10	225	242	6,458
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Inter. United Brotherhood of.....	3	54	74	2,126
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	30	185	2,843
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	26	394	2,478	22,522
'Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	86	759	5,800	69,200
'Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of....	88	754	6,421	80,326
Machinists, International Association of.....	64	764	4,654	69,346

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International Organizations.	No. of BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Else-where.	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Else-where.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	150	230	9,400	8,873
*Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....		116	73	3,538
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	7	58	375	4,350
*Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of.....		4	76	316
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Inter. Union of North America.....	8	113	315	9,685
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	18	400	1,000	17,000
Mine Workers of America, United.....	33	2,541	4,483	32,990
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	250	4,015	61,385
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	33	378	2,560	47,440
Musicians, American Federation of.....	42	648	6,000	63,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brother- hood of.....	45	952	2,320	77,726
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	87	600	3,800
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	9	64	486	8,074
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Sett- ers, Inter. Union of.....	1	58	53	1,600
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada...	7	75	200	3,600
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International...	4	62	146	5,254
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	13	225	2,975
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Inter. Ass'n of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	21	300	1,922	19,078
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of	44	665	3,000	37,000
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	67	92	6,858
Print Cutters' Association of America, National.....		5	6	431
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International....	22	319	1,054	28,946
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	4	38	700	4,913
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America...	6	64	500	5,500
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of.....	1	151		5,000
*Railway Conductors, Order of.....	56	565	2,826	46,786
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	68	514		31,551
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	197	6,000	51,000
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	81	800	10,000	123,200
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	16	52	688
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	17	103		25,000
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	60	1,000	15,000
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International...	1	27	27	573
Spinners' International Union.....	1	20	25	2,475
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Inter. Brotherhood of.....	9	45	600	5,400
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	22	424	316	17,700
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International.....	1	8	47	1,372
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.....	1	2	6	65
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	8	112	197	4,571
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen...	31	200	1,200	5,550
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	2	51	50	1,602
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	3	196	87	9,177
Tailors' Union, Journeymen (Department of Amal. Clothing Workers of America).....	21	309	800	11,200
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	6	507	323	51,100
Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	200	50	19,950
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	7	55	250	2,850
Timberworkers, International Union of.....	2	52	30	2,470
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	31	200	3,600
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Interna- tional Union of America.....	2	21	85	1,040

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International Organization.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere.	In Canada.	<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere.
Typographical Union, International.....	47	686	4,807	53,730
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	5	59	535	3,500
Totals.....	1,774	26,488	134,348	2,671,594

<sup>1</sup>Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30, 1914, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 21,460 locals, as well as five departments, forty-three state branches, 647 city centrals, and 570 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,375 charters for 22,835 affiliated bodies, representing a membership of 2,020,671.

<sup>3</sup>Includes members in Canada.

<sup>4</sup>Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour. of 2,020,671.

Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,173	80,094
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	557	27,252
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	425
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	4	400
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	15	550
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	33	5,200
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	44	1,937
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	3	1,006
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,175
Provincial Workmen's Association (of Miners).....	20	5,000
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia.....	9	1,500
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	5	1,948
La Fédération Ouvrière Catholique de Trois Rivières.....	14	900

<sup>1</sup>Includes charters issued to forty-four trades and labour councils, three provincial federations of labour, and thirteen federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,113 local unions, 962 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 151 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 80,094.

<sup>2</sup>So far as the Department has been able to learn, the Canadian Federation of Labour has three organizing bodies in affiliation, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, four lodges with 400 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, twenty lodges with 5,000 members; and Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, eighteen lodges with 1,955 members. One trades and labour council, one printing trades council and fifteen local unions are also connected with the federation. Of the fifteen local unions ten report a combined membership of 897. This number, with the members of the three affiliated organizing bodies, would bring the total reported membership to 7,252.

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report shows that Ontario has the largest number of local branches of international organizations, 739 of the 1,774 branches being located in that province, Quebec has 230, and British Columbia 216 branches. The other six provinces rank numerically as follows: Alberta, 155; Manitoba, 133; Saskatchewan, 124; Nova Scotia, 86; New Brunswick, 81 and Prince Edward Island, 5.



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The 196 local branches of non-international bodies are divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 63; Quebec, 46; Nova Scotia, 39; British Columbia, 18; New Brunswick, 12; Manitoba, 7; Saskatchewan and Alberta 4 each, and Prince Edward Island 3. The province of Quebec claims 25 of the 33 unaffiliated or independent units. Of the remainder Ontario and Prince Edward Island have three each, and two are located in British Columbia.

## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

According to the figures published in the report more than one-half of the local unions of the country are located in twenty-five cities, and among them they comprise nearly forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but Toronto reports much the largest membership. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of unions in locality, number of unions reporting membership, and the membership reported:

Cities.	Number of Unions in locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.	Cities.
Montreal.....	126	43	8,439	.....Montreal.
Toronto.....	123	62	14,781	.....Toronto.
Winnipeg.....	80	40	6,693	.....Winnipeg.
Vancouver.....	69	34	5,165	.....Vancouver.
Ottawa.....	59	33	3,262	.....Ottawa.
Hamilton.....	53	32	2,684	.....Hamilton.
Edmonton.....	44	23	2,037	.....Edmonton.
London.....	43	17	1,587	.....London.
Calgary.....	43	26	2,524	.....Calgary.
Quebec.....	40	17	2,630	.....Quebec.
Victoria.....	40	25	1,589	.....Victoria.
Fort William.....	30	14	775	.....Fort William.
Saint John.....	29	14	980	.....Saint John.
Saskatoon.....	28	20	852	.....Saskatoon.
Halifax.....	27	11	1,386	.....Halifax.
St. Thomas.....	26	14	1,377	.....St. Thomas.
Regina.....	25	19	955	.....Regina.
Moncton.....	24	12	1,640	.....Moncton.
Moose Jaw.....	24	13	944	.....Moose Jaw.
Brandon.....	23	16	677	.....Brandon.
Lethbridge.....	23	17	862	.....Lethbridge.
Brantford.....	22	9	403	.....Brantford.
Windsor.....	22	7	173	.....Windsor.
Peterborough.....	21	10	427	.....Peterborough.
Nelson.....	20	9	300	.....Nelson.
Totals.....	1,064	537	63,147	.....Totals.

## BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES.

Particulars are given showing the disbursements made during the year 1914 on account of benefits paid by central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the 102 international bodies whose activities extend into the Dominion 79 have benefit features on a varying scale. Many of the remaining organizations have benefit schemes, the administration of which, however, is under the control of the local branches. No returns of expenditure for benefits having been received from the local unions, the totals given do not show the full amount expended on account of all benefits paid by organized labour. The grand total of the benefits disbursed by the international bodies amounted to \$12,837,987. Of this sum

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\$8,864,631 was expended on account of death and disability benefits, which is more than two-thirds of the combined disbursements in all other directions, the railroad brotherhoods, as usual, contributing very largely on this account. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as was the case in 1913, made the largest expenditure of any single organization, no less a sum than \$2,515,874 having been paid in death and disability benefits. The Cigarmakers' International Union contributed the greatest amount in sick benefits, \$196,853 having been expended. The Western Federation of Miners paid the largest amount in strike benefits, the disbursements being \$767,679.

Of the non-international organizations three reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total disbursements amounting to. \$8,266.75. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers contributed \$6,733.75 in death benefits; La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord spent \$800 for a similar purpose, and the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers disbursed \$400 for death benefits, \$176 in unemployed, \$75 in sick, and \$22 in accident benefits. The National Association of Marine Engineers contributed \$500 to the Great Lakes disaster fund.

The table following shows in detail the expenditures made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada:

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Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
American Federation of Labour.							
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union.	6,591			9,388			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.	36,250			7,050			
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance.				3,352 (a)	5,796		
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.				1,000			
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.	241,045			2,000	9,000		
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.	7,066			66,822			
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.	4,050			20,000			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	16,475				91,727		
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.	100			2,400			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.	11,700			7,209			
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.				9,632			
Building Labourers' International Protective Union.			502		6,500	450	
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.	3,200						
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.	555,486			162,897		65,300	
Carriage, Wagon & Automobile Workers, International Union of.	1,450			2,500			
Cigar-makers' International Union of America.	(b) 280,555	45,264	31,898	8,877	196,853		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.			3,500	20,500	3,195		
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	300						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.	24,600			4,790			
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.			1,600	2,964			
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'				65,499			
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.	52,450		15,000				
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.	800						
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.				500			
Gruite Cutters' International Association of America, The.	35,254			3,306			
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.	225						
Hatters of North America, United.	38,898						
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.	7,750						
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.	67,205			42,000	74,423		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.	12,800			30,000 (a)	14,555		
Leathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.	6,330						
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International.	1,255			2,395	2,245		
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of U.S. and Canada.	10,700						
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.	1,888,632			38,872	95,333 (f)	327,180	
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Brotherhood of.	743,300			29,743		233,950	
Longshoremen, International Association of.				5,484			
Machinists, International Association of.	69,097			186,179			
Marble Workers, International Association of.		(c) 10,000					
Metal Polishers, Butlers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union.	5,000	1,100			7,000		
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.	1,100						
Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of.				7,065			
Miners, Western Federation of.	31,333	222					
Moulders' Union of North America, International.	(b) 78,388		25,792		767,679	131,028	
					169,943		

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Old age Pensions.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood.	(b) 151,800			(d) 16,500			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.	600						
Pattern Makers' League of North America.	350				417		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.	2,300			13,703	8,896		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.	2,450	1,800		6,060			
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada.	35,000						
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.	19,697			26,217	69,685		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	5,450			5,257			
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.	12,800			(e) 52,191			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.	700			3,000			
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.				2,865			
Railway Conductors, Order of.	1,073,000						
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.	90,000						
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	189,793			24,290	(b) 8,700		1,600
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.	2,515,874						
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.	1,500						
Seamen's Union International.	(g) 14,408		3,000				
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International.	400						
Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of.	8,600			2,302	1,800		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.	5,300			3,743			
Stage Employees, International Alliance of.			5,000				
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.	8,675			1,763			
Slove Mounters' International Union.	1,200						
Switchmen's Union of North America.	213,375						
Spinnners' International Union.				2,000			
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.	12,370			16,422	22,909		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.				17,000			
Textile Workers, United.	2,600			26,308			
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.				1,000			
Timber Workers, International Union of.				3,000			
Tobacco Workers' International Union.	1,050				6,048		
Typographical Union, International.	255,534			25,064			264,795
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union.	400			2,000			
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.				16,607			
Totals.	8,864,631	47,286	97,392	1,953,350	963,353	635,580	266,395

(a) Includes disability benefits.

(b) Includes accident benefits.

(c) Includes donations.

(d) Includes indigent benefits.

(e) Includes strike benefits.

(f) Includes lockout benefits.

(g) Includes sick and hospital benefits. The Seamen's Union in addition to other benefits paid \$8,604.90 as tool insurance and shipwreck benefit.



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## VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1914, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE.

The number of trade disputes in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901. The lowest previous record was in 1908, in which year, as in the year just closed, a financial and industrial depression existed. From that time the number of strikes rose gradually, until, in 1912, there were 150, more than double the number recorded in 1908. In 1913 the number fell off to 113, and this number, as will be seen, was more than cut in half by the figures recorded for the past year.

There was a decrease, also, in 1914 as compared with the two preceding years, in regard to all other points as to which the Department classifies its statistics. The number of establishments affected by strikes in 1914 was 205, as compared with 1,015 in 1913 and 989 in 1912. The number of employees concerned in strikes also showed a decrease, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913 and 40,511 in 1912. Time losses in working days also showed a large decline from the figures of the previous years, the figures for the years 1914, 1913 and 1912 being respectively 430,054, 1,287,678 and 1,099,208. In all respects, save in the number of establishments affected (in which the figures for 1914 were slightly in excess of those of 1908) and time losses, the record for the year just closed showed much lower figures than during any previous year.

The number of disputes actually commenced in the year 1914 was 40, there being four disputes carried over from the previous year. The strikes carried over were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, shoe workers at Quebec and garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, which account for more than half the number of employees concerned during the year, as well as for half the approximate total of time losses in working days. Leaving out of consideration these strikes, of which two were settled early in 1914, it will be seen that the year, both in regard to the number of disputes commenced, the establishments affected, the number of employees concerned and time losses, indicated improved conditions so far as concerns relations between employers and employees. It is unnecessary to state that the war in Europe and Canada's part therein has had an important bearing in this direction.

The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, these trades accounting for 14 disputes. The building trades came next, with 12. The greatest number of employees affected in any one group of trades was in the clothing trades, in which group is included shoe workers. Although there were but five strikes reported in this group, the number involved was over 3,500. The mining industry, in which there were but three strikes in existence during the year, had the next highest number of employees affected. The lowest number of employees affected in any group was that found in the food and tobacco trades, in which but two strikes occurred, affecting 53 employees.

Most of the disputes occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and nine in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta are charged each with four strikes.

### THE MORE IMPORTANT STRIKES.

Without attempting to give the details of each of the strikes in existence during the year, it will be of interest to refer to some of the more important disputes in more detail than is possible in the tabular summary found in this chapter.

## COAL MINERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Regarded generally, the most important strike in existence during the year was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, however, dates back to 1912.

Briefly reviewing the course of the strike, it may be noted that work ceased first at the Cumberland mines, controlled by the Canadian Collieries Company, on September 16, 1912, and two days later work ceased at the mines of the same company at Extension. The strike was the outcome, as has appeared from statements of the United Mine Workers of America, of an effort on the part of that organization to secure a joint working agreement between the union organization named and the mine operators on Vancouver Island, and although there was some question of alleged discrimination by the company against employees known to be active union workers, substantially the dispute was accepted as being a struggle for union recognition. The company operated their Cumberland mines with such labour as was available, and claimed almost a normal output a few months later. At the Extension Mines the strike seemed to have been somewhat more effective. On May 1, 1913, the men ceased work at all other mines on the island, namely, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot, controlled by various companies. This second strike was known subsequently to have been a development of the earlier dispute. The strike of May 1, like that of the previous September, took place without any preliminary negotiations between the union and any of the companies concerned. Branches of the U. M. W. A. had come into existence at all the mining centres, and in the second strike, as in the first (still unsettled), the struggle was generally accepted as one for union recognition.

In the course of a visit to the West, the Minister of Labour, during July, 1913, visited the various scenes of the disturbance and did what appeared possible at that time to bring about better relations between the various companies and their men. It was not, however, possible to secure an agreement. An enquiry was also conducted by Mr. S. Price, of St. Thomas, under a Royal Commission, and the report presented by Mr. Price under date of August 14, 1913, contained a comprehensive statement of the situation as then appearing.

Operations were proceeding, though under more or less restriction, at all the mines when, in the month of August, considerable disturbances occurred at Nanaimo, South Wellington, Extension and Ladysmith, the latter place being the point at which resided a large proportion of the workers at Extension. A considerable number of special provincial police and forces of militia were sent to the scene of disturbance, and work ceased for a time at all points save Cumberland. The company controlling the Jinglepot mine on August 18 made an agreement with its workers conceding complete recognition of the union. The situation at Cumberland did not undergo any material change. At Extension, where are located other mines of the Canadian Collieries Company, work was again slowly resumed, as also at the mines of the Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and further efforts were made, but without result; the question of union recognition remained the chief issue, neither side conceding any point. In March, 1914, the Western Fuel Company made an agreement with its then employees on conditions involving an increase in wages approximating ten per cent. on those paid under the agreement in force when the strike of May 1 began. The new agreement was made terminable on October 1, 1916. During the month of June it was publicly announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more probable in any event; the out-



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break in August of the European war and some general increase in unemployment in different parts of Canada, no doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators. The strike was formally declared off in August. It is not understood that any settlement was reached beyond a general undertaking by the operators that those who had taken part in the strike would not be prejudiced in applying for work.

## SHOE WORKERS AT QUEBEC.

Another important strike continued from 1913, but which was settled in 1914, was that of shoe machine workers at Quebec. This strike was settled as the result of a conference of the parties brought about by an officer of the Department of Labour and a committee of citizens. The dispute commenced in the latter part of December, 1913, and affected about 3,000 employees in shoe manufacturing establishments operated by members of the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers (Leather Cutters.) The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists), and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Shoe Lasters).

During October, 1913, notices were posted in the various factories setting forth the conditions under which such factories would be operated. The conditions imposed, besides fixing the rate of wages and hours of employment, gave the employers the exclusive right of engaging, discharging or suspending employees, and established the employer, or his representative, as the sole judge of the competence and ability of an employee to do specified work.

The terms of the employers were generally accepted at the time by the employees. In December, however, employees in two establishments objected to the employment of a non-unionist, and struck work. The factories affected were those of the John Ritchie Company and Messrs. Gale Brothers, employing about 220 hands. At the end of December all the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association decided to close their establishments, owing to the fact that their employees had refused to sign individually the agreement governing conditions of employment. The effect of this decision was to cause an almost complete cessation of work in the shoe manufacturing business in Quebec, the only establishments running being those operated by firms which did not belong to the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 3,000 operatives, chiefly males, were directly affected by this dispute, which caused a certain amount of unemployment in other lines, particularly among leather workers and box makers.

Shortly after the inception of the dispute, the Minister tendered the good offices of the Department of Labour and Mr. Victor DuBreuil visited Quebec to aid in securing a settlement. Mr. DuBreuil also met the parties concerned on several occasions, and assisted a committee of citizens in arranging, during February, a joint conference, which led to the termination of the trouble.

By the terms of the agreement the men were not required to sign individual contracts, but it was arranged that a committee of three representatives from each of the unions interested should sign for them. A monetary penalty was fixed for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount being \$600, or \$200 from each union, in case of non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract the money to be confiscated for the use of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Provision was also made for cases of individual grievances. Any employee having such was required to make a deposit of \$25.00 before the case could be heard by the Board of Arbitration, the party in default to bear the costs of the hearing. Another clause provided that the unions interested should secure legal recognition by incorporation as soon as possible.

## STRIKES IN MINING INDUSTRY.

Only two strikes affecting miners commenced during the year, one concerning coal miners at Nordegg, Alberta., and one affecting metal miners at Cobalt; both were relatively unimportant. The former strike occurred on June 10, some 300 miners directly and 600 indirectly employed by the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, being affected. The employees were negotiating for an agreement and suspended operations pending an adjustment. The dispute was terminated on July 1 by the signing of an agreement between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, dated July 1, 1914, and to continue in effect until March 31, 1915. The agreement followed practically the lines of the existing agreement between District No. 18 and the Western Coal Operators' Association with some amendments.

A strike of silver miners at Cobalt, in which some seventy-five miners in the employ of the Coniagas mine were affected, arose over a dispute as to a computation of the eight-hour day which went into effect January 1, 1914, as the result of legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature. The matter was adjusted a couple of days after the dispute occurred and the men returned to work.

## STRIKES OF CARPENTERS AT MONTREAL AND LONDON.

Amongst a number of strikes in the building trades may be mentioned strikes of carpenters at Montreal, and at London, which affected each a comparatively large number of employees and many contracting establishments.

The strike of carpenters at Montreal arose from the alleged unwillingness of contractors concerned to comply with an agreement made in 1912, and also in regard to questions affecting increased wages and shorter hours. A fair wages officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and both parties to the dispute were induced to submit the matters in question to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike commenced June 1, and the men returned to work June 15, pending a reference to the Board. The Board was constituted June 23 and made its report July 17. As a result of the proceedings before the Board an agreement was reached between the parties, by which the men gained the greater part of their demands.

Another strike of carpenters was that which occurred at London on the same date at which the carpenters in Montreal went out. The number of men involved was 200, and the strike was for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a nine-hour day, union recognition and re-establishment of the apprentice system. The strike lasted for some six weeks, when the strikers finally decided to return to work on July 30 at the rate of wages existing before the strike.

## STRIKES IN CLOTHING TRADES.

There were two comparatively large strikes in existence during the year which affected garment workers. A strike of garment workers at Montreal, which commenced in September, 1913, affecting about 400 employees, was settled during March, 1914. The strike arose over the announcement by employers of a proposed reduction in wages, and the number of employees who went out originally was added to by a number of employees in another establishment who went out on account of the alleged giving out of work to non-union hands. The dispute virtually became ended during March, 1914, although not officially called off, by the securing of work in other factories by the strikers.

A strike which affected about 160 employees of a cloak company, at Toronto, took place during March, the point at issue being apparently the introduction of the contract labour system into the women's cloak and suit trade. The com



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pany claimed that of the number who had gone on strike 40 returned to work, though this was denied by the union. Efforts were made by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to bring the parties together and effect a settlement, but no adjustment was effected as the result of these negotiations. During May the number of the strikers was increased by 45 employees of another company going on strike for similar reasons to those which led to the original strike. The strikers were given strike pay by the unions concerned until the war was declared in August, and since then relief was given to the most needy who could get no work elsewhere. At the outbreak of the war the strike was closed without settlement in both establishments affected, and a few weeks later one of the companies concerned was obliged to close its factory on account of business depression owing to the war.

### LOCKOUT OF HARNESS MAKERS.

There was but one dispute throughout the year which could be said to be distinctly a lockout, that of harness makers at Gananoque, which occurred in March, some 30 employees being affected. No demands were made by the employees concerned, the cause of the dispute being the formation by the employees of a labour organization affiliated with an international union. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and succeeded in bringing the parties into conference. No settlement was effected at the time, but later, through the efforts of an arbitration committee of the Gananoque Board of Trade, an agreement reported to be satisfactory to both parties was arrived at and the men returned to work, without relinquishing membership in the union they had formed.

### OTHER STRIKES.

Outside of the strikes herein particularly mentioned, the numbers affected were not large, and a great many of the strikes were of comparatively short duration. A two days' strike of street railway workers at St. John, N.B., and in connection with which some disturbance occurred, is mentioned in the report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As mentioned elsewhere, the greatest number of strikes occurred in the metal and building trades. Brief particulars of each strike which occurred or existed during 1914 will be found in the table included in this chapter.

### MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Approximately 8,678 employees were involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1914. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1914, one affected more than 2,500 employees, two involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and one between 500 and 1,000. One dispute affected between 250 and 500 employees, while thirty-nine affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1914.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.  
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	15	3,000	117,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	2	3	2,000	165,750
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	1	1	900	15,300
250 and under 500 employees.....	1	1	350	26,950
100 and under 250 employees.....	9	117	1,221	53,456
50 and under 100 employees.....	9	22	642	20,583
25 and under 50 employees.....	14	35	464	26,067
Under 25 employees.....	7	11	101	4,948
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days. One dispute caused a loss of between 25,000 and 50,000 working days, and five disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 5,000 and 25,000 working days. Nineteen disputes accounted for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days, while twelve disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Five disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 45,723 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. A table has been prepared showing the magnitude of disputes during 1914, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.  
(TIME LOSSES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
100,000 days and upwards.....	2	18	4,000	270,750
25,000 days and under 50,000 days.....	1	1	350	26,950
15,000 days and under 25,000 days.....	1	1	900	15,300
10,000 days and under 15,000 days.....	2	1	1,100	24,840
5,000 days and under 10,000 days.....	2	41	235	16,615
2,500 days and under 5,000 days.....	3	81	210	10,985
1,500 days and under 2,500 days.....	4	9	337	8,127
1,000 days and under 1,500 days.....	4	5	228	4,546
500 days and under 1,000 days.....	5	12	399	4,046
250 days and under 500 days.....	3	3	193	1,098
100 days and under 250 days.....	4	4	248	669
Under 100 days.....	8	24	215	405
Unsettled at end of year.....	5	5	263	45,723
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

## TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1914 amounted approximately to 430,054 working days. This is a considerable decrease from the time losses in 1913, when approximately 1,287,678 working days were lost. A feature of the time losses is the fact that considerably more than one-half (305,090) came from disputes which commenced during 1913.

## NUMBER OF DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Of the 44 disputes in existence during 1914, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1913, when out of a total of 113 disputes in existence, 60 involved employees in these two industries. The 12 disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 34,056 days, and the 14 in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of 51,573 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 105,510. There were three disputes in the mining industry which accounted for time losses to the number of 169,200. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, was the clothing industry with a loss of 160,270 working days. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during 1914, together with the number of establishments affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mining.....	3	5	1,975	169,200
Building.....	12	140	1,745	34,056
Metal.....	14	14	983	51,573
Woodworking.....	1	1	80	800
Clothing.....	5	19	3,525	160,270
Food and tobacco.....	2	2	53	10,120
Leather.....	2	3	65	2,270
Transport.....	1	1	150	300
Miscellaneous.....	4	20	102	1,465
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

## DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Nearly half the disputes of the year occurred in Ontario, while nine occurred in Quebec. Only two strikes occurred in British Columbia, but here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute which commenced in 1912 is seen, inasmuch as the two strikes in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 155,675 days, while the twenty Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 72,183. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914 classified by Provinces:—

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia.....	4	18	188	10,683
New Brunswick.....	2	2	230	2,780
Quebec.....	9	23	4,534	167,277
Ontario.....	20	79	1,269	72,183
Manitoba.....	2	66	193	4,219
Saskatchewan.....	1	4	12	70
Alberta.....	4	9	1,077	17,167
British Columbia.....	2	4	1,175	155,675
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054



## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The disputes of the year related chiefly, as usual, to wages. Nine disputes were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, twelve were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and three were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In one dispute the employees demanded a reduction in working hours and an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of 106,177 days. As in 1913, the largest time losses were those caused by disputes involving the union question, and chiefly by the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1914, classified by causes, and showing the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or Object.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses, in working days.
For increase in wages.....	9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction in wages.....	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours.....	1	1	75	150
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union.....	2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionists.....	2	16	3,090	117,180
For increase in wages and other changes.....	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees.....	2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	70	260
Unclassified.....	10	12	1,436	50,995
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

As in 1913, direct negotiations brought about settlements in a large proportion of the strikes of the year. Eight disputes ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The settlement of five disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In three cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT—1914.

Method.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	5	5	1,203	14,119
Negotiations between parties.....	17	131	4,929	147,207
Replacement of strikers.....	1	1	35	7,015
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.....	8	47	587	16,398
Work resumed pending investigations.....	1	2	70	910
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	3	3	416	27,352
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled, or not reported...	9	16	1,438	217,053
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the forty-four disputes in existence, eleven ended in favour of the employees and seventeen were unsuccessful. A compromise was effected in seven disputes, while nine were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 24,417 working days (5.8 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 218,920 working days (50.9 per cent.). In the seven disputes where a compromise was effected, 123,924 working days were lost (or 28.5 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifteen per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1914, classified according to their results:—





## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES

Tables follow containing statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1914 and during the previous thirteen years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1914, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:

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## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working Days.
<i>Mining:</i> Coal Miners.....	Vancouver Island, B.C....	Alleged discrimination against employees.	At a meeting of the unions at Nanaimo, the strike was declared off.	In favour of Employers....	Sept 17, 1912 May 1, 1913	Aug 19, 1914	3	1,000	153,750
Coal Miners.....	Nordegg, Alta..	Operations suspended pending negotiations for an agreement.	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees....	June 10	July 1	1	900	15,300
Silver Miners.....	Cobalt, Ont. ....	For reduction of working hours....	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers....	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	1	75	150
					Total.....		5	1,975	169,200
<i>Building:</i> Bricklayers.....	Boischatel, Que.	Against reduction of wages and objection to Superintendent.	Men returned to work.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	1	40	80
Bricklayers and Masons.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure on part of company to carry out agreement providing for an increase of 5c. per hour after September 15.	Contractors agreed to pay the increase.	In favour of employees....	Sept. 22	Oct. 23	1	38	1,026
Bricklayers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages.....	Men returned to work at 70c per hour	Compromise.....	June 16	June 24	6	117	819

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Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Referred to Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Men returned to work at old terms, pending board's decision. Agreement signed later on terms favorable to employees.	1 June	15	1,000	12,000
Carpenters.....	London, Ont.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	June	30	40	9,600
Carpenters.....	Banff, Alta.	Against reduction of wages.....	Contractors agreed to pay wages as laid down by union.	In favour of employees ...	July	3	1	22
Marble Setters...	Toronto, Ont.	Re-classification of work.....	Men returned to work pending final settlement at headquarters.	Indefinite .....	April	25	2	910
Painters.....	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Men gradually broke away and union decided to go back to work.	Strikers partly successful.	May	6	6	1,500
Painters.....	St. Thomas, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise .....	April	7	2	15
Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Dispute as to whether or not the plasterers were capable of doing special work.	Settlement brought about by the Minister of Public Works.	In favour of employees.....	Nov.	6	1	159
Plumbers.....	Halifax, N.S.	For increased wages .....	Negotiations between parties.....	Part increase granted .....	May	29	15	3,775
Plumbers.....	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work at former rate of pay.	Compromise .....	June	13	65	4,060
			Total.....				140	34,056

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working Days.
<i>Metal</i> — Coremakers.....	Brantford, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	1	35	70
Electric Linemen.	Quebec, Que...	Refusal of men to work under a new foreman.	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	1	30	150
Electrical Work- ers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Some returned to work and others were promised their places back as soon as vacancies occurred.	In favour of employers.....	June 27	Aug. 15	1	52	2,132
Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 11	.....	1	30	5,634
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 1	.....	1	107	22,020
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	1	18	1,244
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men accepted cut in wages.....	In favour of employers.....	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	1	107	642
Nail Makers.....	St. John, N.B.	Regarding bonus for efficiency....	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	June 2	July 11	1	80	2,480
Rolling mill em- ployees.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 28	April 13	1	125	1,250
Sheet metal work- ers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non- unionist.	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers returned to work.....	April 24	April 27	1	90	180
Sheet metal work- ers.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men returned to work at original rates.	In favour of employers.....	May 11	May 14	1	8	24



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				June 25	1	90	13,720
Sheet metal workers.	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Unsettled at end of year.					
Slip builders.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers accepted company's terms.	Feb. 6	20	1	1,925
Structural iron workers.	For increased wages.	Men secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	May 23	27	1	72
			Total.		14	858	51,573
Woodworking:— Riveters and car markels.	Against reduction of wages.	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	Some returned to work, places of others filled.	Mar. 27	April 10	1	80
			Total.		1	80	800
Clutling:— Garment workers.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 19	Mar. 31	1	350
				1913	1914		26,950
Garment workers.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.	Mar. 16	Aug. 4	1	109
Garment workers.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	April 28	May 9	1	30
Garment workers.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.	May 11	Aug. 4	1	45
							3,150
Shoe machine workers.	Refusal of employees to work with non-unionist; later objection to signing agreement governing conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Dec. 19,	Feb. 14,	15	3,000
				1913	1914		117,000
			Total.			19	3,525
							160,270
Food and Tobacco Preparation:— Brewery workers.	Demand for a minimum wage scale, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 15		1	18
							3,105
Cigarmakers.	Against reduction of wages.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employers.	Dec. 13,	Aug. 15,	1	35
				1913	1914		7,015
			Total.			2	53
							10,120

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working Days.
<i>Leather Workers:—</i> Harness makers. . . .	Gananoque, Ont.	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.	Mediation. . . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	Mar. . . . .	2 April 14	2	30	1,080
Trunk makers. . . .	Toronto, Ont. . . .	Alleged discrimination against union men in laying off of hands.	Men returned to work. . . . .	In favour of employers. . . .	July . . . . .	7 Aug. 18	1	35	1,190
					Total. . . . .	.....	3	65	2,270
<i>General Transport:—</i> Street men.	St. John, N.B. . . .	Dismissal of members of union. . . .	All but one man returned to work. . . .	In favour of employers. . . .	July . . . . .	22 July 24	1	150	300
					Total. . . . .	.....	1	150	300
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i> Barbers. . . . .	Saskatoon, Sask.	Against reduction of wages. . . . .	Negotiations between parties. . . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	Feb. . . . .	16 Feb. 24	4	12	70
Bartenders. . . . .	Fort William, Ont.	For recognition of union. . . . .	Employers signed agreement. . . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	May . . . . .	1 May 2	13	52	52
Stage Hands. . . . .	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages. . . . .	Part increase granted. . . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	Sept. . . . .	21 Oct. 31	2	25	875
Stage Hands. . . . .	Ottawa, Ont. . . .	For increased wages. . . . .	Part increase granted. . . . .	In favour of employees. . . .	Sept. . . . .	20 Oct. 31	1	13	468
					Total. . . . .	.....	20	102	1,465

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## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914		
5,000 employees and upwards.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	9	
2,500 and under 5,000 employees...	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	1	18	
1,000 and under 2,500 employees...	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	58	
500 and under 1,000 employees...	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	1	75	
250 and under 500 employees...	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	1	144	
100 and under 250 employees...	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	9	268	
50 and under 100 employees...	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	9	248	
25 and under 50 employees...	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	14	305	
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	7	314	
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	.....	.....	37	
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476	

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914		
100,000 and over.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	22	
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	12	
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	25	
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	7	1	29	
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	3	2	37	
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	5	12	2	95	.....	
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	3	121	
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	8	210	
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	5	163	
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	3	166	
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	4	187	
Under 100.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	8	212	
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	2	5	197	
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476	

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	75	150
February.....	3	6	222	2,065
March.....	5	6	395	3,170
April.....	4	6	200	1,195
May.....	8	39	422	6,830
June.....	9	116	2,631	37,979
July.....	3	3	207	987
August.....				
September.....	4	5	116	663
October.....	1	1	18	396
November.....	1	1	53	159
December.....	1	1	107	642
Total.....	40	185	4,446	54,236

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	5	21	4,450	118,275
February.....	7	26	4,300	66,337
March.....	8	11	1,473	33,798
April.....	10	15	1,337	25,575
May.....	12	45	1,323	30,416
June.....	17	145	3,828	67,904
July.....	17	141	1,993	42,853
August.....	11	27	1,371	24,057
September.....	8	9	325	5,888
October.....	8	9	233	5,935
November.....	6	6	208	4,344
December.....	6	6	262	4,672



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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-14.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last fourteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	23	....	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	....	5	2	4	2	2	....	4	3	....	35
Mining and quarrying.....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	76	3	110
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	12	390
Metal and shipbuilding.....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	14	260
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	....	3	1	53
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	31
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	....	44
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	5	154
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	2	74
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	....	3	5	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	23
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	1	132
Miscellaneous.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	4	64
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	....	93
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

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## DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1914.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past fourteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Nova Scotia.....	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	4	84
Prince Edward Island.....	2	2	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	1	2	3
New Brunswick.....	3	7	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	8	9	66
Quebec.....	28	20	31	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	18	20	307
Ontario.....	54	66	79	46	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	5	51	678	79
Manitoba.....	3	8	2	4	11	9	1	1	1	4	1	16	4	1	29
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	4	77
Alberta.....	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	2	138
British Columbia.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	15
Interprovincial.....															
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.														Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Nova Scotia.....	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	188	38,852
Prince Edward Island.....	124	47	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	18	230	65
New Brunswick.....	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	4,534	10,944
Quebec.....	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	1,269	90,209
Ontario.....	472	400	900	53	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	193	93,610
Manitoba.....	40	20	20	20	40	40	40	200	162	297	1,885	1,885	188	12	16,126
Saskatchewan.....	90	183	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,068	1,369	1,369	12	2,804
Alberta.....	524	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	1,077	12,501
British Columbia.....	5,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	100	1,657	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	1,175	70,728
Interprovincial.....															32,225
TOTAL.....	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,380	30,094	40,511	39,536	8,678	368,094

PROVINCE	TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.														Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Nova Scotia.....	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	10,683	1,439,498
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	855
New Brunswick.....	639	5,993	16,741	.....	22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	2,780	270,499
Quebec.....	20,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,751	167,277	1,318,579
Ontario.....	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,506	38,099	166,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	72,183	1,868,086
Manitoba.....	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	20,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	23,501	4,219	200,370
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	800	486	10,622	.....	11,116	3,569	70	27,023
Alberta.....	.....	1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	17,167	334,944
British Columbia.....	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	155,675	2,655,009
Interprovincial.....	315,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	13,500	.....	2,491,250
TOTAL.....	632,311	120,040	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,016,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	430,054	10,608,113

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## TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days.
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
1914.....	430,054
Total.....	10,606,113



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## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last fourteen years:—

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	9	578
Against reduction in wages.....	12	7	5	6	8	....	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	12	101
For decrease in hours.....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	....	3	7	7	1	74
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	1	136
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	2	62
For increase in wages and other changes.....	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	3	87
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	3	8	2	48
Against employment of non- unionists.....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	2	99
Against discharge of employees....	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	2	80
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	....	3	4	2	2	....	33
Unclassified.....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	10	178
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-14.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1914, inclusive:—

RESULTS.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	17	454
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	11	512
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	7	209
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown...	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	9	301
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	1,476

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 454 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 512 disputes, and 209 resulted in compromises.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

INDUSTRIES.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Tot.1										
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.									
Mining. ....	1	1	75	150	1	1	819	2	2	1070	12910	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	1	3	1000	153750	3	5	1975	169200					
Building.....	4	5	125	276	1	6	117	819	2	2	1070	12910	2	2	1070	12910	3	61	255	14965	12	140	1745	34056	12	140	1745	34056				
Metal.....	4	4	169	346	3	3	262	2072	1	1	175	1925	2	2	132	4612	2	2	132	4612	4	4	245	42618	14	14	983	51573				
Woodworking.....					1	1	80	800															1	1	80	800						
Clothing.....									1	1	30	330											5	19	3525	160270						
Food and Tobacco.....																						1	1	18	3105	2	2	53	10120			
Leather Workers.....																						2	3	65	2270	2	3	65	2270			
Transport.....	1	1	150	300																			1	1	150	300						
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	52	52	1	4	12	70															4	20	102	1465						
Total.....	11	24	571	1124	6	14	471	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	15	91	5020	343895	5	5	263	45723	44	205	8678	430054

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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

CAUSES.	5 days or less				6-10 days				11-15 days				16-20 days				21-30 days				Over 30 days				Indefinite				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.				
For increase in wages.....	2	3	46	87	1	6	117	819	1	1	175	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Against reduction of wages.....	3	3	65	116	4	7	324	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
For shorter hours.....	1	1	75	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
For recognition of union.....	1	13	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	90	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
For increase in wages and other changes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Against discharge of employees.....	1	1	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Against employment of particular persons	1	1	40	80	1	1	30	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Unclassified.....	1	1	53	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	100	1240	1	1	900	15300	1	1	38	1026	5	6	345	33270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total.....	11	24	571	1124	6	14	471	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	20	96	5283	389618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

## VII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1914.

In the following pages are presented in tabular form statistics relating to industrial accidents, a record of which has been a feature of statistical work of the Department since 1904. From the table on page 99, which is a summary of the industrial accident statistics covering the calendar year, 1914, it will be seen that 1,381 workers were killed and 5,301 seriously injured in the course of their respective employments. An examination of this table in comparison with similar tables for previous years will be of interest.

Two great disasters considerably affected the statistics of accidents during 1914. The first is that which occurred at Hillcrest, Alberta, on June 19, when 189 coal miners were killed by an explosion of firedamp. The second was the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship *Empress of Ireland*, when 172 members of the vessel's crew lost their lives as a result of a collision of that steamer with the collier *Storstad* in the St. Lawrence River on May 29. The first of these brought the total number of workmen killed in the Mining and Quarrying industries to 356, and the second, that of employees under the heading of Navigation losing their lives, to 235, these groups occupying first and second place respectively in the fatality record. The third highest in the record of fatalities is in the Steam Railway Service, in which service 187 employees of Canadian steam railways were killed. This is the first time in the history of the Department's industrial accident record that Steam Railway Service does not occupy first place in the fatality record. In the non-fatal accident record, however, Steam Railway Service has first place, the number of railway employees injured being 1,279. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades come next with a total of 1,098 workmen injured, followed by Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries with a record of 976.

Comparing the industrial accident statistics for 1914 with those for 1913, which are to be found in a table on page 119, it will be observed that there was a decrease of 119 in the number of workers killed and a decrease of 1,894 in the number injured. These decreases are attributable to many causes, the most important of which was a general depression of industry as a result of the financial stringency, which assumed an acute stage during the first six months of 1914, followed by the outbreak of the European war in August. Workers in the various trades and industries which up to August had not been appreciably affected by the existing conditions, together with those workmen who had been unemployed for some time previous, responded to the call for service in the Canadian expeditionary forces, with the result that the ranks of the industrial classes were somewhat depleted. Another feature worthy of mention for its effect on the industrial accidents record was the completion of large railway construction undertakings, work in connection with which is often of a hazardous nature.

Acknowledgment is made to the following mentioned sources for valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of the accompanying statistics: the Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; the office of the Director-General of Public Health; the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia; the Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec; the Bureau of Mines and the office of Provincial Factory Inspector of Ontario; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; the Factory Inspector and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba; the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan; the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, and the Department of Mines of British Columbia.



TABLE OF FATAL AND NON FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1911.

TRADES	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		TOTAL			
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		
Agri- culture.....	1	8	8	8	6	8	3	9	5	7	6	8	7	20	6	9	12	17	6	7	11	6	4	5	73	111		
Fishing and hunting.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	22		
Lumbering.....	1	7	5	11	4	6	9	7	11	9	6	13	9	12	5	11	7	7	6	6	4	6	4	7	58	101		
Mines, Metalliferous works and Quarries.....	18	86	12	81	18	105	18	99	12	94	210	85	16	113	11	59	7	70	9	64	11	64	14	56	350	976		
Railway and Canal construction.....	12	11	4	2	5	4	6	4	12	5	1	2	3	9	1	4	1	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	57	47		
Building trades.....	4	31	2	22	1	37	6	26	6	31	11	46	12	66	9	32	6	31	3	21	5	21	9	17	74	381		
Metal, Engineering & shipbuilding trades.....	11	130	7	136	9	113	6	116	9	128	15	93	7	90	8	88	7	48	6	56	3	58	2	42	90	1008		
Woodworking trades.....	1	2	1	8	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	12	2	21	13	13	9	9	5	3	1	10	1	7	10	127		
Printing and Allied trades.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	22	
Clothing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	
Textile.....	6	6	2	1	9	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	5	5	1	3	2	1	3	40	40	
Food & tobacco preparation.....	1	7	4	6	1	7	1	7	1	4	4	4	1	7	10	10	9	9	7	7	2	2	2	3	10	73	73	
Leather.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
Transportation.....	19	132	20	113	7	114	15	93	8	119	20	90	19	138	27	127	13	102	9	55	18	106	12	90	187	1279	1279	
Steam Railway Service.....	1	3	3	3	10	10	7	7	7	3	7	1	9	2	10	1	7	1	5	1	6	2	1	1	13	68	68	
Electric Railway Service.....	6	6	1	4	2	10	3	6	185	10	9	2	5	7	5	8	6	10	6	9	12	19	1	5	235	96	96	
Navigation.....	5	9	1	15	5	17	4	18	10	17	4	18	1	23	4	24	1	12	16	2	20	2	3	12	40	201	201	
Miscellaneous transport.....	19	13	21	16	1	15	12	2	10	2	28	1	6	4	33	1	6	4	33	1	15	2	28	15	22	44	222	222
Public and Civic Employees.....	4	14	23	23	5	22	8	15	1	9	10	12	2	21	2	10	1	13	5	12	4	16	2	18	4	185	185	185
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	8	25	11	12	8	15	10	25	14	41	8	29	6	35	7	20	6	23	8	16	9	11	1	7	96	289	289	
Unskilled Labour.....	88	500	77	470	69	510	90	470	282	512	317	438	94	506	88	454	63	366	62	323	88	362	63	300	1381	5301	5301	
Total.....	88	500	77	470	69	510	90	470	282	512	317	438	94	506	88	454	63	366	62	323	88	362	63	300	1381	5301	5301	

TRADES

## AGRICULTURE.

(Farmers and Farm Labourers.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Falling from, run over and crushed by farm machinery, wagons and other vehicles. . . . .	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6		2	1				1		2	4	7	3	2	1	1	21
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc. . . . .	1	1	1	1			2	2	1	1					2			1	5		4	1	1	2	18
Mangled by farm machinery. . . . .	1	1	1	1				2	1		1	1		3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	17
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses. . . . .						3	1				1				1	3	2	2	1		1				16
Crushed by falling material. . . . .	1	1			1		2		2		2			2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1			17
Horses ran away. . . . .											5					1	2	1	4			1			11
Struck by a train (while driving farm wagon). . . . .					1												1	1	1				1		3
Crushed by falling trees. . . . .	1	3					1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1						5
Gored, trampled, and bitten by live stock. . . . .									1					1	1					1					3
Struck by flying material. . . . .			1						1					1						1					2
Injured by the explosion of a boiler. . . . .															1										2
Gashed with an axe. . . . .																									1
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and motor cars. . . . .										1											1				1
Explosion of dynamite. . . . .				1													1								1
Overcome by gas in a well. . . . .			1						1																
Collision of horse-driven vehicles and street cars. . . . .												1							1						1
Buried in cave-in of gravel pit. . . . .		1																							
Struck by lightning. . . . .						1																			
Overcome by the heat while working in a field. . . . .							1																		
Burned, trying to save live stock from burning building. . . . .										1															
Suffocated in grain (granary collapsed). . . . .										1															
Drowned (wagon overturned into a pond). . . . .											1														
Drowned (fell into a well). . . . .												1													1
Injured in a railway car, while in charge of live stock. . . . .																		1							
	1	8	5	3	5	5	7	6	12	6	11	4	73	8	8	9	7	8	20	9	17	7	5	5	111

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## FISHING AND HUNTING.

(Fishermen and Trappers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Drowned, perished in a storm.....						13							13
Trapper killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.....			1	1	1	1			1			1	3
Drowned, fell from a fishing boat.....						1							1
Drowned, dory capsized.....						1						1	1
Drowned, fell through the ice.....													1
Trapper devoured by wolves.....	1												1
	1	1	1	1	1	15			1			2	22

## LUMBERING.

(Employees in Logging Camps, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Rossing Mills, and Rivermon.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.

	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by sawmill machinery.				2	1	1	3						10	2	4	3	3	7	6	5	3	5	6	5	3	52
Crushed by falling logs and timber.	1	2	2	3	1		3	2					14	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	3					18
Crushed by falling trees.		3	1	2	1			1			2	3	13	2	2				2	2	1				1	10
Drowned (river drivers).				2	7	3	1	1					14													
Fall.							1						1	1				1	2		2				6	
Struck by flying material.					1	1	1	1					3						1	1	1				3	
Gashed with an axe.																			1	1	1				3	
Struck, run over and crushed by railway cars.						1							1		1							1		1	3	4
Crushed by falling material (other than trees, logs, timber).																2									2	
Explosion of dynamite.					1								1							1					3	
Burned by flame.																										
Scalded.			1										1		1		1								1	1
Injured by a sliver of wood.																					1				1	1
	1	5	4	9	11	6	9	5			4	4	58	7	11	5	7	9	13	12	11	7	6	6	7	101



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES.

(Surface and Underground Miners, Smelter Employees and Quarry Hands.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Fall of coal, earth, rock, ore and timber in mines and quarries.....	5	6	5	2	4	8	8	3	3	2	3	5	54	19	25	41	43	34	39	23	31	14	19	17	329
Ignition and explosion of fire damp.....						189							189	5			1		2						8
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars.....	3	1	1			1	1		1	2	3														
Mangled by mine machinery.....	1			2		2	2		1				7	20	8	14	6	5	12	6	14	16	13	16	169
Premature explosion of dynamite and explosion of "mistre" charges.....	4		4	2	4	5	1	3	1				8	5	8	7	12	5	10	10	7	8	5	7	96
Crushed by falling material.....	1	1				2		1						4	7	9	9	6	12	2		3	6	1	53
Struck by flying material.....													5	3	7	6	5	12	6	4	2	4	2	4	63
Burned by molten metal.....	1												1	2	1	2	3	6	3	7	3	6	2	3	59
Injured by tools.....													15	5	3	5	1	3	7	2			5		31
Falling down shaft of mine.....	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	1		1		8					1	2	1					5
Falling earth and gravel in ballast pits.....	2	2	3		2	1	1	1					2	1					2	1					1
Asphyxiated by mine and powder gas.....													2	1											5
Electric shock.....													7	1	1		1	2				1	1	1	7
Explosion of a boiler.....				7										1	1			1							
Crushed by elevators and hoists.....														2			1	1	1	1					5
Scalded.....																									
Struck, crushed and run over by railway cars.....				1									1	2			1								
Drowned.....													2												3
Frost-bitten.....										2															
Overcome by gas.....													1	1											2
Crushed by the overturning of an electric shovel.....			1															1							1
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses and mules.....						1							1				1	1							3
	18	12	18	18	12	210	16	11	7	9	11	14	356	86	81	105	99	94	85	59	70	64	64	56	976

## RAILWAY AND CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

(Railway Construction Labourers, Navigation and Irrigation Canal Labourers).

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling earth, rock and timber.	1	4		1	4	1				1	1	1	14	6	1	3	3		2	5		1		1		22
Premature explosion of dynamite.	5			2	3		1				2		13	3		1	3									7
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	1				1		1	1	1			1	6		1	1		5		2	3				12	
Asphyxiated by gas and powder fumes.	2				2							3	7													
Collision of locomotives and cars.										4			4							1			1			2
Fall.	1			1									2													
Struck by flying material.	2												2													
Drowned, fell from a bridge.					2								2													
Deraiment of cars.														2											2	
Mangled by machinery (steam shovel).																			1	1					2	
Run over by a horse-driven vehicle.							1						1													
	12	4		4	12	1	3	1	1	5	3	5	51	11	2	5	6	5	2	9	4	1	1	1		47

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## BUILDING TRADES.

(Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, Carpenters and Joiners, Lathers, Plasterers, Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, Gas and Steamfitters, Builders' Labourers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.											
	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Falls.....	2	2	1	3	4	6	5	5	4	2	4	2
Falls, due to the collapse of scaffolds.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crushed by falling material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mangled by machinery (cement mixers, stone crushers, pile drivers, derricks and cables).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burned by tools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burned by the explosion of gasoline.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by derricks, cranes, elevators and hoists.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by stepping or kneeling on nails.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by flying material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electrocuted.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drowned, fell from a bridge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overcome by gas fumes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scalded by the explosion of a boiler.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Workmen drank turpentine and acid in mistake for water.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by the recoil of a roll of wire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frost-bitten.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burned by lime.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cut by glass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of varnish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crushed by a lorry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	4	2	1	6	6	11	12	9	6	3	5	9
Total.....	31	22	37	26	31	46	66	32	31	21	21	17
Total.....	35	24	38	32	37	57	82	64	62	42	42	26

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## METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Iron Moulders, Iron Workers and Helpers, Coromakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Boiler Makers, Machinists, Steam Engineers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Stove Mounters, Tool-Sharpners, Bicycle Workers, Horseshoers, Linemen, Electrical Workers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, etc.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Dec.
Contact with machinery.....	2	1	1	1			1	1	1				6	27	36	30	31	41	26	21	24	11	12	14	15	288
Falling material.....		1	3	1	5	4	1	1					16	31	35	25	32	28	21	22	23	12	14	12	10	265
Falls.....	2	1			2	3	2		1			1	12	23	26	17	14	17	11	9	4	4	13	13	8	159
Burned by molten metal, sparks, acid, etc.....	1	1	1	1		3							7	11	13	10	11	11	11	13	13	7	10	6	2	118
Struck by flying material.....									1				1	6	6	5	8	8	9	12	9	6	1	2	2	74
Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	4	1			23	6	2	2	3	4	3	6		3		4		33
Injured by tools.....														8	4	7	6	3	1	2	4		2	3		40
Cut on sharp edge of metal or by wire.....														4	8	1	2	6	5		4		2	2		34
Ignition and explosion of gas and gasoline.....		2								2				4	3	2	1	3	1	2		2		2		20
Struck, crushed and run over by cars.....			1	1		1	1	1			1		5	4	3	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	15
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material.....														2	1	1	1	3	2	1		2				14
Run over by hand trucks and lorries.....														2	2	1	3	2	1							10
Overcome by gas and gasoline fumes.....			1				1						2	2	1	4	1		1	1	1				8	
Injured by elevators and hoists.....														1	1	2		1		1	1				9	
Injured by stepping on nails.....														1	1	2		1	2						5	
Explosion of an oil switch.....																	1		2						1	
Drowned.....				1		1				3	2		3										1			
Asphyxiated by gas from a blast furnace.....													4													
Injured by the accidental discharge of a gun.....																					3				3	
Suffocated by falling ore.....				1									1													
Struck by a motor car.....	1												1													
Crushed by car doors.....													1	2												2
	11	7	9	6	9	15	7	8	7	6	3	2	90	130	136	113	116	128	93	90	88	48	56	58	42	1098



**WOODWORKING  
TRADES.**

(Woodworkers, Upholsterers, Varnishers, Polishers, Wood Carvers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Car Builders, Pattern Makers, Coopers, Sash and Door Makers )

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by coming in contact with machinery					2		1						3	1	6	12	8	9	6	10	8	8	5	10	7	57
Struck by flying material				1			1						1			1	4			4	3		5			13
Struck by falling material	1												1			1		1								3
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water		1		1			1						3			1		1								7
Falls											1		1													1
Injured by an elevator														1												1
Injured by tools																1										1
Overcome by smoke																1										1
Overcome by the heat																										1
Scalded by steam																			1							1
Injured by a splinter of wood																				1						1
	1	1	1	2	2	2	2						10	1	8	14	13	13	12	21	13	9	5	10	7	127

## PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

(Compositors, Pressmen, Proofreaders, Electrotypers, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Bookbinders.)

[illegible]



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

(Bakers and Confectioners, Butchers, Packing-house Employees, Dairy Employees, Brewery and Distillery Workers, Cigar and Tobacco Workers).

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Mangled by machinery.....	1	1											2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	5	4		2	31	
Fall.....		2											1	3	1		2	2	2	1	1	1	1		12		
Injured by falling material.....															1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		8		
Gashed with a knife.....																		1	1	1	1	1			7		
Scalded by steam.....																1			1	1	2	2		1	7		
Lacerated by meat hook.....																			1		1				4		
Electric shock.....			1										2			1			1					1	2		
Struck by flying material.....		1											1			1									1		
Scalded by falling into a vat of boiling water					1								1			1									1		
Kicked by a horse.....							1						1												1		
Overcome by gas fumes.....																1									1		
Injured by an elevator.....																	1	1	1	1					1		
Butcher injured by live stock.....																	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
Injured by a meat bone.....																	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
Explosion of a ginger-ale tank.....																	1		1	1	1	1			1		
Burned by the ignition of paraffin.....																				1					1		
Burned by the ignition of varnish.....																									1		
	1	4	1		1		1						2	10	7	6	7	7	4	4	7	10	9	7	2	3	73





## STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—Continued.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Injured by flying material.....														4	7	6	4	3	5	2	5	6	1	3	5	51
Injured by stepping on nails and glass, etc.														4	...	4	6	1	5	...	4	2	1	2	2	31
Motor cars, handcars and velocipedes struck by locomotives and cars.....	1					1		3					5	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	16
Struck obstacle close to track when passing same on cars.....	1		1					1					3	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	16
Injured by switch and signal levers.....													3	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Injured by the bursting of water gauges.....														2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Injured by the explosion of a torpedo (signal).....														2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Frost-bitten.....														...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Overcome by gasoline fumes.....														1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.....									1				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drowned, fell from a bridge.....														...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electrocuted.....								2					4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Station telegraph operator shot by an unknown party.....					1	1			1			1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge collapsed under weight of locomotive.....												1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crushed by an elevator.....								1					1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman shot while guarding railway premises.....														...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railway constable injured by the accidental discharge of revolver.....														...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19	20	7	15	8	20	19	27	13	9	18	12	187	132	113	114	93	119	90	138	127	102	55	106	90	1279

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Motormen, Conductors, Mechanical Department Employees, Shedmen, Linemen, Track Labourers).

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Dec.
Struck, run over and crushed by electric railway cars.	1				2	2	2						5	1		1	1	1	1	2	2		3			12
Collision of electric cars.									1	1			2			2		2	4				1	1		10
Struck by falling material.						1							1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			10
Falling from electric cars.													1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1				8	
Electric shock.											2	1	3			1				2	1		1			4
Struck by handle of brake.																				1	2					5
Street cars in collision with motor and horse-driven vehicles.																2			1							3
Falling from repair truck.																	2			1						3
Derailment of street cars.																	1	2								3
Fall.													1					1	1	1						3
Electric cars struck by locomotives and cars.																	1		1	1						3
Cut with glass.																			1							2
Conductor struck by a passing car.																			1							1
Jammed by a car door.																	1									1
Struck by a horse when getting off a car.																										1
	1				3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	3	3	10	7	7	9	10	7	5	6	1		68

(Captains, Marine Engineers and Firemen, Sailors, Deckhands, Stewards, etc. Longshoremen.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Collision of vessels.....					*172	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	175													
Falling into hold or onto deck of vessel.....					2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	14							2	5	6	6	11	1	45
Struck and crushed by falling material.....	1												1		1	5	3	4		3	1	3	2	3	2	30
Drowned by falling overboard.....				2	5	2	3	2	2	2			18		2	5	1	3		3	1	3				
Drowned by the foundering of vessel.....				4	4	2	3						12													
Drowned by falling from wharf or gangway.....				1	2	3	1	1	1	1	8		9													
Struck by a sling of merchandise.....																	1									
Drowned by the overturning of a boat.....			2			1							3						1	1	1	4				
Fell from gangway.....																										
Struck by a crane.....																	1	1								
Crushed between hawser and snubbing-post.....																	1	1	1	1		1	1		3	
Injured in machinery of a vessel.....																		1							3	
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.....																		1					1		2	
Decapitated by hawser of vessel.....																			1				2		2	
Crushed between vessel and wharf.....																										
Injured by the explosion of a gas-buoy.....									1				1													
Injured by a pike-pole.....																	1		1						1	
Struck by the paddle-wheel of vessel.....																			1						1	
Injured by a hook on the end of a cable.....																				1					1	
Run over by a loaded truck.....																							1		1	
	1	2	3	185		9	5	5	6	6	12	1	235	6	4	10	6	10	2	7	8	10	9	19	5	96

\*Members of the crew of the steamship EMPRESS OF IRELAND who were drowned when the vessel sank in the St. Lawrence River on May 29, 1914, as the result of a collision with the collier STORSTAD.

## MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

(Cab Drivers, Teamsters, Carters, Express Drivers, Cartage and Dray Men.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over, and crushed by wagons, carts, motor-trucks, sleighs and other vehicles.	2	1	1	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	4	4	2	5	5	10	11	12	6	7	6	1	73
Motor and horse-driven vehicles in collision with street cars.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	2	5	5	2	2	5	5	51
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	22
Crushed by falling material.	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	16
Horses running away.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	
Collision of motor cars and horse-driven vehicles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	
Vehicles struck by a train.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Overturning of motor cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Burned by the ignition of gasoline.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injured by a hoist.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Driver dislocated his shoulder snapping a whip.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injured by a fall in grain elevator.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Struck by a grain shovel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injured by the "back-firing" of motor crank.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Teamster injured by the cave-in of a gravel-pit.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Struck by a projecting side door on a moving car.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Electrocuted.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned, horse and sleigh went through the ice.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned, horse and vehicle went over edge of wharf.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned, fell into river.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asphyxiated by gas.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	5	1	5	4	10	4	1	4	1	1	2	3	40	9	15	17	18	17	18	23	24	12	16	20	12	201



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

(Civic Firemen, Dominion, Provincial and Civic Police, Penitentiary and Gaol Officials, Immigration Officers, Civic Labourers.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
<i>Civic Firemen:—</i>																										
Overcome by smoke.													1			1	8	2	1	3	1		20	2	4	43
Fall.						1							1			4	5			1	6		4	1	10	35
Falling from, run over and crushed by fire trucks.								1					1			1	1	1	1		2	3	1		4	22
Collision of fire trucks with poles, street cars, trains and other vehicles.								1					1							5	5		3	5	3	22
Injured by falling debris and other material.																										
Injured by stepping on nails.													2			2	1							1	4	22
Cut by glass.													2			1	1		1	3	11		1	1	9	31
Injured by fire-fighting apparatus (hose couplings, etc).													1			1	3		2				1	1	1	9
Falling through pole-hole in fire station.													1			1	1	3		1		2		1	9	19
Frost-bitten.									1				1			1	1	1	1							6
Explosion of chemicals.													5					4								10
Overcome by gas.							1						1													2
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.			1							1			2			1	2		2	4	1			1		5
Burned.													2													2
Firemen injured getting on and off street cars.													1			1					1					3
Injured by the "back-firing" of motor crank.																										3
Sprain.													1			1		1	1							3
Injured by a splinter of wood.													1													2
Injured by an elevator.																			1							1
<i>Police (provincial and civic):—</i>																										
Shot while in pursuit of burglars.			1			1	1			1			4							1			1			3
Injured by horses running away.				1									1											1		3
Blood poisoning.													1													2
Assaulted by thugs.													1			1										2
Bitten by a dog.																					1					1

## PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Continued.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
<i>Other Officials:—</i>																									
Turnkey murdered and guard injured by																									
prisoners.....											1												1		1
Immigration officer shot by a Hindu.....										1															
<i>Civic Labourers:—</i>																									
Injured by a circular saw.....																			1						1
Struck by a motor car.....																							1		1
			2	1		2	2	2	1	4	1											33	15	28	222

## SESSIONAL PAPER no. 36

## MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery.....	1		2	1			1			2			7	4	3	9	5	5	3	9	4	6	4	7	5	64
Fall.....	1				1					2	1	1	6	3	9	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	35
Crushed by falling material.....																	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	23
Burned.....			2										3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	8	12
Crushed by elevators and hoists.....				1					1				2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2		1	1	1	13	
Explosion of gas and gasoline.....						3							4	1	3	2		1	1	2					12	
Struck by flying material.....			1			1							2	1	3	2		3	1		1				8	
Scalded.....				1						1			2	1	1	1			2			1		1	8	
Explosion of an acetylene gas plant.....													2			1			2			1		1	9	
Asphyxiated by gas.....				3									3							2					6	
Explosion of dynamite and powder.....						4	1						6													
Crushed and run over by vehicles.....	1							1			2		4						1							
Eyes injured by flying particles of dust.....				1									2	1					1							
Explosion of chemicals.....														1		1							1		2	
Explosion of a syphon.....																1		1			1				2	
Strained as a result of lifting heavy material.....																					1				2	
Suffocated in a bin of plaster.....				1									1									1		1	2	
Cave-in of a well.....						1							1													
Overcome by the heat.....						1							1													
Suffocated by dust.....														1												
Crushed by cuts.....														1											1	
Injured by stepping on a nail.....														1		1				1					1	
Cut by glass.....																									1	
Run over by a hand truck.....																									1	
Run over by a hand truck.....																									1	
Arm crushed by a heavy door.....																									1	
	4	....	5	8	1	10	2	2	1	5	4	2	44	14	23	22	15	9	12	21	10	13	12	16	18	185

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling material.....	4	2	2	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	6	1	35	7	4	5	15	15	16	18	11	10	5	5	3	114
Fall.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	7	4	5	2	8	3	5	2	4	3	1	2	46
Mangled by machinery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	11
Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
Struck, run over and crushed by loco- motive, cars, motor cars and other vehicles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	14	
Injured by elevators, hoists, derricks, pile-drivers, steam shovels, and stone crushers.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	15	
Flying material.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	
Stepping on nails.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Injured by tools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Electric shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Overcome by gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Sprained.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Explosion of an alcohol lamp.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
Ignition of gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
Overcome by the heat.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Drowned.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Crushed by overturned scow against wharf.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Burned and scalded.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Entangled in a rope.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Explosion of a boiler.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Crushed by a swing bridge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injured by a runaway horse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Run over by a hand truck.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	8	11	8	10	14	8	6	7	6	8	9	1	96	25	12	15	25	41	29	35	20	23	16	11	7	259



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1914.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	241	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....	22	.....
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1147	356	976
Railway and canal construc- tion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	34	90	111	149	58	51	47
Building Trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556	74	381
Metal, Engineering and ship- building trades.....	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1326	127	1759	90	1098
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29	.....	22
Clothing.....	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16	.....	11
Textile.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69	3	40
Food & tobacco preparation.	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73
Transportation—																						
Steam railway service.....	272	348	219	321	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1831	348	1724	187	1279
Electric railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	14	66	15	85	13	68
Navigation.....	.....	.....	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100	235	96
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	40	201
Public and civic employees.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	20	134	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222
Miscellaneous skilled trades.	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	73	135	71	113	51	225	58	247	44	185
Unskilled Labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259
Total.....	890	1971	1043	2394	1107	2745	1353	2752	1272	1277	1279	2718	1380	2697	1084	2146	1220	5780	1500	7195	1351	5301

### VIII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,523, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1915, being 7,449. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1915, 3,888 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,278 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 237 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 373 to other matters.

For the same period, 14,703 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 12,358 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 788 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,557 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,511 copies, of which 8,041 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,470 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1915, inclusive.

Year	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribution	Total Circulation
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13.....	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913-14.....	8,172	5,477	13,649
1914-15.....	7,449	5,409	12,858

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1915:—

Nova Scotia.....	733
New Brunswick.....	327
Prince Edward Island.....	97
Quebec.....	2,019
Ontario.....	2,713
Manitoba.....	341
Saskatchewan.....	219
Alberta.....	388
British Columbia.....	432
The Territories.....	7
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	60
Foreign countries.....	113
Total.....	7,449

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).....	468
Trade papers and labour journals.....	162

*Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions....	393
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	272
Newspapers.....	1,013
Miscellaneous.....	294
	—2,910

## Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia.....	125
Prince Edward Island.....	11
New Brunswick.....	93
Quebec (copies, English and French).....	602
Ontario.....	808
Manitoba.....	142
Saskatchewan.....	128
Alberta.....	159
The Territories.....	1
British Columbia.....	235
	<hr/> 2,304
65 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).....	195
	<hr/>
Total.....	5,409

## REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1914-15 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,263.02.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended  
March 31, 1915.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .....	\$1,233 72
Sale of single and bound copies.....	34 54
Amount received up to June 30, 1914, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identifica- tion of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	1 70
	<hr/>
	\$1,269 96

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.....	\$ 6 94
	<hr/>
	\$1,263 02



## IX.—DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Singles copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1914-15, copies of individual numbers contained in volumes XIV and XV of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 161,361 were distributed, 138,361 in English and 23,517 in French; also 4,820 copies in English and 466 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years, making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 167,164, a monthly average distribution of 13,930 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 183 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,075 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 1,338 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 64 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Toronto, Ont., and its operators, 1907; 54 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, B.C.; 2,432 copies of Parts I and II of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 1,834 copies of Part III, Vol. 1, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 2,196 copies of Part III, Vol. II, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; and 5,535 copies of Part IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 4,985 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada; 86 copies of the Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912; 2,828 copies of Wholesale Prices in Canada; 87 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 403 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 8,500 copies of the index to Volume XIV of the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the distribution of the several reports, etc., documents in the nature of miscellaneous publications, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of "Hansard," forms for correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind or another were distributed to the number of 1,484, making a total of 200,328 separate documents distributed by the Department, through its distribution branch, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, or an average monthly distribution of 16,694 publications.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1914-15.









REPORT

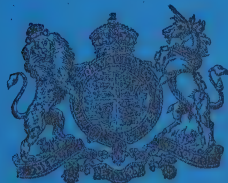
OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal year Ending March 31, 1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. de L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1916

*Price 10 cents*



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1916

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*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, K. C., K. T., etc., etc., etc., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*



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# REPORT

OF THE

## DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1916

---

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

The work of the Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, has shown no radical departure from the general lines of previous years, though it has been perceptibly modified by the continuance of the world war. War conditions touch the industrial problem at many points and it has been therefore inevitable that many matters with which the Department has had to deal have had relation to some aspect of the war. While the Dominion has remained on the whole fortunate in the relatively limited number and minor importance of industrial disputes occurring during the year, there has been none the less much unrest manifested in various lines of industry. The pressure of the rising cost of living and the increasing scarcity of labour in many lines of industry and in most parts of Canada, a natural result of the extensive recruiting for overseas forces, have been the obvious underlying causes of the general movement in the direction of higher wages. Wage increases in many important cases have been granted voluntarily by the employers or have been the result of direct negotiations of an entirely amicable character. Where friction occurred as a result of demands for wage increases and the Department became aware of the situation, its efforts, exerted through its Fair Wages Officers or otherwise, have been in many cases effective in bringing the disputants to a satisfactory working arrangement. Here and there, despite all efforts, strikes have occurred, but it is a matter of much satisfaction that no serious cessation of work has occurred during the year in any industry.

Many of the differences coming to the attention of the Department arose in industries having to do with the manufacture or handling of munitions of war, or with other industrial interests vitally associated with the prosecution of the war. Towards the close of the fiscal year evidences reached the Minister of the existence in some localities of serious friction in connection with the munitions industries, and it was decided, after careful consideration, that it would be to the public advantage that those industries should be brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, thus assuring, so far as

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possible, a continuance of the work in connection with any dispute until full inquiry had been made before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation into any alleged grievance. Munitions industries were therefore brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by an Order-in-Council passed on March 23, in virtue of the War Measures Act, the order being made broad enough to cover war-work of practically every kind.

The statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appears, as usual, in the form of an appendix to the present report. This statement shows no departure from the usual lines. The number of Boards established was somewhat lower than usual. No strike occurred during the year with reference to any dispute which had been dealt with before a Board, but in one case where the Board proceedings were unfinished at the end of March, 1916 (the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and its shop employees), the efforts of the Board were not successful in averting trouble and some time in May a strike was declared. The number of employees being about 100 only, the industrial situation was not materially affected.

The statistics collected by the Department as to strikes or lockouts in industries not falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are compiled as for the calendar year instead of the fiscal year, this system permitting more readily a comparison, when occasion requires, with the statistics collected on these subjects in other countries, made also as a rule for the calendar year. It will be remembered that the figures for 1914 for this class of strikes touched the lowest point since 1901, when an official statistical record of strikes and lockouts was started by this Department. The figures for 1915 show a further slight reduction, not only as to the actual number of disputes, but as to the various other elements in industrial disputes which can be treated statistically. The actual number of strikes in 1914 was 44, while the figure for the year 1915 is 43. A chapter in the present volume gives the particulars of the various disputes for the calendar year 1915. Many of these disputes, as the record will show, were of a trifling nature and represented no serious disturbance of labour. In other cases, while the time losses may have been larger, no vital public interests were affected. It is impossible to show, however, by statistics the numerous cases where, by acting as a medium of negotiations or through the active intervention of its officers, the Department was the means of removing serious friction between employers and workmen and assisting in the arrangement of working conditions. The Department is continually in receipt of evidences of the increasing recognition by both employers and workmen of the value of the work accomplished along these lines.

A minor but interesting and important feature of the work of the Department during the year has been a duty growing out of the removal from Canada to Great Britain of a number of Canadian skilled workmen for employment in British munitions concerns. It will be remembered that during the depression preceding the war, and continuing during the greater part of the first year of the war, there was much unemployment in Canada. Cable despatches printed in the public press seemed to indicate that, on the other hand, the immense recruiting in the United Kingdom and the demand of manufacturers of munitions had combined to create a shortage of labour. In May, 1915, G. N. Barnes, M. P., and Mr. William Windham visited Canada as a special Mission on behalf of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom to make arrangements, if possible, for the transfer of some of the unemployed labour of Canada for employment in munitions work, subject of course to a satisfactory understanding being reached as between the Mission and the workmen concerned, with respect to wages, working conditions, etc. The agreement, copies of which were left with the Department, included a provision entitling the workmen removing to Great Britain to a subsistence allowance during the time of passage and until work

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

was commenced. The workman undertook to remain in the service of the British authorities for a period of six months in any event, transportation back to Canada to be provided by the British authorities, however, only if the workman concerned continued at approved employment until the close of the war, or so long as his services might be required. The Mission first visited the Capital, and while in Ottawa made their headquarters in the offices of the Department of Labour; by the Minister's instructions the clerical and other facilities of the Department were placed at the disposition of the Commissioners. Messrs. Barnes and Windham visited all the chief industrial centres of Canada and advertisements were inserted in the newspapers of the different cities setting forth the classes of workmen required and the conditions under which work would be carried on. The Commissioners came, either directly or through agents, into contact with the workmen interested, who thus received full information as to the wages and other conditions. The applicants were subjected to a test as to mechanical fitness and those who passed the test, if accepting the conditions offered by the British Mission, signed up individually with Messrs. Barnes and Windham or their agents. In all 1699 Canadian workmen removed to Great Britain, being mainly machinists or members of allied crafts. Arrangements as to the transportation of the workmen were made by the British Mission. The Department of Labour had no part officially in the transfer of these workmen, but became generally aware of the circumstances attending it and did what was possible, by clerical assistance and otherwise, to facilitate the work of the British Commissioners. Most of the workmen reached Great Britain in time to commence work in July or August. A few weeks later the British authorities controlling these matters appear to have received representations on behalf of the Canadian workmen to the effect that the wages received, though, no doubt, higher than those paid in normal times in Great Britain and presumably at the same rate as those which British workmen were receiving in the same localities and for the same work, were not sufficient to allow the Canadian workmen to send to Canada a sum sufficient for the maintenance of a dependent family, the Canadian workman being by his separation from his family placed at a disadvantage financially as compared with the British workman. It may be added that, about this time also, the increasing manufacture of munitions in Canada and the incidental activity in other industries, had caused a material improvement in the industrial situation in Canada, so that there was little or no unemployment in the callings from which these Canadian workmen had been drawn. Some of the workmen who had removed to Great Britain presumably reflected that if they had remained in Canada they would shortly have found regular work at higher wages than those received in England. The British authorities, after some inquiry into the matter, arranged for the payment of a separation allowance, subject to certain regulations, to the dependents in Canada of the workmen concerned. The allowance was fixed at the rate of 17s. 6d. per week, or in Canadian money \$4.25. Arrangements were made whereby the allowance was paid under the authority of the Minister of Labour of Canada, payments being made strictly under instructions from the British authorities and due care being taken with respect to verification, etc. Claims approved by the British authorities began to reach the Department of Labour in November, 1915, and payment commenced as quickly as possible. Claims to the number of nearly 1000 were received. The remainder of the Canadian workmen removing to Great Britain had presumably no dependents in Canada. Some were young unmarried men and in other cases the workmen were, it is understood, themselves not long out from Great Britain and their families were yet in that country. The allowance was paid fortnightly to dependents scattered over the country, but residing chiefly in Western Canada, in Ontario cities and in Montreal. The work involved in the payment of these separation allowances fell, of necessity,



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chiefly on the accountant, Mr. E. A. Thomas, and I would take the opportunity of referring especially to the cordial zeal with which the increased labour was undertaken and the care and order with which it was executed. It may be remarked that, apart from the close attention necessary with respect to matters of verification, cheques, receipts, etc., and the serious clerical labour here involved, a very large correspondence was also entailed with the dependants and the British authorities respectively, all of which received careful attention.

The special reports issued by the department annually on Prices and Labour Organization have appeared as usual. The collection and compilation of information for these reports proceeds throughout the year, but it has not been found practicable to have the reports printed and copies available for distribution until the summer months. There continues to be an active demand for these reports, which also attract much attention in the public press. Chapters dealing with the reports appear in the present volume.

The Combines Investigation Act, which is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, has been the subject of occasional inquiry during the year, but there have been no proceedings involving formal departmental action. It will be remembered that under the terms of this statute, "Where six or more persons, British subjects, residents in Canada and of full age, are of opinion that a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine, to the detriment of consumers or producers, such persons may make an application to a judge for an order directing an investigation into such alleged combine." Thus a Board can be established only on the order of a judge. No order for the establishment of a Board was received during the year, and since the enactment of the statute in 1910 the only Board established has been that which made an inquiry into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

Towards the close of the fiscal year the Department was unfortunately deprived by death of the services of one of its most valued officers, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, who after a brief illness passed away on March 14. Mr. DuBreuil had been with the Department almost from its inception, having been appointed Fair Wages Officer in February, 1901. His work fell chiefly within the Province of Quebec, but required frequent travel on his part also in the Maritime Provinces and he had become well and favourably known all over Eastern Canada. Mr. DuBreuil's wide experience, sound judgment, unfailing courtesy and general tactfulness combined to make him a successful mediator in industrial disputes, both sides coming more and more to avail themselves of his good offices and to rely on his suggestions. A successor had not been appointed when, shortly after Mr. Dubreuil's death, the financial year closed.

The services of another important officer were lost to the Department during the year, by transfer. Mr. R. H. Coats, who since 1901 had been Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* and had had general charge of the statistical service, became, on July 1st, Dominion Statistician and Chief of the Census Branch, a department administered under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Coats may be said to have largely developed the statistical side of the work of the Department, the annual Prices report having been mainly his conception. Mr. Coats' services as a statistician will, fortunately, in a wider sphere continue, and adequate arrangements have been made for maintaining the departmental services in this direction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## I. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year for insertion in Government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the Government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, construction work for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The 122 fair wages schedules prepared during the year were divided among the different Departments as follows: Public Works, 84; Railways and Canals, 11; Marine and Fisheries 17; Militia and Defence, 6; Naval Service, 3; Indian Affairs, 1. The total number of fair wages schedules for the year was smaller than in any previous year since 1902, and compared with 250 in 1914-15 and 552 in 1913-14.

Fair wage conditions were also inserted in a very large number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department, which has to do with this work, derives its authority from a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted in the session of 1900 in the terms following:

"That it be resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order-in-Council was also adopted on August 30, 1907, requiring the posting of fair wages schedules on Government works of construction and requiring contractors to keep a record of payments made to all workmen in their employ. In connection with proposed works of construction the minimum wage rates to be observed are prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted directing that all mechanics, labourers or other persons employed in connection therewith shall be paid such wages as are accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property, or in the case of other emergencies. The value of the public works to which this policy applies amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The general fair wages clause is also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work which is undertaken on the day labour plan.

Six officers, known as "Fair Wages Officers," are employed by the Depart-

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ment in connection with the preparation of fair wages schedules and their enforcement. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains by inquiry from both the employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

The services of Mr. Victor DuBreuil, who had entered the Department of Labour at the time of its establishment in 1900 as one of the two original fair wages officers, were lost to the Department through death on March 14, 1916. Mr. DuBreuil was taken ill in Montreal whilst endeavouring to effect a settlement of a labour dispute, and on account of his wide experience and natural aptitude his death has been a very serious loss to the Department.

Mr. H. S. Hood, who was appointed in 1914 as resident fair wages officer for the Province of Ontario from the head of the Great Lakes (including Fort William and Port Arthur), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg, was relieved of a portion of this territory through the appointment on February 1, 1916, of Mr. F. E. Harrison, of Saskatoon, as resident fair wages officer for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with present headquarters in Calgary. Mr. J. D. McNiven, resident fair wages officer on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in Vancouver, was, at the same time, relieved of the portion of his territory east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Harrison had shortly before his appointment retired from the mayoralty of Saskatoon, which he had held for several years, and brings to the performance of his departmental duties a wide knowledge of conditions both in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. Mr. E. N. Compton and Mr. W. D. Killins continue to act as joint fair wages officers for Ontario, with headquarters in Ottawa.

#### TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1915-16, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

#### SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1915-16.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total
Public Works.....	4	9	2	14	34	6	6	9	.....	84
Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	17
Militia and Defence.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Naval Service.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Indian Affairs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	9	11	3	19	51	6	8	15	.....	122

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## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES, 1900-1916.

Schedules prepared covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1916, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Total.
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	84	1745
Railways and Canals.....		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	11	1142
Marine and Fisheries.....		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	17	318
Other Departments.....					2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	10	293
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	122	3498

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1915-1916.

List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1915-1916.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 7,146.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,126.44
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	9,764.36
Making and repairing post office scales.....	449.90
Supplying mail bags.....	77,330.86
Repairing mail bags.....	38,396.02
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	67,858.46
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	6,603.22
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	461.70
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	41,242.02
Total.....	\$250,379.43

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract. \$ cts.	Vol.	Page.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule published.
Public building.	Stanstead, Que.	April 6, '15	No contract.				
Wharf, warehouse and shed.	Fredericton, N. B.	" 6, '15	"				
Public building.	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 15, '15	"				
Boat harbour.	North Lake, Kings Co., P. E. I.	" 22, '15	"				
Public building.	Grand Mère, Que.	" 22, '15	"				
Examining warehouse.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 27, '15	"				
Drill hall.	Fort William, Ont.	" 29, '15	"				
Wharf and warehouse.	South Baymouth, Ont.	May 4, '15	"				
Drill hall.	Vancouver, B. C.	" 5, '15	"				
Public building.	Hesperal, Ont.	" 5, '15	"				
" "	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 5, '15	"				
" "	Courtney, B. C.	" 7, '15	"				
Public building.	New Hazelton, B. C.	" 7, '15	"				
Drill hall extension.	Georgetown, Ont.	" 7, '15	"				
Construction and renewal of wharf.	Windsor, Ont.	" 7, '15	"				
Public building.	Depot Harbour, Ont.	" 7, '15	"				
Wharf and shelter basin, pile and concrete dredging.	Fort Frances, Ont.	" 11, '15	"				
Piggery at Experimental Farm.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 11, '15	"				
Repairs to breakwater.	Fredericton, N. B.	" 12, '15	"				
Dry dock.	Summerside, P. E. I.	" 12, '15	"				
Breakwater.	Halifax, N. S.	" 12, '15	"				
Extension to training pier.	Petite Rivière, Que.	" 12, '15	"				
Piggery at Experimental Farm.	Cap Chat, Que.	" 12, '15	"				
Wharf.	Indian Head, Sask.	" 14, '15	"				
Wharf.	Minaki, Ont.	" 17, '15	"				
Steel superstructure over Quinze river.	Fort Frances, Ont.	" 17, '15	"				
Public building.	Pontiac County, Que.	" 18, '15	"				
Piggery at Experimental Farm.	Powell River, B. C.	" 19, '15	"				
Proposed concrete and timber low water wharf.	Agassiz, B. C.	" 19, '15	"				
Proposed freight shed.	Appleby's King's Co., N. B.	" 28, '15	"				
Concrete bridge over Quinze River.	Gaspe, Gaspe Co., Que.	" 28, '15	"				
Rubble Mound Breakwater.	Pontiac County, Que.	" 28, '15	"				
Public building.	Bare Point, Port Arthur, Ont.	June 1, '15	"				
Office building, forestry branch.	Waterville, Que.	" 1, '15	"				
Public building.	Indian Head, Sask.	" 1, '15	"				
North Entrance Wall, St. Andrews Lock.	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 1, '15	"				
Wharf and approach, pilework.	Lockport, Man.	" 1, '15	"				
	LePas, Man.	" 1, '15	"				



Drill Hall.	St. James, Man.	"	1, '15
Protection work.	West Slough, Selkirk, Man.	"	1, '15
Boarding house.	Sutherland, Sask.	"	1, '15
Drill hall.	Souris, Man.	"	1, '15
Breakwater.	Masher's Bay, N. B.	"	8, '15
Reconstruction of breakwater.	Port Elgin, Ont.	"	8, '15
Timber graded wharf (pile and concrete)	Sealey's, King's Co., N. B.	"	9, '15
Reconstruction of Eastern Breakwater.	Quanco, St. John's Co., N. B.	"	9, '15
Public building.	Hunsville, Ont.	"	15, '15
"	Mill Brook, Ont.	"	15, '15
"	Gravenhurst, Ont.	"	15, '15
"	Bark's Falls, Ont.	"	15, '15
"	Mission City, B. C.	"	16, '15
"	Wainwright, Alta.	"	16, '15
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	17, '15
"	West Lorne, Ont.	"	17, '15
"	Hansport, Ont.	"	29, '15
Immigration building.	Quebec, Que.	"	29, '15
Erection of a barn.	Nappan, N. S.	"	29, '15
Public building.	Chester, N. S.	July	9, '15
Extension to wharf.	St. Alphonse, Que.	"	9, '15
Restoration of tower at Victoria Museum.	Ottawa, Ont.	"	10, '15
Building at Experimental Farm.	Ottawa, Ont.	"	13, '15 July, 29, 1915.
Wharf extension, Mission River.	Fort William, Ont.	"	22, '15 August 23, 1915.
Postal station.	Verdun, Que.	"	30, '15 No contract
Wharf and warehouse.	Cagetown, N. B.	Aug.	3, '15
Extension to wharf.	Valleyfield, Que.	"	4, '15
Extension to wharf.	Natashquan, Que.	"	4, '15
Construction of gates, towers and operating machinery.	Big Chaudière Falls, Ont., [French River]	"	30, '15 December 20, 1915.
Freight shed, baggage room and waiting room.	Bellville, Ont.	Oct.	1, '15 March 6, 1916.
Erection of Cereal Building at Experimental Farm.	Ottawa, Ont.	"	2, '15 November 19, 1915.
Construction of wharf, stone approach, warehouse and dredging.	Brighton, Ont.	"	12, '15 No contract.
Extension to wooden shed at Berth 15, and proposed shed "C".	St. John West, N. B.	"	12, '15 November 2, 1915.
Reconstruction of portion of superstructure of East pier of Eastern Entrance.	Toronto Harbour, Ont.	"	18, '15 No contract.
Temporary postal station "A"	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 10,	'15 January 26, 1916.
Construction of wharf.	Arrowhead, B. C.	"	30, '15 No contract.
Postal station "D."	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 20,	'15 "
Barn at Experimental Farm.	Sidney, B. C.	Jan. 4,	'16 "
Lock Gates at East River.	New Glasgow, N. S.	"	20, '16 "
Freight Shed on Government wharf.	Vancouver, B. C.	"	31, '16 "
Clearing up debris from Parliament Buildings.	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 23,	'16 "
Customs Examining warehouse.	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 9,	'16 "
Construction of the proposed retaining wall and back filling.	St. John West, N. B.	"	27, '16 "

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Government works.....	Pt. Pelee, Lake Erie, Ont.....	June 4, '15	August 3, 1915.....	\$5,500.00	
Request for current rates.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 28, '15	No contract.		
Life Saving Station.....	Pt. Pelee, Lake Erie, Ont.....	Feb. 4, '16	"		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a dwelling on Indian Agency.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Mar. 14, '16	No contract.
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work, Remount Depot, Exhibition Grounds...	Sherbrooke, Que.....	April 6, '15	Day labour.
Rifle Range.....	Bedford, N. S.....	" 6, '15	\$11,775. 00
Repairing North and South Piers.....	Kings Wharf, Halifax, N. S.....	June 22, '15	\$3,750. 00
Magazine building.....	Calgary, Alta.....	July 17, '15	\$2,480. 00
Installing water supply.....	Quebec and Levis, Que.....	Sept. 3, '15	No contract.
Building trades.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 5, '15	Day labour.

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Wooden lighthouse tower	Cap au Corbeau, Que.	April 15, '15	October 20, 1915	\$490.00
Reinforced concrete tower	Vicinity Cape Mudge, B. C.	May 19, '15	Day labour.	Day labour.
Reinforced concrete beacon	Vicinity Cobourg, Ont.	June 4, '15	Day labour.	Day labour.
Request for current wages	Bonilla Islands, B.C.	" 10, '15	No contract.	No contract.
Wooden tower on concrete piers	McQueston Point, Renfrew Co., Ont.	" 14, '15	August 21, 1915	\$500.00
Request for current wages	Digby Islands, near Prince Rupert, B. C.	" 16, '15	Day labour.	Day labour.
Wooden dwelling and boat house	Bustard Rocks, Georgian Bay, Ont.	" 28, '15	September 7, 1915	\$2,200.00
Wharf	Vicinity Dartmouth, N. S.	July 9, '15	August 17, 1915	\$12,485.00
Dwelling	Vicinity Carmanah, B. C.	Aug. 3, '15	No contract.	No contract.
Wooden tower	Vicinity Cole Shoal, Brockville, Ont.	" 6, '15	December 9, 1915	\$1,100.00
Range light towers	Spry Harbour, N.S.	Nov. 20, '15	February 15, 1916	
Wooden range towers	Vicinity Cascades Pt., Soulanges Co., Que.	Feb. 3, '16	No contract.	
Wooden dwelling and light combined	Vicinity Burnt Island, near Gananoque, Ont.	" 4, '16	"	
Skeleton tower on wharf	Vicinity Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland Co., N. B.	Mar. 16, '16	"	
Reinforced concrete tower, fog alarm building and dwelling combined	Vicinity Triple Island, B. C.	" 21, '16	"	
Reinforced concrete lighthouse tower and fog alarm building combined and wooden dwelling	Vicinity Point Abino, Welland Co., Bertie Tp. Ont.	" 28, '16	"	
Erection of a number of buildings at New Marine Depot.	Victoria, B. C.	" 28, '16	"	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
Erection of bridge.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	April 3, '15	June 9, 1915.....	\$483.00	Vol. XVI 109
Construction and erection of highway swing bridge over Trent Canal to replace wooden structure.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 13, '15	April 26, 1915.....	\$9,246.00	XV 1334
Wagon and cylindrical valves required for locks Severn Div. and Bobcaygeon Lock.....	Trent Canal, Ont.....	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.....	Schedule prices....	XVI 110
Operating machines, etc. for lock gates of Severn Div. and Bobcaygeon Lock.....	Trent Canal, Ont.....	" 19, '15	May 21, 1915.....	Schedule rates....	XV 1438
Erection of superstructures of single track railway swing bridge on C. N. R. over Trent Canal.....	Washago, Ont.....	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.....	\$38,633.00	XVI 109
and Highway swing bridges at Pt. Severn lock and at Muskoka Road.....	Pt. Severn, Ont.....	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.....	\$3,380.00	XVI 110
Facing southern slope of Guide Pier and Breakwater at Upper Entrance.....	Washago, Ont.....	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.....	\$8,200.00	XVI 110
Construction of highway lift bridge over Rideau Canal at Pretoria Avenue.....	Soulanges Canal, Que.....	Aug. 4, '15	September 15, 1915....	\$1.20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	XVI 511
Sluice pipes, valves, operating machinery and electrical equipment for Swift Rapids Dam.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5, '15	August 10, 1915.....	\$40,000.00	XVI 511
Erection of certain buildings on P. E. I. Railway.....	Trent Canal, Ont.....	Aug. 16, '15	October 27, 1915.....	\$29,480.00	XVI 640
Installation of the Electrical equipment required for the highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal at Dundas St.....	Carleton Place, P. E. I.....	" 23, '15	No contract.		
Construction of engine house, stations and shelters Dartmouth Branch, I. C. R.....	Trenton, Ont.....	Jan. 12, '16	February 19, 1916.....	\$5,136.00	XVI 1045
	Halifax County, N. S.....	Mar. 15, '16	No contract.		



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FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1916.

Special attention was given by the Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour during the year to the execution of a very large number of contracts for military materials and supplies required in connection with Canada's part in the European war. Inspections were made of very many of the factories both in Eastern and in Western Canada in which clothing, shirts, caps, leather and other goods were being manufactured to the Government's order, and an effort was made to co-operate as far as possible with the Imperial authorities in securing due observance of the labour conditions embodied in the military contracts. The Departmental fair wages officers were at the same time called upon to insure full adherence to the labour conditions of the important construction contracts proceeding at various points throughout the Dominion, including the large harbour terminals work at Halifax, the extension of the harbours of St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ontario, the construction of the new Welland ship canal, the Hudson Bay Railway and the large new wharves and breakwater at the Pacific Coast port of Victoria.

A large number of individual wage claims were adjusted both in connection with the military contracts and on the works of construction. Most of these related to the rates of wages payable under the terms of contract. Other claims were for wages which had not been paid at all. Nearly all of these matters were investigated on the spot by Departmental officers before final action was taken, although wherever possible the matters at issue were disposed of by correspondence.

Reference is made in the tabular statement following to the adjustment of various wage claims in Halifax and St. John.

Three visits were made by one of the Departmental officers to the Welland ship canal during the season of 1915-1916, in the course of which various wage claims and complaints relating to the employment of alien labour received attention. There was considerable unrest on the Victoria wharf contract, which required successive visits from the resident fair wages officer on the Pacific Coast. During the season of 1915, Mr. H. S. Hood, one of the Departmental fair wages officers, made an inspection of the line of construction of the Hudson Bay Railway for the purpose of looking into various complaints connected with wages rates and labour conditions generally. Prompt attention was given to all of these matters and more serious trouble thereby avoided.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
April 3, '15 April 6, '15 April 30, '15 Sept. 16, '15 Jan. 3, '16 Feb. 3, '16	Port Arthur, Ont. .... Examining warehouse.	Public Works ..	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to watchman, carpenters and painters.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for this purpose. The claims of the carpenters and painters were adjusted in conformity with the fair wages officer's findings. The fair wage schedule for this work did not contain a rate for watchmen, but investigation showed that the rate paid was fair and reasonable.
April 6, '15 April 28, '15 May 3, '15 June 22, '15	Le Pas, Man. .... Construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged reduction of wage rates of engine-men and firemen; failure to make full and prompt payment of wages due blacksmiths, excavators and labourers.	These matters were referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that an amicable settlement had been made of the wages claims and the original schedule of rates restored on the Hudson Bay contract. An officer of the Department of Labour also visited the line of construction and investigated complaints received as to hospital conditions, employment of alien labour, alleged excessive prices charged for food, supplies, etc. All these complaints were brought to the attention of the contractors and instructions given that the conditions of the contract must be adhered to.
April 10, '15	Vancouver, B. C. .... Immigration building.	Public Works ..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters employed on interior finishing.	Investigation showed that the interior finishing work had been sub-let to specially skilled workmen and that no violation of the contract had occurred.
April 12, '15	St. John, N. B. .... Post Office.	Public Works ..	Alleged non-payment of wages for cutting stone at Miramichi quarry.	As this contract had been made through the Department of Public Works, the matter was referred to that Department for investigation and adjustment.
April 14, '15	Sewell, Man. .... Military Camp.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to carpenters.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
April 16, '15	Toronto, Ont. .... Harbour Improvements.	Public Works ..	Alleged excessive delay in wages payments by sub-contractors.	This matter was investigated by the Department of Public Works, who advised that instructions had been issued by the main contractors that workmen must be paid all wages due them every two weeks.
April 16, '15	Walkerville, Ont. .... Public building.	Public Works ..	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and plumbers.	Investigation showed that the latest revision of the Government fair wages schedule had not been posted. Instructions were issued that the later schedule should be placed in effect at once and workmen who had received less than the contract rates were settled with.

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April 17, '15	Galt, Ont. ....	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who made several visits to the premises of the contract for this purpose, and adjustment of the various claims was made in conformity with the findings of the Department of Labour.
April 27, '15	Armoury.			
July 11, '15				
July 26, '15				
Aug. 9, '15				
Aug. 17, '15				
Aug. 19, '15				
Aug. 20, '15				
Aug. 23, '15				
April 24, '15	Victoria, B. C. .... Supplying of stone for the construction of Breakwater.	Public Works. . .	Alleged failure to comply with conditions of the Government contract as to hours, rates of wages, etc.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by an adjustment of the matters in dispute.
April 26, '15	Welland Ship Canal. ....	Railways and Canals.	Alleged violations of fair wage schedule of the contract and employment of alien labour.	A fair wages officer of the Department of Labour made several visits to the canal for the purpose of investigating and adjusting matters in dispute. Attention was given by the Department to the rates and hours of carpenters, locomotive and dinky engineers and firemen, hoist runners, clamshell men, powdermen, labourers, etc., and payment enforced of various wage claims. Instructions were also given for the discontinuance of the piece work system on one of the sections. The fair wages officer was also called upon to deal with matters affecting the medical and hospital service, alien labour and the classification of various trades.
May 3, '15				
July 24, '15				
Aug. 18, '15				
Dec. 6, '15				
Feb. 1, '16				
April 26, '15	Vancouver, B. C. .... Immigration building.	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to plasterers.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers on the premises showed that the complaints were well founded and a number of claims were adjusted by the contractors.
April 29, '15	Three Rivers, Que. .... Post Office.	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to stone-cutters employed at St. Marc de Carrières, Que. and also to a carpenter and stone-cutter on the post office building at Three Rivers.	It was ruled that the fair wage schedule rate for stone-cutters on the stone for this building did not apply outside of the locality in which the building was being erected. The contractor was, however, required to settle the claim of a workman who had not apparently received the rate of wages to which he was entitled for stone cutting work on the building in Three Rivers. Payment was also directed by the Department of the claim of the carpenter who had received less than the fair wage schedule of this contract.
April 30, '15	Vancouver, B. C. .... Immigration building.	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. It was later withdrawn.
May 10, '15	Quebec, Que. .... Alterations to Post Office	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate to a stationary engineer.	Following an investigation by one of the fair wages officers, settlement of the claim was made by the contractors.
May 19, '15	Kingston, Ont. .... Construction work on C. N. R. near Perth Road.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages due a labourer.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that satisfactory settlement of the claim had been made.
May 24, '15	Prince Albert, Sask. .... Armoury.	Public Works. . .	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to three workmen.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers on the premises showed that two of these claims were not warranted, but that the other was well founded. Payment was accordingly made by the contractors of the amount due in the latter case.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Continued.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
June 10, '15	Quebec, Que. .... Construction of a bridge over St. Lawrence river	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Copies were obtained of the contractors' pay lists. One of the fair wages officers also visited the locality and extended the good offices of the Department towards effecting a satisfactory understanding between the contracting companies and the workmen employed.
June 12, '15 July 12, '15 Aug. 24, '15 Nov. 22, '15 Dec. 1, '15 Dec. 6, '15 Jan. 31, '16	Halifax, N. S. .... Ocean Terminals Railway. .....	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters; excessive hours of labour of firemen and non-payment of fair and reasonable rates to brakemen.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that several individual claims of carpenters were well founded and settlement was accordingly made by the contractors. In the case of the brakemen it was found that fair and reasonable rates had been paid them and that the firemen had not been required to work excessive hours.
June 22, '15 July 7, '15	Lauzon, Que. .... Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to locomotive engineers, and violation of the fair wages schedule with respect to stone cutters.	Following investigation a satisfactory rate was fixed for locomotive engineers by agreement with the parties concerned, but it was found that the stone was not being cut in the locality of the dry dock and it was held under these circumstances that the fair wages schedule did not apply.
June 24, '15	St. John, N. B. .... St. John Valley Railroad.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages to a foreman.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who, upon investigation, found that the complaint was not well founded.
July 6, '15	Montreal, Que. .... Pressing hay on wharves	Agriculture.	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
July 10, '15	Calgary, Alta. .... Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged violation of fair wage schedule of the contract with respect to structural iron workers.	Following an investigation by one of the fair wages officers on the premises, payment of the final settlement for this work was temporarily withheld by the Department of Trade and Commerce pending the production of corroborative evidence. However, as the latter was not furnished, the wage claims were not enforced.
July 10, '15	Port Arthur, Ont. .... Breakwater.	Public Works.	Alleged reduction of wages to an engineer employed at the quarry supplying stone for this work.	Investigation showed that the Government contract for this work did not cover the quarrying of the stone.
Aug. 3, '15 Sept. 18, '15	Montreal, Que. .... Alterations to Carlsberg Hotel, Postal Station "A".	Public Works.	Alleged violation of fair wage schedule with respect to bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters and labourers.	Investigation on the premises by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was well founded and final settlement was withheld by the Department of Public Works until these claims were adjusted.



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Aug.	7, '15	St. John, N. B. .... Repair work on Union Depot.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters, and also that labourers were being engaged for this work instead of painters.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals for attention. The later reported the rate paid was fixed by agreement with the Intercolonial Railway.
Aug.	7, '15	St. John, N. B. .... Painting of Government Steamer "Aberdeen"	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters and also that labour- ers were being engaged for this work instead of painters.	This matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug.	9, '15	Ottawa, Ont. .... Repairs to roof of Parlia- ment Buildings.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to sheet metal workers.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, who issued instructions to the contractors that the current rate of wages should be observed.
Sept.	8, '15	St. John, N. B. .... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters.	Investigation showed that this claim was not well founded.
Sept.	15, '15	Victoria, B. C. .... Alterations to Post Office	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made on the premises by one of the fair wages officers, and a settlement effected to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.
Oct. Dec. Jan.	21, '15 18, '15 17, '16	Trenton, Ont. .... Sewern Div., Trent Canal	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage sche- dule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and settlement was made by the contractors of the respective wage claims.
Oct.	31, '15	St. John, N. B. .... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of wages to a stone- cutter.	This claim was referred for attention to the Department of Public Works, who had charge of the work.
Nov.	8, '15	Victoria, B. C. .... Wharf.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of minimum rate of wages of the district to steel and structural iron workers.	Investigation on the premises by one of the fair wages officers showed that although there was no rate shown for this particular class of labour in the fair wages sche- dule of the contract, the current rate of the district was being paid.
Nov.	8, '15	Edmonton, Alta. .... Armoury.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to painters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaints were well founded and the contractors agreed to settle the respective claims.
Nov.	17, '15	Toronto, Ont. .... Mfg. of aeroplanes and mfg. of pumps for Lau- zon Dry Dock.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates.	Investigation showed that the fair wages schedule covering the work on the Dry Dock did not include any rate for the manufacture of pumps and in connection with the aeroplanes it was found that this work was being carried on under the authority of the British Government.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Concluded.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
Nov. 22, '15	West St. John, N. B. .... Freight shed.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of the minimum rate of wages fixed for carpentry work..	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour, as no reply was received to its letter of further inquiry.
Jan. 10, '16	Galt, Ont. .... Fitting up of soldiers' quarters.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	As this work was done under the direction of the Engineering Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence, the matter was referred to that Department, who advised that a satisfactory adjustment of the claims had been made.
Jan. 19, '16	Quebec, Que. .... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	The matter was brought to the attention of the contractors, who advised that settlement would be made of the claims, if the claimants would call at their office.
Feb. 22, '16	Halifax, N. S. .... Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to a carpenter.	As this work was carried on under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence the claim was referred to that Department, who advised that an adjustment had been made.
Mar. 3, '16	Toronto, Ont. .... Manufacture of pontoon wagons.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged reduction in wages.....	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
Mar. 22, '16	Calgary, Alta. .... Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate to watchmen.	Investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.

## II. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

Apart from procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and apart also from the war work, the good offices of the Department of Labour were employed on request during the year at various points throughout the Dominion in the adjustment of labour troubles. In some instances the matters at issue were disposed of by correspondence.

In a number of cases a Departmental officer was sent to the locality in which the dispute had occurred, and conciliatory methods were employed on the spot to bring about a satisfactory understanding. Several labour disputes of exceptional difficulty were successfully handled in this way during the year, the Departmental officer under certain circumstances acting as mediator between employer and employees and being at other times enabled to bring together for conference the parties concerned; in other cases publicity directed public opinion to the dispute, with results, usually, beneficial to the public.

The late Mr. Victor DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, rendered valuable assistance in arranging a working agreement between the steamship companies and the longshoremen of the Port of Montreal; the formal agreement in this matter, extending for a period of two years from January 1, 1916, was not, however, definitely concluded until after Mr. DuBreuil's death, on March 14 last. The negotiations between the various shipping companies and the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal for this agreement continued intermittently over a period of fourteen and a half months. Deposits of \$2,000 were posted by the steamship companies and the Syndicated Longshoremen respectively for the due observance of the foregoing contract. The agreement referred to replaced one which had continued for a period of five years and which had been secured through the agency of a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Mr. DuBreuil, in the month of June, aided in averting threatened labour trouble in one of the shipbuilding plants in the Quebec District. An acknowledgment of Mr. DuBreuil's services in this case was made by the employing company to the Minister of Labour in the following terms:—

“Lauzon, Levis, Que., June 18, 1915.

“HON. T. W. CROTHERS,  
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

“HON. SIR:—“We beg to convey to you our thanks for allowing Mr. Victor DuBreuil, your Fair Wages Officer, to come down and settle a disagreement of wages we had with our employees, and we can say that he acted fair and just both between employer and employees. We had several meetings with the men, and with his assistance matters were amicably arranged.

“Thanking you again, we remain, yours truly,

DAVIE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING CO., LTD.  
(Sgd.) George D. Davie,  
President.”

In the month of October Mr. DuBreuil had to do with the settlement of a strike of upwards of 3,000 workmen employed in various asbestos mines at Thetford Mines, Que.; the strike had caused an almost complete tie-up of these important properties. Before leaving Thetford Mines Mr. DuBreuil was furnished with a statement in the terms following from the employees' representatives, and bearing also the signature of the Mayor of the place:—“We, the under-

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signed, representatives of the employees in the mines, situated at Thetford Mines, declare ourselves satisfied with the settlement of the labour dispute which has taken place here during this week."

Proceeding east from Thetford Mines, Mr. DuBreuil endeavoured to secure an adjustment of a strike of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Halifax which had been in existence for some little time. The Fair Wages Officer's efforts were, however, in this instance unavailing.

In the month of June Mr. E. N. Compton, one of the Departmental officers, acted, by request, as a conciliator in a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway Company and its machinists at St. Thomas, and was successful in obtaining an understanding between the parties concerned.

A strike occurred in Toronto in the month of February of the teamsters employed by three of the principal cartage companies in the collection and delivery of railway freights, which threatened serious inconvenience to the business of the community. Mr. Compton was sent to Toronto at the Mayor's request to promote, if possible, a speedy adjustment of this difficulty. He succeeded in arranging a conference between the employing companies and some of their workmen which resulted in the companies submitting a compromise offer of certain wages increases, which were finally accepted by the striking teamsters.

The good offices of the Department were also exercised through Mr. Compton in obtaining an agreement as to wage rates and other labour conditions, as between the Confederation Construction Company, of Thorold, Ont., and their machinists employed on section 3 of the Welland Ship Canal.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year Mr. H. S. Hood, Departmental officer stationed at Winnipeg, was called to Port Arthur and Fort William in connection with a series of strikes which had occurred among the workmen employed in the terminal grain elevators on the opening of the season of navigation. Seven of the elevators were affected by these troubles which mainly concerned the unskilled labour employed in the unloading of grain from the cars to the elevators. Mr. Hood remained on the spot for some days and did what was possible to bring about a settlement.

Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, shortly after his appointment in March as resident Fair Wages Officer for Saskatchewan and Alberta, made a thorough survey of the labour conditions in the various coal areas of Alberta and endeavoured by conciliatory means to obtain an avoidance of labour troubles which threatened in some districts.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, the resident Fair Wages Officer at Vancouver, spent some days in the Crow's Nest Pass mining district in the month of June in connection with an agitation which had occurred in some of the coal mines for the internment of alien enemy miners. This trouble was disposed of by the internment of a large number of the Austrian workmen concerned.

Mr. McNiven's services were employed with advantage in connection with an extremely difficult labour dispute between the shipping companies and their longshoremen which occurred in the Pacific Coast ports in the spring of 1915, and which threatened for a time to interfere seriously with the movement of traffic. Mr. McNiven's assistance contributed to the prevention of serious trouble.

Several disputes connected with the important contract for the harbour works at Victoria were disposed of through the instrumentality of Mr. McNiven, who assisted also in the disposition of various disputes as to wages and other matters, occurring chiefly in the execution of government contracts on the Pacific Coast.



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## ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISPUTES AFFECTING MUNITIONS WORK.

Brief reference was made in the last annual report to the co-operation of the Department of Labour with the chairman of the Shell Committee in dealing with various labour disputes arising on munitions work in Canada. At the outbreak of the war the Minister of Labour, realizing that the struggle with which the country was confronted would call for the united strength of all elements, appealed to employers and workingmen alike for an avoidance of all labour difficulties during the war period; and it is gratifying indeed to know that the labour disputes actually occurring throughout the past year have been very few and far between. This was especially the case in respect of the immense volume of war orders being executed under contract with the Canadian, British and Allied Governments.

The Shell Committee which was established for the control of the British munitions orders in Canada was reorganized in the month of November and thereafter became known as the Imperial Munitions Board. The Department of Labour co-operated closely with this latter body in the handling of all the labour questions occurring at different points, involving wage and piecework rates, hours of labour, etc. The labour relations on this work were apparently very satisfactory in the great majority of cases; any complaints which were brought to the authorities' notice were duly investigated and received effective attention.

Shortly before the close of the fiscal year an Order in Council was adopted applying the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act specifically to disputes occurring on war-work intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or Militia or for the forces of the nations allied with the British Empire in the present war, if such dispute threatened to result in a strike or lockout. There were during the past year, however, only two cases of disputes connected with war-work which resulted in the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the disputes relating, respectively, to the operations of the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company in Ottawa and of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company in New Glasgow. Reference to this dispute is made in the volume containing the report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Following is the text of the Order-in-Council, above mentioned, and bringing munitions work within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:—

"P. C. 680

At the Government House at Ottawa,  
Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1916.  
Present:

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

"His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914, to Order that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, other than section 63 thereof, shall specifically apply in the case of any dispute between employers and any employees engaged in the construction, production, repairing, manufacture, transportation or delivery, of ships, vessels, works, buildings, munitions, ordnance, guns, explosives, and materials and supplies of every nature and description whatsoever, intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or Militia, or for the forces of the nations allied with the United Kingdom in the present war,—if such dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*"

### III. LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has been published each month during the year. Some changes have been made in the presentation of the material with a view to more logical arrangement and economy of space. The material is now organized under the following heads:—notes on current matters of industrial interest; industrial conditions during the month; reports of local correspondents; conciliation and arbitration; the labour market; cost of living; wages; industrial accidents; special articles; reviews; and labour legislation.

Because of the effect of the war on the labour market and also having in mind the industrial re-adjustments likely to become necessary after the conclusion of peace, special attention has been given to different aspects of the subject of employment. All the public employment bureaus in Canada as well as the philanthropic employment offices, in so far as they are known, are sending to the Department, monthly reports indicating the number of workpeople called for and the number of persons placed in employment. Through the co-operation of the Immigration Branch similar returns are being received from the more important commercial employment agencies. These returns are presented monthly in the *Labour Gazette* in a table which indicates the demand and supply of labour as reported by employment offices for the country as a whole and for the more important centres of labour distribution. A similar statement as to casual employment is also presented monthly through the co-operation of the Salvation Army and other agencies dealing with casual workers.

The monthly statement of building permits has also been reorganized in order to make it more indicative of employment conditions in the building trades. Returns as to the value of building permits are compiled for thirty-five cities each month in such a form as to show the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of the preceding year, totals being shown for the cities grouped by provinces as well as a grand total for the Dominion.

An attempt has been made to present more definite statistical information as to migration between Canada and the United Kingdom and between Canada and the United States. The information as to migration as indicated by the number of departures and arrivals and land patents is now presented briefly from month to month, the information for each quarter being summarized more at length in quarterly articles. Modifications have been made in the form in which some sections have been presented. Reviews have received more attention than in previous years. Reports of the local correspondents have been more closely condensed than had been the practice, without, it is thought, sacrificing the features necessary to exhibit the industrial situation. Other regular features of the *Labour Gazette*, such as statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, tables of retail and wholesale prices, fair wages schedules in Government contracts, information as to trade disputes, industrial agreements, changes in wages and hours of labour, industrial accidents, and legal decisions affecting labour, have been continued as in the past and there have been printed numerous special articles dealing with events of particular industrial interest. Much of the information in the summarized statements as to industrial disputes, prices and industrial accidents, found elsewhere in this report, has appeared in the pages of the *Labour Gazette*.

A change has also been made in the *Labour Gazette* year. When this journal was first published the Canadian fiscal year was July 1st to June 30th and the

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*Labour Gazette* volume was made to accord with these dates. The Canadian government in 1907 changed the fiscal year so that it closed on March 31st, the *Labour Gazette* volume, however, being continued on the former basis. Since the statistics of the Department are gathered as a rule for the calendar year, rendering them more easily comparable with statistics on similar subjects gathered usually on the calendar year basis in other countries, the calendar year will be taken in future as the term of the *Labour Gazette* volume. Accordingly the present volume, Number XVI, which on the former plan would terminate on June 30th, is being extended to include the six numbers to be issued during the remaining months of the calendar year 1916.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Several special articles were published during the year, particular attention being given in this connection to the question of unemployment and the effect of the war on industrial conditions. Among such articles may be mentioned, a review of a statement by Senator Lougheed as to unemployment in Canada and methods of distribution of labour; the Provincial Employment Bureau at Montreal as a Barometer of Unemployment; the British Armament Labour Supply; Meeting of Members of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in Ottawa to consider the Question of Unemployment in Canada, and another article dealing with a special meeting of the same Association held later.

Special articles were also devoted to the question of prices. The *Labour Gazette* for August, 1915, contained an article on War Prices in Canada, a review of the prices situation since the outbreak of the war. The usual yearly review of Wholesale and Retail Prices in Canada, 1915, was also published.

Important meetings and conventions of employers and of workmen were also reviewed in special articles. Among these may be mentioned the annual conventions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Federation of Labour, the British Columbia Federation of Labour, District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and the Labour Educational Association of Ontario.

Special articles were also published dealing with labour legislation and regulations thereunder by the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments during the year. In the September issue of the *Gazette* the text of suggested amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appeared as part of a special article; the draft bill, it may be noted, remains for the present in abeyance.

In addition to references to the industry published under the head of labour legislation, special articles dealing with mining have appeared from time to time. Amongst these may be mentioned an article on the Western Coal Miners agreement; Contract Work Dispute at Bankhead Coal Mines; the Mining Accident at Coal Creek, B. C., and Contract Work Dispute at Bellevue Mines, Alta.

The usual annual review of labour conditions in Canada appeared in the January, 1916, number, and in the issue of February, 1916, a full review was given of the trade disputes which occurred in Canada during 1915.

Special articles dealing with such questions as Government Aid to Housing of Working People, Trade Union Membership in Great Britain and various other questions of interest to labour were also published.

## SPECIAL REVIEWS.

In addition to the regular monthly reviews of official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, a number of special reviews have been published. Among the more important of these may be noted reviews of the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unem-



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ployment; the Report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations; Report of the Board appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the Cost of Living in Canada. Full reviews were also given of reports presented to the British Government on questions affecting war organization in the distributing trades and in coal mining. Special reviews were also given of reports on Retail Prices in New Zealand and Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries.



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#### IV. PRICES IN CANADA.—REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1915.

The annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada is in the press at the time of writing. The report for 1915 is the sixth of the series of volumes on prices, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1915 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year, with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc.

##### THE PRICE MOVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

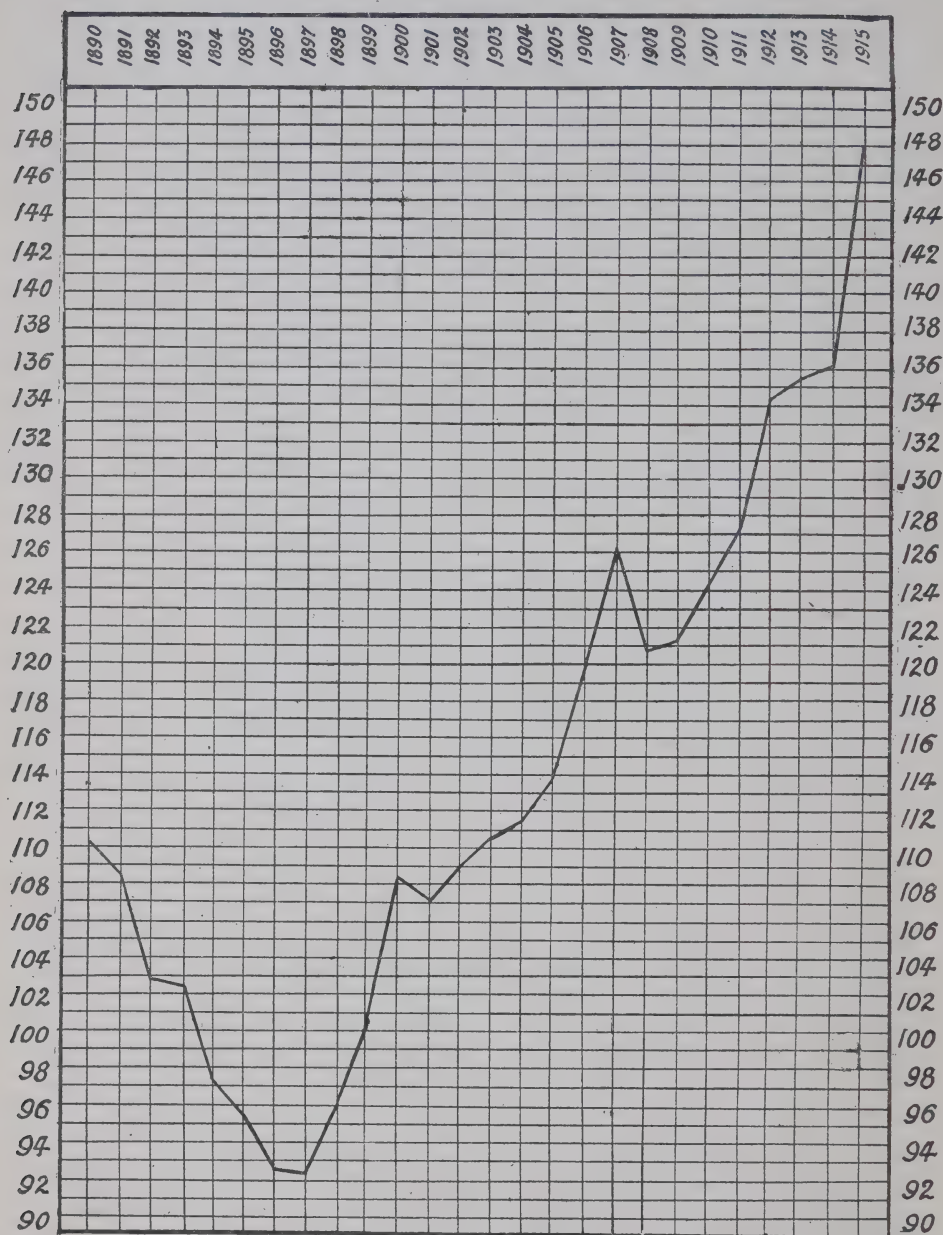
"The rise in prices in 1915 brought the general level of wholesale prices in Canada much above any point previously indicated since 1890 by the Department's index number, which includes 272 articles, and possibly higher than at any time during the past century, though prices were very high at times between 1850 and 1872, during the Crimean War, the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War. The following index numbers show the levels on certain dates.

1890.....	110.3	1911.....	127.4	<b>July, 1914....</b>	<b>134.6</b>
<b>1897.....</b>	<b>92.2</b>	1912.....	134.4	Sept, 1914....	<b>141.3</b>
1900.....	108.2	1913.....	135.5	Jan, 1915.....	<b>138.9</b>
1907.....	126.2	<b>1914.....</b>	<b>136.1</b>	July, 1915....	<b>150.2</b>
1908.....	120.8	<b>1915.....</b>	<b>148.0</b>	Dec., 1915 ...	<b>161.1</b>

"The same upward movement appeared in many other countries throughout the world. In England, Sauerbeck's index number, as continued by the Statist, rose to 118.4 by December, 1915, as compared with 96.4 in January, 1915, 82.4 in July, 1914, 85 in 1913, 61 in 1896, 111 in 1873, 105 in 1864 and 1857, and 117 in 1825. In the United States, Dunn's index number, which has been calculated back to 1860, stood at 137.666 at the end of 1915, as compared with 124.168 at the beginning of the year, 124.528 in January, 1914, 72.455 in July, 1897, 90,191 in 1890, 165.473 in 1870, 312.737 in September, 1864, and 121.631 in January, 1860. In Japan, however, prices had fallen in 1914 from the high levels of 1912 and 1913 and were still lower in 1915, the index number published by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce standing at 125.27 for 1915 as compared with 131.19 for 1914 and 140.04 in 1913.

## THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890 TO 1915.\*

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



\*Number of commodities: 1890 to 1909, 230; 1910 to 1914, 272; 1915, 271.

"The rise in prices of staples, and of food especially, was greatest where conditions were most affected by war. In some cases the usual supplies were unobtainable, completely or in part, e.g., food supplies in Germany and Austria

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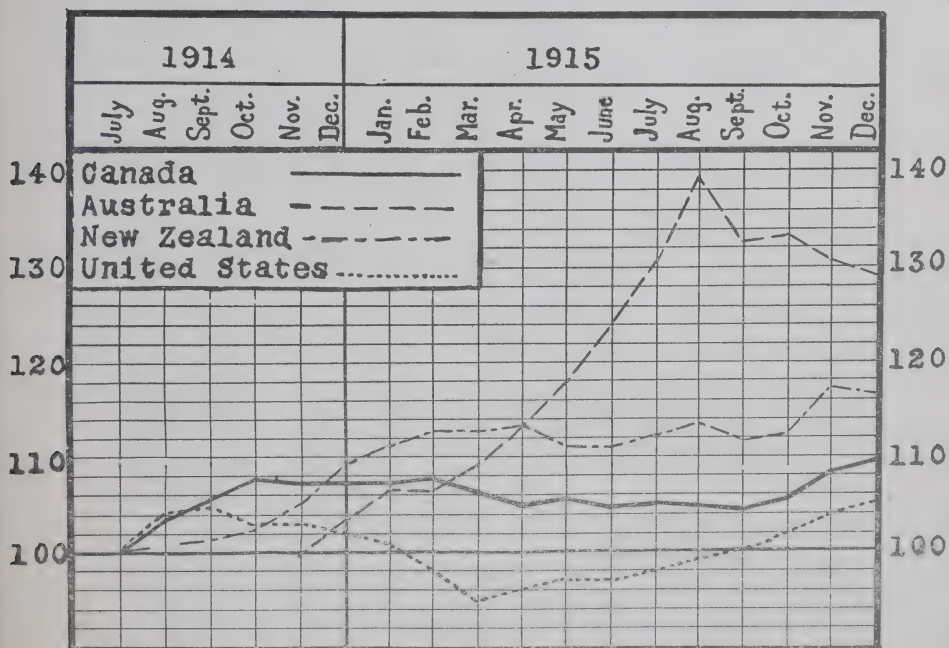
imported by sea. Again war needs, or the demand from other countries where scarcity prevailed and prices were high, raised price levels even though in some cases exports might be curtailed to some extent. Again in other instances, as in Great Britain and Italy, the cost of ocean freight increased so greatly as to add considerably to prices of goods. Lower prices due to war conditions, as in cotton, were generally soon overcome as the demand for war material extended directly and indirectly to so many lines.

"In Canada many commodities were affected by one or even by all of these conditions. In the first case many chemicals and dyestuffs from Germany were unobtainable; in the second there was a great export demand for wheat, flour, cheese, meats, etc.; in the third, prices of all goods from England and many other countries were affected by higher freight rates. Some lines of woollen goods and flax products afforded instances where all three factors were at work. Raw material was formerly obtained from Australia and Russia respectively and the finished goods, to a great extent, from the United Kingdom, and the Canadian product was also in unusual demand.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in foods increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels.

THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND UNITED STATES.

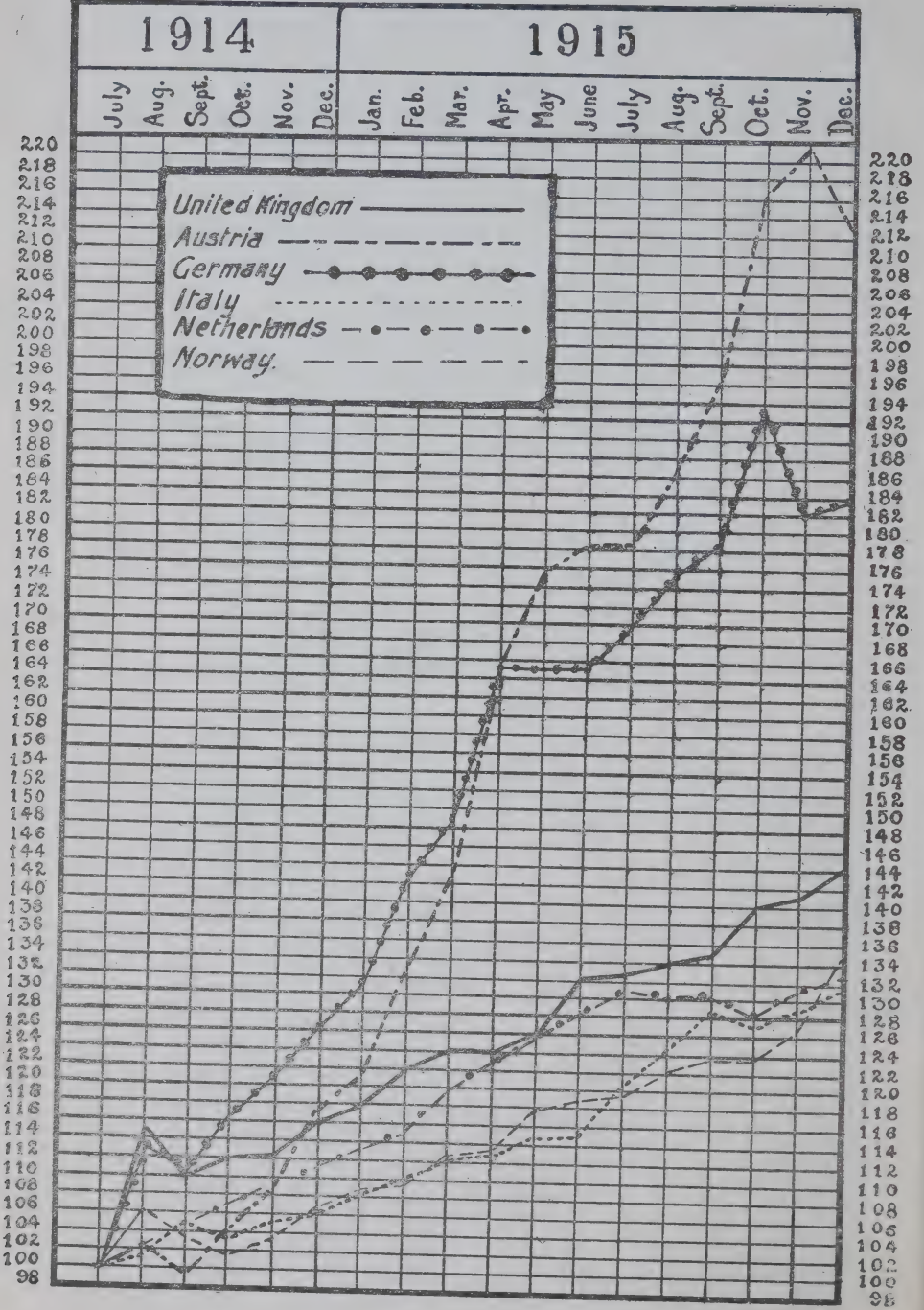
(Prices in July, 1914=100.)





THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND NORWAY.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)





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reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak. The cost of a budget of some thirty staple foods in Canada rose from \$7.42 in July, 1914 to \$8.13 in December, 1914, but part of the increase was due to the difference in seasons, as at the beginning of 1914 the budget had cost \$7.729, only 40c less than at the end of 1915.

"The following figures show the percentages of the advance in the retail price of foods in various countries over the level of July, 1914, figures for January, 1914, not being available in all cases.

	July, 1914	January, 1915	July, 1915	December, 1915
Canada.....	100	107	105	110
United Kingdom.....	100	118	132	144
United States.....	100	101	98	105
Australia.....	100	106	131	129
New Zealand.....	100	111	112	116
Italy.....	100	108	120	131
Netherlands.....	100	113	131	133
Norway.....	100	109	119	134
Austria.....	100	124	179	213
Germany.....	100	131	170	183

"But the rising prices had a great effect in the stimulation of industry and trade. Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked.

"Owing, therefore, to the predominating influence of war conditions on all lines of industry and trade, crop conditions had less effect than usual on trade and prices. The short world crop in 1914 was only of secondary importance in raising prices of cereals and again the large crops of 1915 did not reduce prices to anything like normal levels. The war demand for materials more than made up for any reductions in demand which would have been felt as a result of short crops in 1914 just as the great capital expenditure in 1912 made up for the reduced purchasing power due to the short and damaged crops in 1911. Such immediate results, however, are usually offset to a great extent before long by reaction inevitable after such an artificial stimulus, as was experienced (although the effect in lowering prices was only beginning to be felt when war broke out) in Canada in 1913-1914, and will again appear when the demand for war supplies abates, and the readjustment necessary after such expansion of credit and expenditure of capital tests the industrial structure (with considerable liquidation), and makes certain a sound basis before further progress is possible."

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1915.  
Average Prices 1890-1899=100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	108.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	138.8	156.5	186.9
2. Animals and meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	98.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.3	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.8	110.0	108.4	113.2	110.2	118.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	125.5
6. Textiles.....	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.9	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5
8. Metals and implements:—																										
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	108.8
10. Building materials:—																										
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	128.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5
12. Drugs and chemicals.....	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	83.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.0	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3
13. Miscellaneous:—																										
(a) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4	161.9
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	135.6
(c) Sundry.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.3	113.1	108.5	116.6
All commodities.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4	185.5	136.1	148.0

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## THE RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES.

"At the end of 1914 the general level of wholesale prices, as shown by the index number based on quotations of 272 commodities, was somewhat higher than a year before, but had receded from a higher point reached in September when the index number stood at 141.3 as compared with 137.6 in December. But many materials as well as foodstuffs were already advancing under an increasing demand for war supplies and a growing scarcity in some lines formerly imported from enemy countries or other markets from which supplies were unobtainable during war. Grains rose steeply until February, there being a good export demand and considerable speculation, the latter due largely doubtless to the uncertainty of the Russian wheat crop being marketed in western Europe, owing to the entry of Turkey into the war and the closing of the Straits at Dardanelles. Cheese, butter and eggs were in demand for export and fish markets had recovered. The demand for apples, canned vegetables and other products was improving while beans and dried fruits were rising steeply owing to short supplies. Potatoes, however, were cheap and plentiful. Wool and woollen goods, leathers, and some metals were beginning to rise steeply. New Brunswick lumber was also high and in good demand. Chemicals were upward, especially carbolic acid. Raw Furs were becoming firm as trade conditions improved. The cotton market was also improving and prices firmed rapidly as a great demand for various military purposes developed in addition to a better domestic demand in the United States. But it was the rise in materials for war supplies which showed the greatest and steadily increasing strength. Spelter rose from 6c to 30c per lb. in

## THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY MONTHS, 1910 TO 1915.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

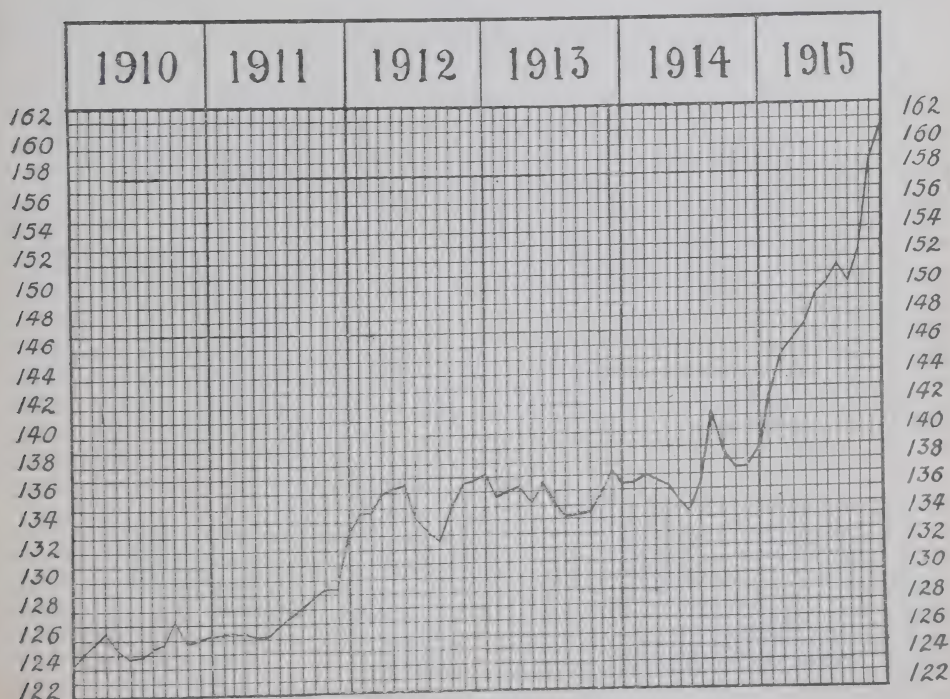




TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914 AND 1915.  
Average prices 1890-1899—100.

	1914												1915													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	146.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	160.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5	191.7	210.9	209.3	204.0	200.2	188.3	191.2	179.4	159.5	161.1	170.0	173.3	186.9
II.—Animals and Meats.....	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3	177.9	176.5	181.0	185.4	195.2	193.6	195.0	201.3	186.2	187.3	184.9	188.3	187.2
III.—Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4	177.5	173.4	163.1	160.7	147.0	142.2	141.2	141.6	149.5	172.1	180.6	189.6	161.4
IV.—Fish.....	153.9	154.8	155.6	157.4	150.3	151.4	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	155.0	160.0	160.0	154.0	145.2	148.2	143.3	137.9	143.8	151.6	151.9	153.7	155.2	149.7
V.—Other Foods:— (a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	111.2	118.1	115.1	117.1	116.2	114.7	116.2	118.6	103.5	111.4	114.0	122.2	152.2	156.6	110.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.3	112.7	112.5	111.9	133.6	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4	133.4	141.4	143.1	143.9	143.3	144.4	138.8	140.1	140.6	133.9	135.3	137.4	139.7
VI.—Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	123.5	126.1	132.7	136.7	145.5	145.5	143.3	153.4	156.8	153.0	160.6	161.6	163.3	149.2
VII.—Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.5	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	173.6	171.8	173.1	181.6	186.2	179.5	176.1	176.1	176.3	179.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	180.5
VIII.—Metals and Implements:— (a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9	112.6	112.8	131.8	140.4	143.9	171.1	176.5	175.8	159.9	163.0	165.4	152.4	
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.8	107.5	108.2	110.6	111.3	111.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.2	114.8	114.8	112.1	
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9	108.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	105.8	105.6	106.2	105.8	107.7	109.8	116.7	115.6	108.8
X.—Building Materials:— (a) Lumber.....	133.5	134.2	133.0	132.4	133.6	133.4	133.2	132.1	130.6	130.8	128.4	129.5	132.1	132.1	130.8	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4	108.2	108.4	110.1	111.2	113.2	114.8	120.3	120.0	118.9	118.9	122.4	123.9	115.9
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass.....	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.8	142.9	146.3	148.0	150.4	155.9	158.1	162.1	161.6	160.6	161.7	164.4	169.7	157.1
XI.—House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.9	129.3	131.9	131.9	134.7	135.2	134.9	134.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	139.5	140.5	136.5
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	120.1	135.0	149.9	157.7	159.2	165.2	170.6	174.2	175.2	207.8	224.8	227.7	181.3	
XIII.—Miscellaneous:— (a) Furs, raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	220.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4	121.8	128.1	133.8	133.8	133.8	142.0	144.0	150.2	153.1	153.1	257.8	279.1	161.9
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	136.9	137.9	140.1	135.3	135.3	134.7	134.7	134.7	136.3	136.3	136.3	134.0	135.6	
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	103.5	113.6	110.8	116.1	113.8	116.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.0	120.9	121.6	123.5	116.6
All Commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1	138.9	142.5	145.4	146.4	147.4	149.4	150.2	151.5	150.3	152.4	158.7	161.1	148.0



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a few weeks and though it receded later was still three times as dear as in normal times owing to the necessity for its use in shell making. Copper, lead, tin and antimony also rose steadily and steeply. Some imported goods such as crockery from England rose owing to greater cost of production and higher freight rates. Glass, formerly obtained in Belgium, was imported from the United States, but at a greater cost.

"As the year advanced, dairy products and some foodstuffs, including sugar, potatoes and canned vegetables, decreased with the approach of summer and prospects for good crops, and finally wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, etc., declined. Animals and meats also averaged slightly lower. The index number, therefore, indicated a slightly lower general level for September but this was nearly ten points higher than the high point of the year before in the same month. In the autumn, however, advances set in for nearly all groups. Grain markets improved, scarcity of live stock developed, the crops of fruits and vegetables were less than in 1914. But the principal advances were in metals, chemicals and other materials, including wool, cotton, silk, flax products, jutes, hides and leather. Iron and steel markets showed steep and repeated advances as great scarcity developed in many lines of steel. Coke advanced in sympathy with the steel markets. Other metals and metal products including many miscellaneous building materials were upward. Stocks of drugs imported before the war were being exhausted and new supplies cost much more in many lines as new sources had to be developed and were often less productive. The demand for explosives also caused scarcity in many lines or in the raw material from which they were produced. By December the index number had risen to 161.1 as compared with 150.3 in September and 138.9 in January and many lines were still advancing steeply.

## THE GENERAL MOVEMENT.

"The accompanying table of index numbers from month to month shows the general advance in prices during the past two years and the rise by groups. The highest levels, as compared with the basis period 1890-1899, were reached in Animals and Meats, Grains and Fodder, Drugs and Chemicals, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, while Metals and Miscellaneous Foods were much higher than before the war, all these groups being particularly affected by war conditions. Raw Furs and Lumber showed considerable recessions from the high levels before the war, as the demand was greatly reduced. Metals had been lowered somewhat early in the year by the falling off in industrial demand, but the war demand increased greatly and caused steep rises. Spelter was very high in the summer, but receded somewhat. Metal products raised levels in Miscellaneous Building Materials and in Paints, Oils and Glass. Textiles also advanced steeply, Woollens being particularly high. Fish were on high levels early in the year as dry cod and haddock were up, but receded later and canned lobsters declined. Fruits and Vegetables were low early in the year as a result of good crops in 1914, but less favourable conditions in the 1915 season caused higher prices, especially in potatoes."

## RETAIL PRICES.

Appendix A gives the average prices in each of some sixty cities for each year, 1910 to 1915, inclusive, and for the month of December 1900 and 1905, of some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, and coal oil, and the rent of a six-roomed house. The accompanying table summarizes the results in the form of a weekly budget of expenditure for a family of five, in terms of these average prices for each year, and for each month in 1914 and 1915 in terms of the averages of the prices published each month in the *Labour Gazette*.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES	Quantity	1913										1914					
		*1900	*1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan.	Feb.	March	April		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	48.0	48.0	49.0	48.2	48.8	49.4	49.8	50.6	50.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	33.0	32.4	33.2	33.6	34.4	35.0	35.0
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.1
Pork, roast, fresh.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.3	21.4	21.4
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.3	20.8	20.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.2	34.6	36.8	37.0	37.0	36.4	37.5	37.4	38.0	38.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 doz.	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	24.8	26.0	25.9	26.1	25.7	26.1	25.7	25.7	26.9	26.9
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	37.4	37.6	38.2	37.2	37.9	37.5	37.7	37.4	37.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.5	42.6	37.0	24.0	25.8	25.8	26.9	27.6	31.4	31.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	33.4	35.4	33.3	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	52.2	50.4	51.5
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	53.4	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	52.2	50.4	51.5
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.0	61.4	61.2	59.0	55.2	53.4	54.0	52.2	50.4	51.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.9	35.3	35.5	34.7	32.7	31.2	30.0	31.0	30.0	30.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.3	21.8	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.1	21.0
Bread, plain white.....	15 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.3	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.7	20.1	20.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.2	63.0	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	63.0	64.5	66.0	67.5
Rolls oats.....	5 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	38.0	38.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.5	21.5	21.5	24.0	24.5	25.0
Beans, hand picked.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.4	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.2	13.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.2	13.4	13.6
Prunes, medium.....	4 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.7
Sugar, granulated.....	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.8	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.9	23.2	23.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	8.8	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.6	13.6	14.0
Tea, black.....	4 "	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.9
Tea, green.....	4 "	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.9
Coffee.....	5 pks.	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	38.0	40.0	40.7	43.3	42.5	40.2	50.3	50.3	35.3	35.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	2 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....	.....	\$5.480	\$5.956	\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.729	\$7.747	\$7.677	\$7.505	\$7.418	\$7.349	\$7.417	\$7.679	\$7.826	\$7.993
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	53.8	54.6	52.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.5	53.9
Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.1	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.4	39.4	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.8
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	32.5	35.3	38.3	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.9	41.9	43.8	43.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.8
Wood, soft.....	1 "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	32.1	31.6	31.9	31.9	34.2	31.1	31.8	31.3	31.4	31.5
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.9	23.4	23.7	24.4	22.4	24.1	23.5	23.8	23.6	24.1
Fuel and lighting.....	.....	\$1.497	\$1.628	\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.901	\$1.897	\$1.907	\$1.929	\$1.866	\$1.896	\$1.890	\$1.886	\$1.899	\$1.899
Rent.....	.....	\$2.367	\$2.885	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.830	\$4.857	\$4.772	\$4.850	\$4.877	\$4.858	\$4.825	\$4.807	\$4.588	\$4.545
Grand total.....	.....	\$9.373	\$10.499	\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.493	\$14.533	\$14.387	\$14.316	\$14.193	\$14.135	\$14.164	\$14.404	\$14.331	\$14.469

\*Month of December.

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.—(Continued).

COMMODITIES																
Quantity	1914												1915			
	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
2 lbs.	48.8	47.4	48.8	47.2	47.0	46.6	46.6	47.6	48.8	49.2	48.8	48.4	47.6	47.4	46.6	47.6
Beef, sirloin steak.....																
Beef, chuck roast.....	34.2	33.4	35.4	32.8	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.5	33.4	33.6	33.4	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.8
Veal, roast.....	1 "	18.0	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.5
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.9
Pork, roast, fresh.....	1 "	37.6	36.8	37.2	35.8	35.2	35.8	34.8	35.2	35.8	34.4	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.2	35.4
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	26.4	25.6	25.9	25.1	24.5	24.9	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	25.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	2 "	36.8	36.2	37.2	35.4	35.4	35.2	35.0	35.2	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.2	35.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	40.3	45.1	34.4	45.5	40.8	38.6	21.8	22.6	24.3	24.9	25.7	27.7	31.6	34.6	45.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	32.5	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	60.0	60.0	57.2	61.8	61.4	64.4	65.2	64.6	57.8	56.2	52.2	50.4	51.0	51.6	52.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	34.5	34.9	33.7	35.0	35.6	37.4	37.9	37.3	33.8	32.6	32.2	33.3	35.1	36.8	37.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	22.1	22.1	21.4	22.5	23.0	23.4	22.0	22.3	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.3
Cheese, new.....	15 "	69.0	70.5	64.5	67.5	61.5	72.0	72.0	73.5	72.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5
Bread, plain white.....	10 "	38.0	37.5	35.5	38.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.5
Crout, family.....	2 "	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Roasted oats.....	2 "	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Apples, hand picked.....	1 "	12.8	13.4	12.3	13.2	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9
Prunes, evaporated.....	1 "	12.8	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	32.4	31.2	25.6	30.8	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.0	31.6	31.0	31.6	31.2	30.0	30.4	30.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	14.8	14.4	11.8	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7
Tea, black.....	4 "	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Tea, green.....	4 "	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Coffee.....	2 pks.	31.7	32.0	41.0	31.7	33.3	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.3	35.3	33.2	35.0	38.3	42.0
Potatoes.....	1 pt.	31.7	32.0	41.0	31.7	33.3	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.3	35.3	33.2	35.0	38.3	42.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	31.7	32.0	41.0	31.7	33.3	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.3	35.3	33.2	35.0	38.3	42.0
All foods.....		\$7.955	\$7.951	\$7.731	\$7.967	\$7.990	\$7.881	\$7.793	\$7.843	\$7.776	\$7.797	\$7.781	\$7.736	\$7.815	\$8.016	\$8.128
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.															
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	54.0	54.1	54.0	54.1	53.6	53.5	53.1	52.5	51.6	52.1	52.3	52.5	51.2	52.8	53.0
Coal, bituminous.....	1 " cord	37.4	37.2	38.1	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.2	35.8	36.6	37.3	36.9	36.3	37.0
Wood, hard, best.....	1 " cord	42.6	42.2	42.5	42.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.5	38.8
Wood, soft.....	1 " cord	31.4	31.1	31.4	31.4	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.0	31.3	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.8
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	23.7	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.891	\$1.880	\$1.895	\$1.895	\$1.867	\$1.872	\$1.794	\$1.783	\$1.778	\$1.836	\$1.842	\$1.847	\$1.828	\$1.839	\$1.847
Rent.....		\$4.375	\$4.385	\$4.65	\$4.370	\$4.262	\$4.222	\$4.170	\$4.170	\$4.107	\$4.099	\$4.087	\$4.060	\$3.98	\$3.97	\$3.97
Grand total.....		\$14.254	\$14.248	\$14.308	\$14.265	\$14.151	\$14.007	\$13.789	\$13.828	\$13.693	\$13.765	\$13.742	\$13.675	\$13.660	\$13.857	\$13.977



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It will be seen that although the cost of staple foods had reached a high level during 1912 and had not declined appreciably in 1913 in the average, still higher levels were reached in 1914 and in 1915. Flour, bread, eggs, butter, cheese, sugar and beans were raised somewhat by war conditions. Meats were up for a time, but eased off till the latter part of 1915. Potatoes were lower during the latter part of 1914 and the first part of 1915 owing to the good crop, but in the latter part of 1915 were advancing rapidly on account of the short crop.

Coal, wood, and coal oil were slightly lower in the average for 1915, than in previous years.

Rents declined steeply in 1914 and the early part of 1915, but began to recover in the latter part of the year. The chief decreases appeared in the western provinces and in some of the larger centres of Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces decreases in rent were few.

#### THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

##### *Grains and Fodder.*

Prices of grain were affected first and to the greatest degree by the outbreak of war in 1914, and did not return to pre-war levels but rose at times to very high points. The crops in various parts of the world were somewhat short in 1914 and the entry of Turkey into the war prevented the large Russian surplus wheat crop from being marketed in western Europe. Prices of all grains began again to advance steeply toward the end of 1914, reaching record levels in February and, after some recession, again in May. Uncertainty as to supplies, shipping, freight rates and war conditions led to considerable speculation, with wide fluctuations in prices on various markets. The reports as to large crops in 1915, due to greater acreage, favourable weather and other good crop conditions caused prices to fall in the summer and autumn. For a time prices were lower than a year before, but, as in 1914, advances set in toward the end of the year.

##### *Animals and Meats.*

After rising for a few weeks on the outbreak of war prices of livestock and meats declined to a comparatively low level by the end of 1914. The high prices of feed caused large numbers of hogs to be marketed in Western Canada and cattle also declined considerably. Reports indicated that the demand for meats was considerably curtailed, but an increasing demand for army supplies developed, especially in bacon and other pork products. Sheep, mutton, and poultry were also lower but advanced considerably after the spring months of 1915. The high price of wool caused many sheep to be kept off the market. Toward the end of 1915 hog prices reached record levels again and were still advancing. There was a strong demand from packers for army supplies and the heavy marketing a year before had reduced the number. Cattle and beef prices also advanced considerably toward the end of the year, but not to as high points as in recent years. Poultry prices were much better at the end of 1915 than a year before.

##### *Dairy Products.*

Prices were on higher levels than even the very high records reached in recent years, as a result of an additional demand for cheese, butter and eggs for export to Great Britain under war conditions. Milk, however, was somewhat lower in some parts of Canada, the demand being lighter. Production was considerably increased in all lines of dairy products, particularly in the prairie provinces. The drought in this section in 1914 caused scarcity and dearth of feed so that milk prices were higher at Winnipeg during 1915.

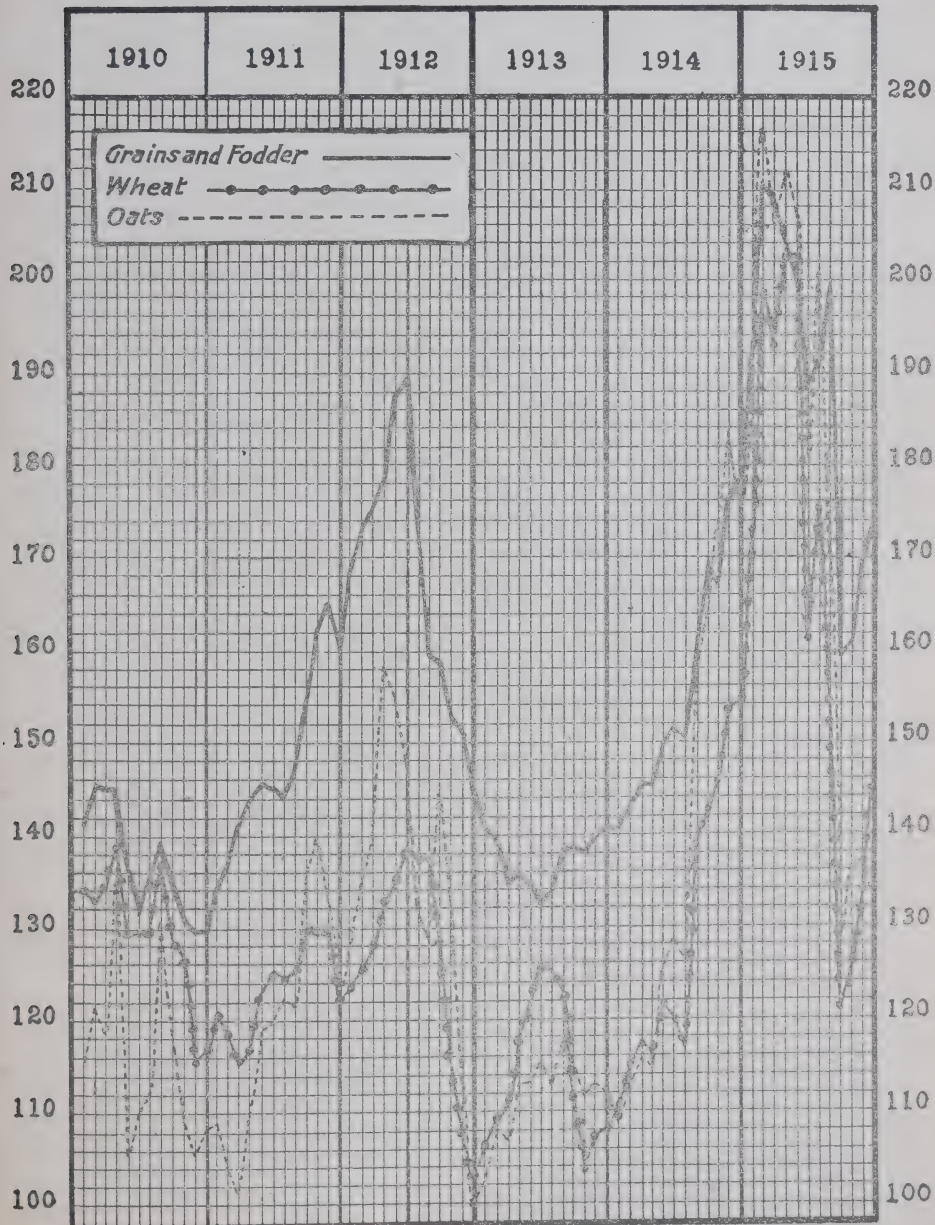


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## RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER, MANITOBA WHEAT AND WESTERN OATS, 1910-1915.

Commodities included: Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, and Ontario Winter, No. 2; Oats, Canada Western, No. 2 and Ontario, No. 2; Barley, Canada Western, No. 3 and Ontario, No. 3; Corn, American, No. 3; yellow; Flaxseed, Northwestern, No. 1; Peas, Ontario, No. 2; Rye, Ontario, No. 2.

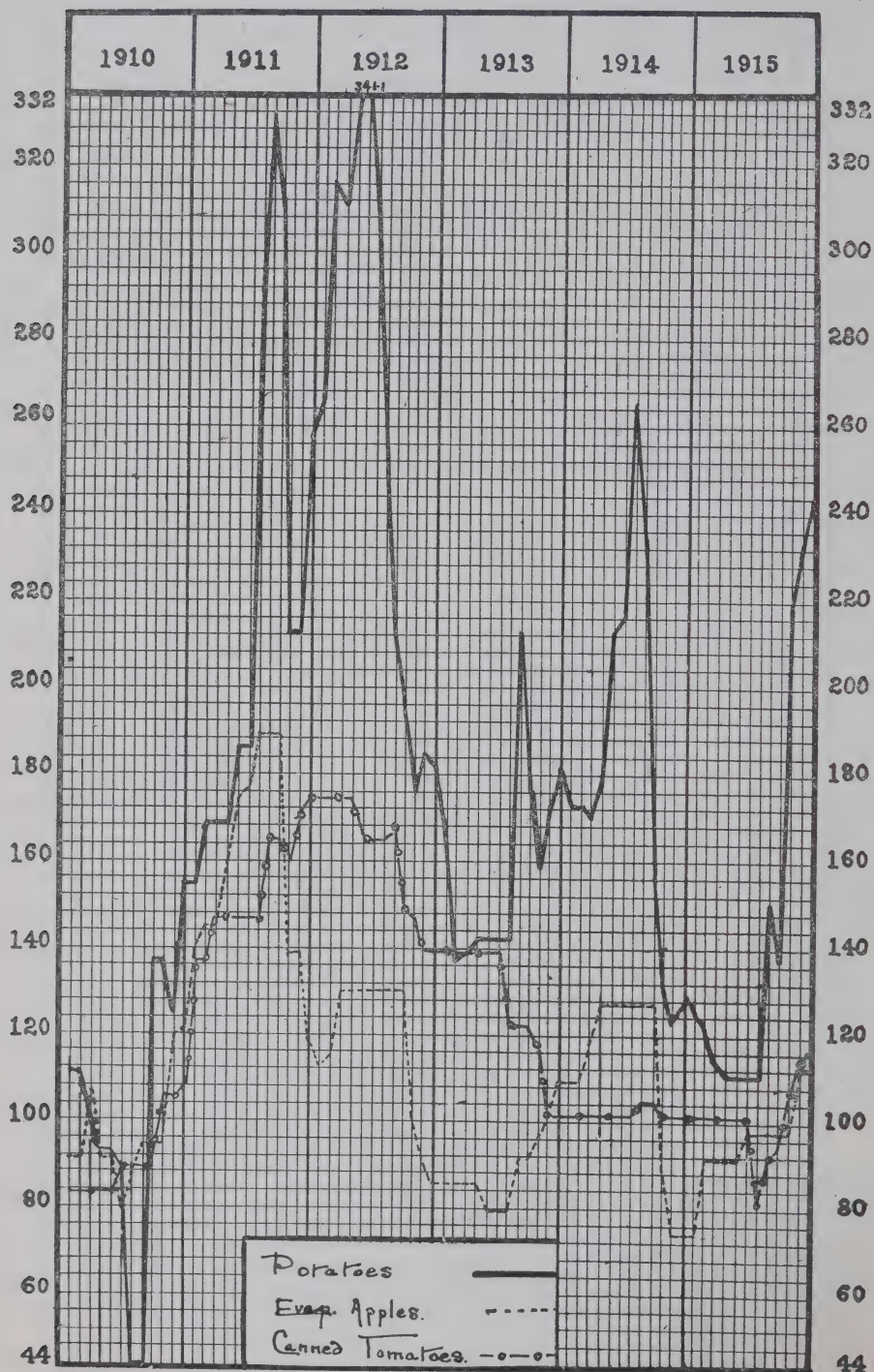
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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## RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, EVAPORATED APPLES AND CANNED TOMATOES.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

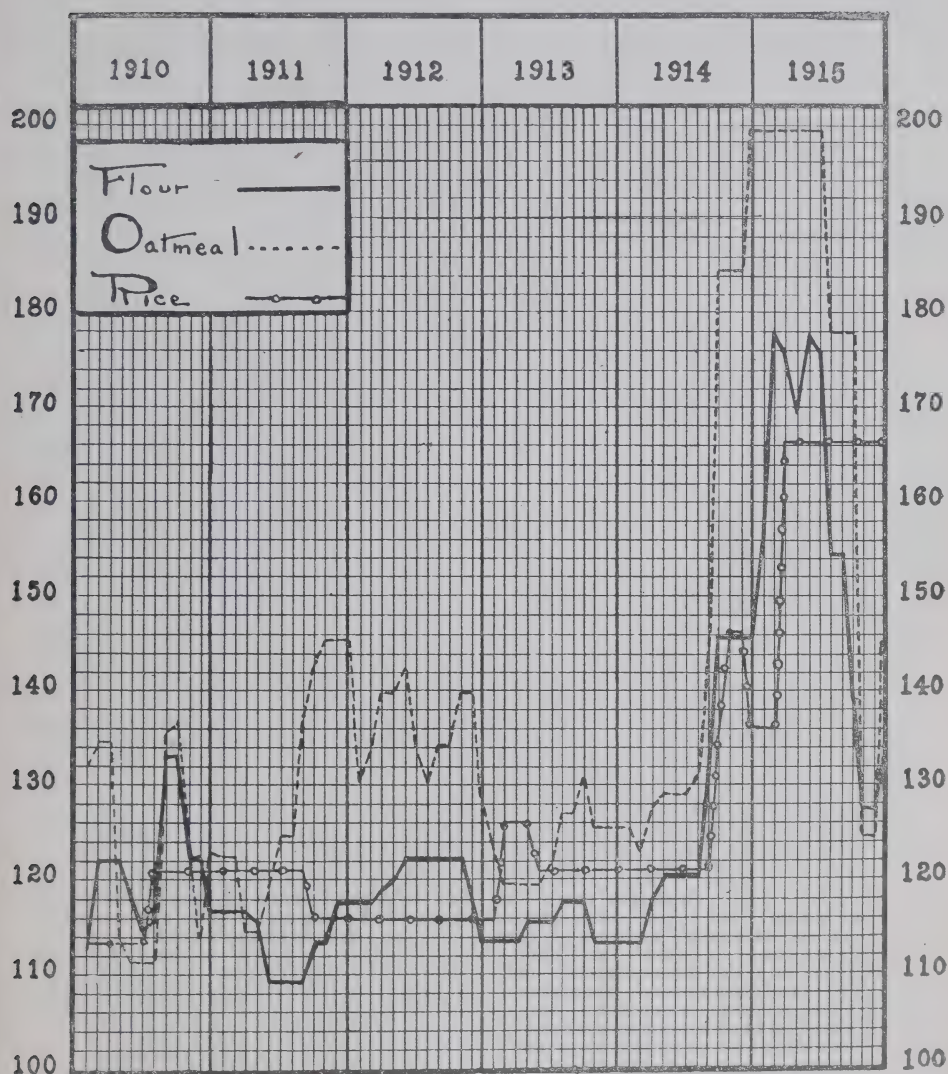




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## RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, OATMEAL AND RICE, 1910-1915.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

*Fish.*

The export market had been depressed by the war in the latter part of 1914 but great improvement appeared and steadily increased, so that during 1915 a very good demand was experienced for cod and other dried fish. Salt fish markets were also strong. Canned lobsters were in better demand in Europe than expected, so that prices did not fall excessively. Canned salmon was in good demand and the relatively small pack of 1914 was disposed of at comparatively high prices. Fresh fish also brought good prices on Canadian markets.

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*Other Foods.*

Food prices averaged higher at the beginning of 1915 in spite of lower levels for fruits and vegetables as flour, sugar, tea and spices had advanced considerably under war conditions. The index number of fruits and vegetables stood at 115.1 for January as compared with 125.2 for January, 1914. For Miscellaneous Groceries, however, the index number in January, 1915, was 133.4 as compared with 112.9 a year before. During 1915 further advances occurred in flour, tea, beans, dried fruits, rice, tapioca and spices, so that the general level of food prices continued to rise, though flour and rolled oats declined considerably and sugar was somewhat lower in the summer and autumn. Potatoes and canned vegetables had been down to low levels as a result of the good crops in 1914, but advanced steeply in 1915, crop conditions being unfavourable.

*Textiles.*

The feature of the year was the great advance in wool prices to record levels, owing to the demand for military supplies, clothing, blankets, etc. On the other hand cotton and cotton goods were substantially lower, having declined steeply on the outbreak of war and recovered only partially by the end of 1915, the demand being better than expected and the United States crop curtailed. Silks were also down but recovered considerably. Flax products advanced very steeply as supplies from Russia and Belgium were kept off the markets to a considerable extent. Jute had fallen, but rose considerably as the demand became strong. Floor oilcloth also advanced. The demand for drygoods showed considerable improvement in the latter part of the year, but the military demand for woollen goods and some cotton goods was a very important factor throughout the year.

*Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.*

Leather goods were in strong demand throughout the year for war material, but the demand for ordinary uses had fallen off considerably in 1914 and did not revive greatly until the close of 1915. Early in the year fairly large orders for military equipment were placed in Canada and created a good demand for leather and for hides. In the autumn again further orders were placed. The demand for army boots created a good trade in sole leather and upper leather, while the domestic boot trade also improved in the last four months of the year. Tanners were handicapped owing to the high cost and scarcity of tanning materials. The very high price of hides tended to curtail the demand for leather early in the year, but in the latter part, as hides had not fallen appreciably, the demand improved. The demand for harness leather, which had been light owing to less buying in western Canada, improved in the latter part of the year with the assurance of good crops.

*Metals and Implements.*

At the beginning of the year prices of metals and hardware lines were comparatively low, having receded from the high speculative level of September, 1914. Some lines, however, were still high owing to increased demand and scarcity. The industrial demand in Canada had been greatly curtailed and improvement was not expected owing to war conditions. The demand for metals to be used in the manufacture of munitions was, however, much greater than expected and began to affect the market early in the year. Materials were also required for the manufacture of machines for producing munitions. Antimony, copper, brass, lead, quicksilver, spelter, zinc, solder and tin were chiefly affected



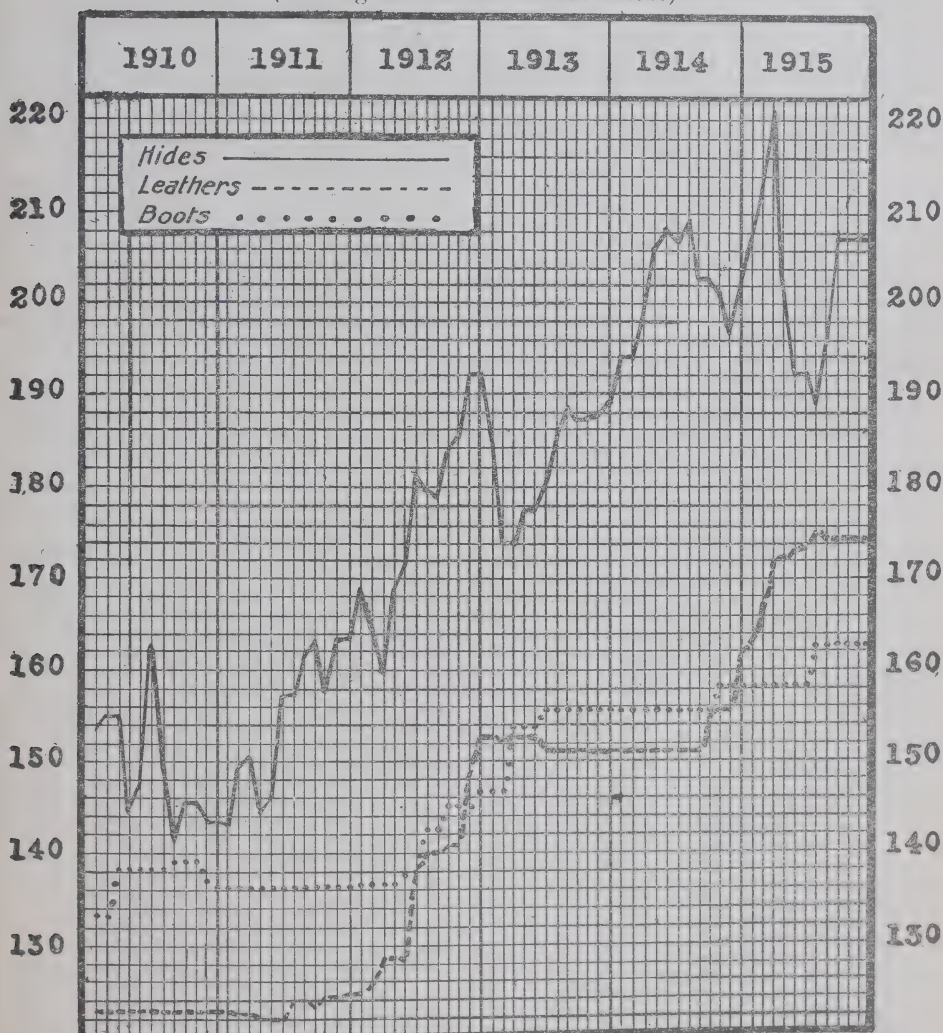
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in the early months of the year, though some lines of iron and steel were also rising. The additional customs duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (and 5 per cent preferential) was also a factor in the market for some commodities. Spelter and zinc rose steeply in the summer but eased off. In the autumn iron and steel began to advance steeply and frequently owing to a great demand, especially in the latter. Iron products also rose rapidly. The other metals were similarly affected. The

## RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hides: No. 1, Steers'; Calfskins, green; Horsehides; Tallow. Leathers: Jobbing; Slaughter Sole; Harness; Heavy Uppers. Boots: Men's Splits; Men's Box Calf; Women's Dongola.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

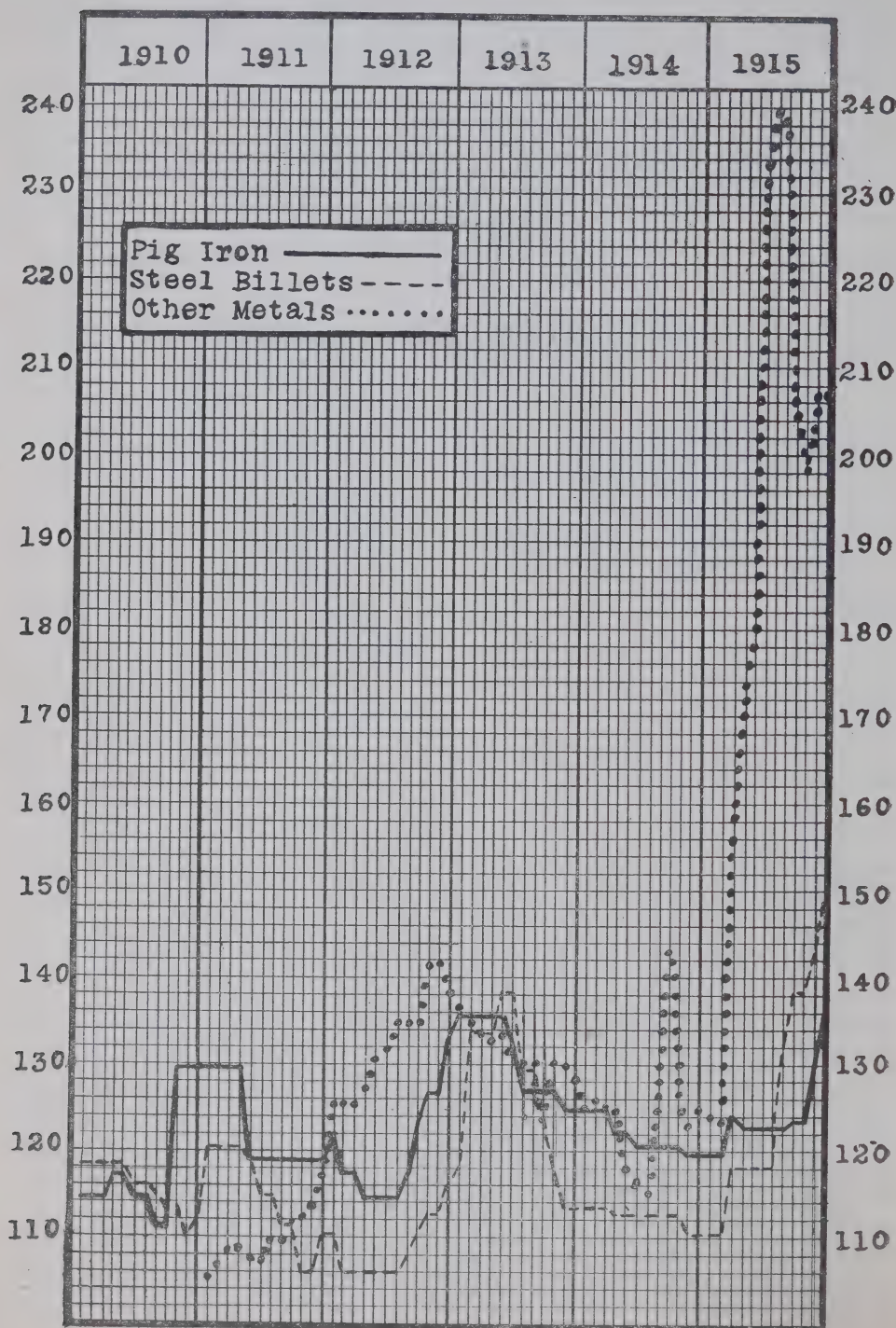


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## RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910-1915.

PIG IRON, Nova Scotia; STEEL BILLETS, Nova Scotia; OTHER METALS: Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Tin; Zinc Sheets.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)





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index number for the group including 23 lines rose from 112.6 in January to 165.4 in December, but had reached 176.5 in July owing to the high prices of spelter and zinc for a short time in the summer. The Department of Mines reported that the high prices and good demand for metals had a stimulating effect on the metal mining industry in Canada, as well as in other countries, not only causing greater activity in the operation of the already developed deposits, but also later in the year leading to the opening up of old and the exploitation of new deposits. The capacities of steel furnaces were also taxed to the utmost to meet the demand for shell steel.

*Fuel and Lighting.*

Prices were lower in bituminous and anthracite coal and in coal oil, but prices advanced considerably in coke, gasoline and matches. Calcium carbide was lower in jobber's prices. A lighter domestic demand accounted for the decreases while the strong demand for iron and steel caused coke to advance. Exports of gasoline and crude oil from the United States and the greater demand in America itself for gasoline caused prices to rise steeply in the latter part of the year. Raw materials for the manufacture of matches rose steeply.

*Lumber.*

Conditions in the lumber market for the year were described in *Canada Lumberman* as follows:—

The history of the year 1915 so far as the lumber trade of Canada is concerned was dominated and controlled almost entirely by the war situation. At the beginning of the year, trade was very slow. The country had scarcely been able to get its bearings, from a commercial and industrial point of view, during the five months which had elapsed since the opening of the war. Lumber producers were in a quandary regarding their woods operations. Banks had discouraged extensive cutting of timber and numbers of the smaller operators were thus kept out of the ranks of the producers. Firms that were in a position to finance their own operations, however, in many cases foresaw that before many months the war would create an abnormal demand for all kinds of timber and for a great many products of wood. They therefore, in many cases, went into the woods on a fairly extensive scale. They were of course justified by events later in the year.

For the first few months of the year lumber trade conditions were unquestionably slow. Shortly after the opening of spring, however, there appeared to be a revival of confidence which spread throughout Canada. The improvement was due almost entirely to the great quantity of money coming into Canada in payment for munitions of war and military supplies required by the Allied Governments. This condition continued until the fall and by that time the amount of money put into circulation throughout Canada had created a much better industrial situation. With the arrival of fall there was added to the improvement caused by war orders a greatly increased feeling of confidence resulting from the abnormal crops which were then assured to Canada.

In the beginning of the year, prices of lumber and timber were very low and they continued so for some months. The improvement which commenced in the spring was gradual and slight until the middle of the fall. Then there came a great wave of optimism flowing out of the conditions above referred to and prices commenced to rise rapidly. Those lines of lumber which were in special demand for military purposes, and especially the lines used for the production of shell boxes led in the advance. Chief among these were spruce and hardwoods, particularly birch. These lines became so scarce on account of the shell box consumption that substitution of other lines became necessary and the price improvement then became more general.

*Miscellaneous Building Materials.*

Many commodities of this sub-group had declined to lower levels during 1914 owing to the falling off in demand as building operations were curtailed. The scarcity of supplies, however, in some lines had already caused some advances by the end of 1914 as supplies were affected by war conditions. During 1915 these upward movements were gradually accelerated and extended so that various steep advances occurred in some lines. Fire bricks, lead pipe, nails,

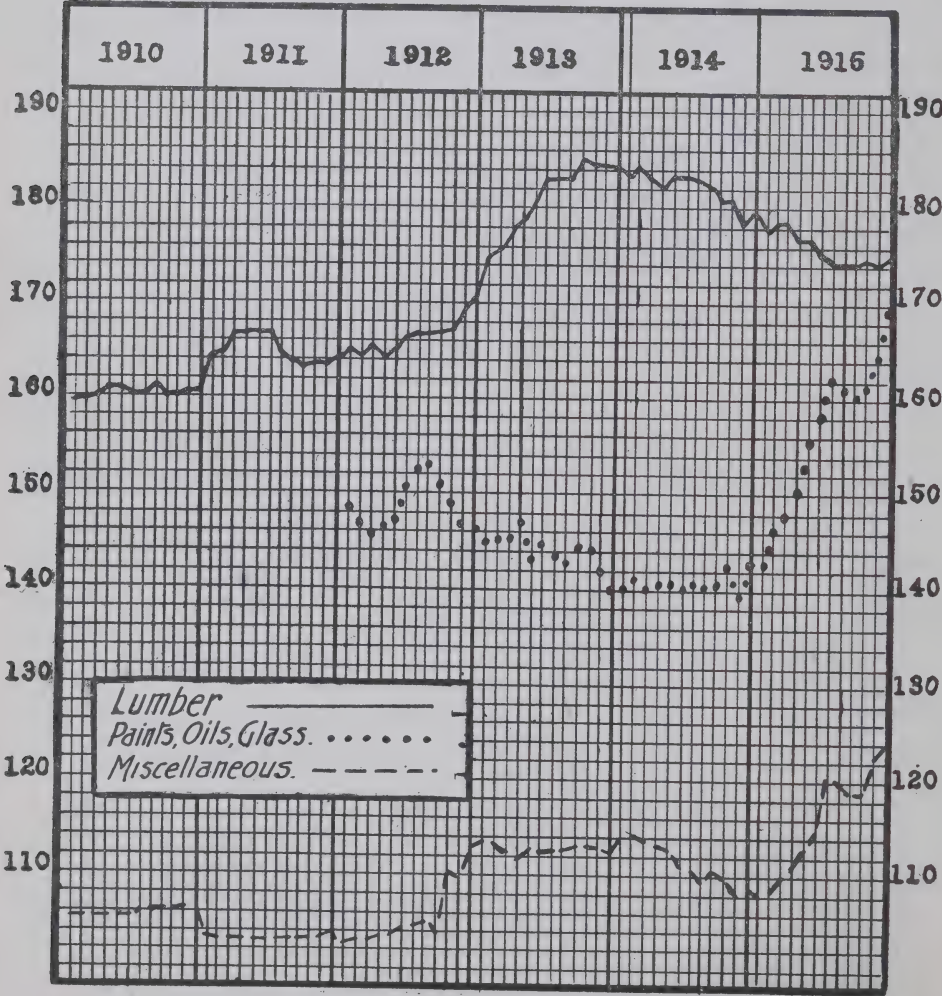
red lead, copper wire, iron wire, wire cloth, and barbed wire fencing were chiefly affected. The index number for the group, which had fallen from 112.7 in 1913 to 111.4 in 1914, averaged 115.9 for 1915, standing at 123.9 in December. Common building bricks, hinges, sash cord and sash weights averaged lower for the year.

*Paints, Oils and Glass.*

Prices had fallen somewhat in 1914, but an upward movement set in toward the end of the year in some commodities owing to war conditions. During 1915

RELATIVE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1910-1915.

LUMBER: Spruce Deals, N.B.; Shingles, N.B.; Pine, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; Lath; Hemlock; Spruce; Oak; Birch; Maple; Fir, B.C.; Shingles, B.C. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS: White Lead; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Benzine; Venetian Red; Paris Green; Prepared Paints; Rosin, white; Shellac; Varnish, furniture; Glue; Window Glass; Putty. MISCELLANEOUS: Bricks, common and fire; Cement; Lime; Plaster of Paris; Pitch; Coal Tar; Soil Pipe; Iron Pipe; Lead Pipe; Red Lead; Nails, cut and wire; Sash Weights; Sash Cord; Hinges; Copper Wire; Iron Wire; Wire Cloth; Wire Fencing.





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this continued and the advance was almost general among the fourteen commodities included. Higher prices for raw materials, especially lead, and an active demand for war purposes in some lines and the cutting off of supplies of colours were the chief factors. Prices were higher for the year in linseed oil, Paris green, prepared paints, putty, rosin, shellac, turpentine, Venetian red, white lead, and window glass. Benzine averaged lower, but advanced steeply in the latter part of the year.

*House Furnishings.*

Owing to further advances in the price of earthenware and table knives the index number for the group averaged higher than in 1914, which was higher than in 1913. Prices of wooden furniture were steady but iron beds declined. Earthenware advanced owing to higher prices in England and higher costs of transportation. Celluloid handled knives were also much higher. Brooms were slightly lower than in 1914 but advanced again. Sad irons also advanced in common with iron goods.

*Drugs and Chemicals.*

In this group commodities had shown the smallest advances in prices for some years before the war, but some advances immediately appeared owing to the interruption to supplies from Germany and to higher freights in the case of supplies from South America and other distant sources. The demand for material for explosives was also an important factor in an increased demand for many lines, notably, carbolic acid, glycerine, and caustic soda. New sources of supply were developed and the utilization of raw material, previously unused on account of the low yields, afforded partial supplies in some lines but at higher prices, with the possibility that further development would reduce prices but not to the old levels. The index number for the group stood at 113.3 for 1913, had risen to 135.0 by January 1915, and to 228.1 by December, steep advances having occurred in nearly all lines in March and again in the autumn, with rising markets in many lines at the end of the year.

*Miscellaneous.*

Raw furs had fallen greatly in price in 1914, but improved steadily during 1915. Malt was higher in sympathy with barley. Tobacco and liquors rose on account of increased excise duties. Pulp and paper prices were high early in the year owing to a considerable demand for newsprint in the latter part of 1914. Later, sulphite pulp became very dear as imports into the United States from Europe were reduced. Sisal binder twine was cheaper than in 1914. Manilla rope was down but advanced steeply toward the end of the year. Gunpowder rose considerably on account of the high prices of chemicals. Raw rubber declined but recovered in the latter part of the year. Soap and starch tended higher.

## APPENDICES.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, giving averages of the months for each year from 1910 to 1915 calculated from the quotations published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* for the sixty cities represented. Some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil and rent for a six-roomed house are included. Similar statistics for December, 1900 and 1905, obtained for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living and published in their report, are also included. Appendix B on prices in other countries gives the available index numbers of prices and abstracts of reports on prices in the United Kingdom, the United States, and many other countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

## V. LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1915.

The fifth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, consisting of seventeen chapters, and containing 232 pages, although prepared during the fiscal year, was not issued until some time after the year had closed. The report embodies statistics for the calendar year 1915, and deals with the many activities of the organized labour bodies operating in Canada. The first chapter contains a statement showing the extent to which the members of international and other trade union organizations operating in Canada had, since the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and up to the end of the year 1915, so far as the organizations concerned had reported to the Department, enlisted for overseas military service. The chapter also contains the pronouncements of several representative labour organizations on the war and the attitude adopted regarding the prosecution of the conflict.

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### ENLISTMENT OF TRADE UNIONISTS.

A table is printed showing in trade groups the number of trade unionists who have enlisted for military service. Of 1883 local branch unions in Canada, 961 reported enlistments of one or more members, the total aggregating 11,972 recruits and 439 reservists, making in all 12,411. The table which follows indicates (1) the name of the organizations, (2) the number of local branches in Canada, (3) the number of members in Canada, (4) the number of local branches reporting enlistments, (5) the number of members who have enlisted, (6) the number of army and navy reservists who returned for duty:

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	Number of Local Branches in Canada.	Number of Members in Canada.	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted.	Reserv- ists.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>					
Mine Workers of America, United.....	31	4,253	14	523	23
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	3,329	11	187	4
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	4	800	2	15	.....
Total.....	55	8,382	27	725	27
<b>BUILDING TRADES.</b>					
Asbestos Workers, Inter. Assn. Heat and Frost Insulators..	3	60	1	7	1
Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.	62	4,858	38	668	27
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	112	6,310	52	326	12
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	33	1,805	19	280	21
Granite Cutters' International Association.....	6	250	3	11	.....
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Inter- national Union.....	4	49	3	95	3
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal...	6	100	2	15	1
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of...	30	1,290	18	158	13
Plasterers' & Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	13	868	11	191	9
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.....	41	2,170	22	278	5
Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated	13	400	2	19	1
Stonemasons' Association of North America, Journeymen..	29	900	15	151	6
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International.....	1	22	1	6	.....
Total.....	353	19,082	187	2,205	99
<b>METAL TRADES.</b>					
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of...	13	800	4	29	.....
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of....	21	803	16	160	6
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Asso- ciation of.....	15	643	4	41	3
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	1,500	8	39	1
Horsehoers, Journeymen.....	5	190	1	5	.....
Machinists, International Association of.....	64	5,690	39	466	3
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union.....	9	263	4	11	.....
Moulders' Union, International.....	32	1,438	19	273	3
Pattern Makers' League.....	9	486	4	12	.....
Total.....	186	11,813	99	1,036	16
<b>PRINTING TRADES.</b>					
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	402	6	24	.....
Lithographers, Amalgamated.....	3	182	2	12	.....
Photo Engravers' Union, International.....	4	131	2	15	.....
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	21	1,054	15	120	.....
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International....	8	192	5	10	.....
Typographical Union, International.....	45	4,653	39	408	9
Total.....	91	6,614	69	589	9
<b>BOOT AND SHOE AND CLOTHING TRADES.</b>					
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	1,471	7	94	2
Garment Workers of America, United.....	19	2,750	6	9	1
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	745	11	15	.....
Total.....	59	4,966	24	118	3
<b>PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT TRADES</b>					
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	43	1,200	30	100	2
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' Inter- national League.....	29	1,963	20	426	24
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	4,574	17	602	16
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	22	900	11	50	3
Total.....	134	8,637	78	1,178	45

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	Number of Local Branches in Canada.	Number of Members in Canada.	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted.	Reserv- ists.
<b>RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.</b>					
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	88	5,759	53	571	11
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	87	5,128	54	80	3
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	84	9,643	61	324	12
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	16	.....	13	204	1
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brother- hood of.....	153	7,000	70	336	23
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	69	2,558	32	205	5
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	60	2,883	41	42	2
Railroad Freight Handlers, No. 14850 (A. F. of L.).....	.....	.....	1	93	20
Total.....	557	32,971	325	1,855	77
<b>OTHER TRANSPORTATION AND NAVIGATION TRADES</b>					
Longshoremens' International Association.....	17	1,601	9	647	3
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	4,803	13	885	49
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	500	3	156	40
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Inter- national Brotherhood of.....	5	150	5	117	.....
Total.....	41	7,054	30	1,805	102
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.</b>					
American Federation of Labour, Newsboys' Protective Union, No. 10952.....	6	195	1	11	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union..	6	237	2	4	1
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of.....	3	150	1	2	.....
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....	24	1,200	8	83	.....
Carvers' International Association of Wood.....	1	30	1	3	.....
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	21	2,231	12	32	.....
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	4	.....	1	50	.....
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating...	18	1,000	10	73	3
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated...	3	230	2	7	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.....	4	300	2	2	.....
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	1	13	1	6	.....
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada...	5	120	3	6	2
Pavers, Rammersmen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of.....	1	53	1	14	2
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	75	1	2	.....
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	600	4	9	3
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	640	2	37	2
Spinners' International Union.....	1	50	1	6	5
Steam-Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	.....	.....	4	20	12
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, International....	1	46	1	5	.....
Textile Workers' of America, United.....	2	50	1	8	.....
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	225	1	10	.....
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.....	3	205	1	12	.....
Total.....	123	7,650	53	408	32
<b>NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.</b>					
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of Canada.....	3	300	3	100	.....
Corporation Ouvrière Catholique.....	11	1,118	.....	9	.....
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	46	2,115	28	243	9
Marine Engineers, National Association of.....	16	1,200	1	41	4
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	19	5,500	19	1,000	.....
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	27	5,765	1	3	.....
Stationary Engineers, British Columbia Association of....	4	350	1	12	.....
Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.....	14	615	5	39	3
Textile Workers of Canada, Federation of.....	5	1,420	.....	14	.....
Total.....	145	18,383	58	1,461	16



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	Number of Local Branches in Canada	Number of Members in Canada	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted	Reserv- ists.
<b>INDEPENDENT LOCAL BODIES.</b>					
British Columbia Longshoremen and Workers' Association, Vancouver.....				98	11
Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 1., of Toronto.....				350	
Canadian Moving Picture Operators, No. 104 of Toronto, (C. F. of L.).....				6	
Federal Labour Union, No. 11 (T. & L. C.).....				25	1
Federal Union, No. 17, Berlin (T. & L. C.).....				1	1
Fraternité des Tailleurs de Cuir, Québec.....				5	
Labourers' Protective Union, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....				48	
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 1, Quebec.....				32	
Toronto Printing Pressmen (C. F. of L.).....				6	
Railway Storemen's Union, No. 18, Winnipeg (T & L. C.)				14	
United Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, Toronto, (C. F. of L.).....				7	
Total.....				592	13
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>					
Mining and Quarrying.....	55	8,382	27	725	27
Building Trades.....	353	19,060	187	2,205	99
Metal Trades.....	186	11,813	99	1,036	16
Printing Trades.....	91	6,614	69	589	9
Boot and Shoe and Clothing Trades.....	59	4,966	24	118	3
Personal Service and Amusement Trades.....	134	8,637	78	1,178	45
Railroad Employees.....	557	32,971	325	1,855	77
Other Transportation and Navigation Trades.....	41	7,054	30	1,805	102
Miscellaneous Trades.....	123	7,650	53	408	32
Non-International Organizations.....	145	18,383	58	1,461	16
Independent Local Bodies.....	31	4,957	11	592	13
Grand Total.....	1,775	130,509	961	11,972	439

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## ENLISTMENTS BY LOCALITIES.

A statement is also given showing the enlistments by localities where recruits numbered not less than twenty-five. The trade union branches in the province of Ontario reported approximately 34 per cent of the enlistments and also supplied the largest number of reservists. The city of Toronto supplied 2,137 trade union recruits and 83 reservists, almost one half of the enrolments in the province and about one-sixth of the total reported from all parts of the Dominion. Among the provinces Nova Scotia had the second highest number of enlistments, the miners unions in the Cape Breton coal fields contributing 1,000 to the total of 1,509. The other provinces in order of enlistments stand as follows: Alberta, 1,505; Manitoba, 1,423; British Columbia, 1,348; Quebec, 625; New Brunswick, 496; Saskatchewan, 434; Prince Edward Island, 63. The statement in detail, which is arranged by provinces, running from east to west, the localities being given in order of numerical value of quota, is as follows:

	Recruits.	Reservists.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—</b>		
Coal Fields of Cape Breton.....	1,000	7
Halifax.....	390	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	119	5
Total for the Province.....	1,509	14
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—</b>		
St. John.....	392	4
Moncton.....	60	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	44	1
Total for the Province.....	496	7
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—</b>		
Charlottetown.....	63	....
Total for the Province.....	63	....
<b>QUEBEC—</b>		
Montreal.....	476	38
Three Rivers.....	72	....
Quebec.....	43	1
Miscellaneous Localities.....	34	2
Total for the Province.....	625	41
<b>ONTARIO—</b>		
Toronto.....	2,137	83
Hamilton.....	324	11
Ottawa.....	229	4
London.....	195	3
Peterborough.....	153	4
Fort William.....	118	17
Brantford.....	92	4
South Porcupine.....	90	..
St. Catharines.....	72	2
St. Thomas.....	60	....
Kingston.....	44	1
Niagara Falls.....	41	1
North Bay.....	39	2
Schreiber.....	39	3
Galt.....	32	1
Lindsay.....	28	3
Miscellaneous Localities.....	622	24
Total for the Province.....	4,315	163
<b>MANITOBA—</b>		
Winnipeg.....	1,208	25
Brandon.....	65	....
Transcona.....	48	5
Dauphin.....	31	....
Miscellaneous Localities.....	71	3
Total for the Province.....	1,423	33

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	Recruits.	Reservists.
<b>SASKATCHEWAN—</b>		
Regina.....	146	6
Saskatoon.....	111	9
Moose Jaw.....	73	6
Miscellaneous Localities.....	104	6
Total for the Province.....	434	27
<b>ALBERTA—</b>		
Calgary.....	538	15
Edmonton.....	461	13
Lethbridge.....	112	3
Medicine Hat.....	101	3
Canmore.....	60	10
Hillcrest.....	54	....
Stettler.....	36	....
Bellevue.....	32	....
Coalhurst.....	31	2
Coleman.....	27	....
Miscellaneous Localities.....	53	5
Total for the Province.....	1,505	51
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA—</b>		
Vancouver.....	426	79
Victoria.....	287	7
Fernie.....	215	9
Prince Rupert.....	68	....
Revelstoke.....	65	....
New Westminster.....	48	....
Michel.....	45	....
Mission City.....	28	3
Ladysmith.....	27	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	139	3
Total for the Province.....	1,348	103
Railroad Telegraphers—(exact locality not specified).....	204	....
Commercial Telegraphers—(exact locality not specified).....	50	....
Grand total for the Dominion.....	11,972	439

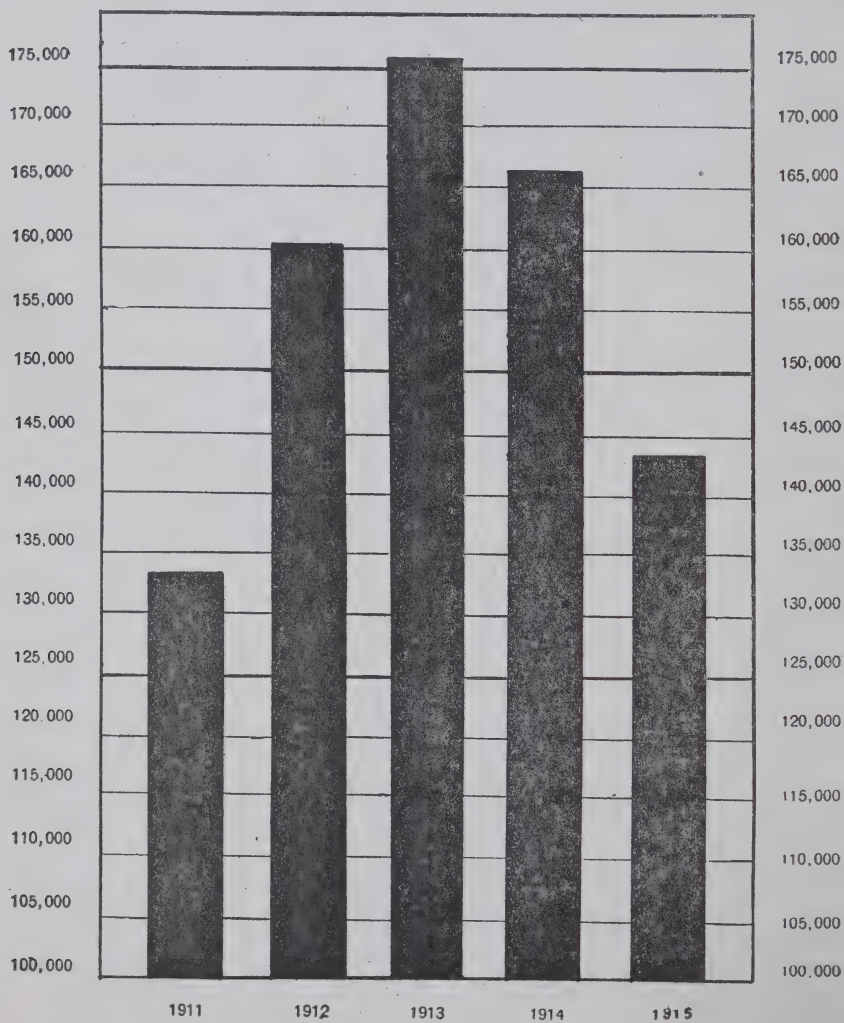
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## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1915.

The report shows that the war has evidently subjected Canadian trade unionism to a severe strain, the returns received for 1915 showing a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members. The total numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1915 stood approximately at 143,343, made up as follows: 1,661 local branches owing allegiance to international organizations, comprising a membership of 114,722; 191 local branches of non-international bodies with a combined membership of 23,664; and 31 independent units with a reported membership of 4,957. These figures as compared with those of 1914, indicate a loss for the year 1915 of 113 local branches and 25,760 members of international organizations; a reduction of five branches of non-international bodies, but a gain of 2,729 in membership; the independent units, a loss of two, but a gain of 211 in the membership reported.

The following chart taken from the report gives the standing of all classes of organized labour in Canada as reported to the Department for the past five years:—

FIVE YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA.

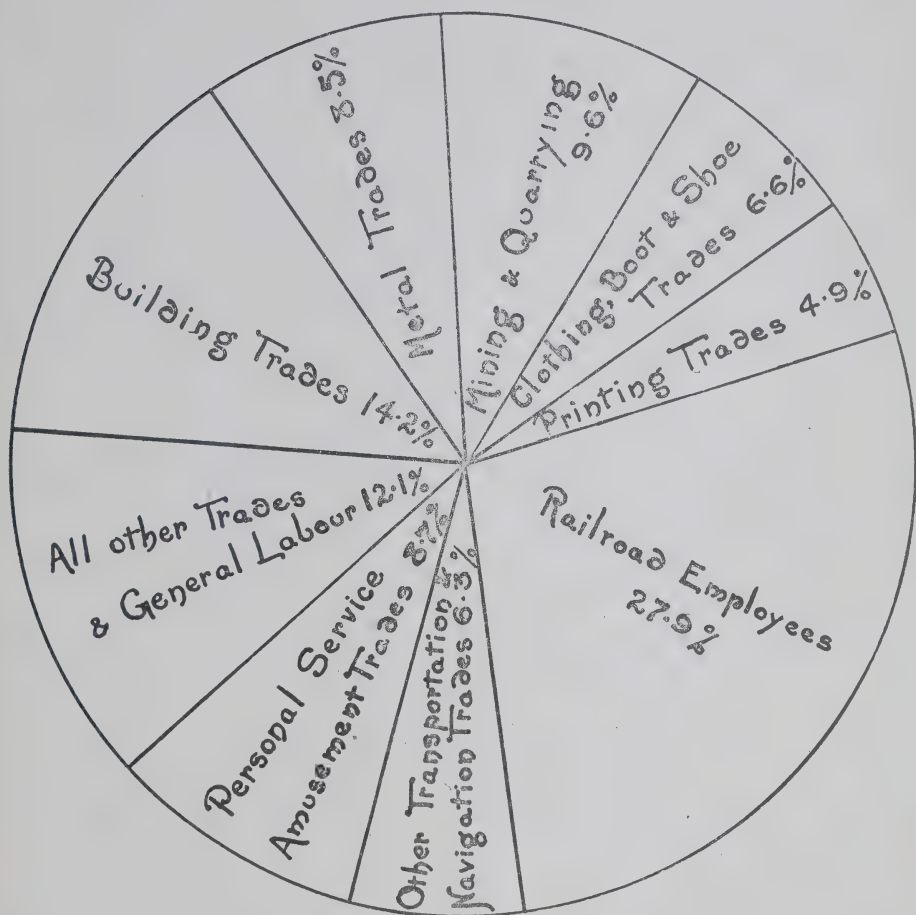




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One other chart is reproduced indicating the relative standing of the various trade groups embraced in trade union membership in Canada.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS  
OF INDUSTRIES.



#### TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA.

At the close of the year 1915 there were 94 international organizations operating in the Dominion, a decrease of eight as compared with 1914. Other trade union central organizations number seventeen, an increase of four during the year. The following tables extracted from the report show (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trade union central organizations operating in Canada.

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International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 6	(b) 499	(b) 195	(b) 23,999
Asbestos Workers, Inter. Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	40	60	1,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	197	237	15,563
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	43	700	1,200	33,267
(d) Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	62	882	4,858	73,256
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	60	150	1,500
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	13	286	800	10,000
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	21	317	803	15,895
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	124	402	9,030
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	159	1,471	38,529
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United....	24	505	1,200	50,300
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	15	99	643	13,193
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	43	20	770
(d) Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	149	480	7,526
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	30	1,470
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	112	1,791	6,310	187,712
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International..	1	24	80	12,563
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	21	450	2,231	46,269
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	1			15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	2	26	160	6,840
(d) Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	2	84	500	74,500
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	4	38		
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of.....	33	523	1,805	35,795
(d) Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	930	1,500	203,677
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating....	18	300	1,000	21,000
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	321	145	15,355
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	17	110	3,890
Garment Workers of America, United.....	19	200	2,750	64,471
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	11	114	2,780	122,720
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	123	230	9,070
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	94	300	9,200
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	14	75	975
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	6	156	250	16,250
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	4	262	49	32,351
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Union of Journeymen.....	5	296	190	5,820
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.....	29	554	1,963	57,962
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.	1	98	75	9,925
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6	209	100	6,400
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	73	41	4,959
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of.....	2	57	40	2,160
Lithographers' of America, Amalgamated.....	3	31	182	3,838
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	17	232	1,601	23,399
(d) Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	87	756	5,128	67,671
(d) Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of...	88	745	5,754	77,305
Machinists, International Association of.....	64	753	5,690	85,227
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	153	119	7,000	10,000
(d) Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....		164	120	10,350
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	4	58	265	1,600
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	146	13	11,487
(d) Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of...	1	3	11	88
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America.....	9	142	263	11,734

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International Organizations.	NO. OF BRANCHES.		REPORTED MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse- where.	In Canada.	aElse- where.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	13	425	400	17,600
Mine Workers of America, United.....	31	2,553	4,253	351,443
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	201	3,329	38,051
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	32	468	1,438	48,562
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	660	4,574	70,426
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Bro- therhood of.....	30	970	1,290	79,897
Paper Makers', International Brotherhood of.....	10	87	600	3,900
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	9	87	486	8,074
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of.....	1	69	53	1,600
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada...	5	66	120	3,180
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International...	4	62	131	5,472
Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	27	100	2,800
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Inter. Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada, Operative.....	13	327	868	20,132
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.....	41	632	2,170	42,162
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	67	75	7,560
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	21	328	1,054	33,946
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	5	55	640	4,360
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America...	4	70	800	5,700
(d) Railway Conductors, Order of.....	60	571	2,883	45,841
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	69	513	2,558	27,906
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	195	4,803	75,197
(d) Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	84	787	9,643	120,806
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	23	48	979
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	16	109	.....	(c) 45,000
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	4	56	500	18,500
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International...	1	25	22	778
Spinners' International Union.....	1	20	50	2,150
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	9	45	600	5,400
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	22	478	900	17,100
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International.....	1	8	46	1,244
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.....	1	2	6	67
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	8	114	192	4,686
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen...	29	185	900	8,100
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	2	54	40	1,760
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	3	194	68	9,032
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	265	745	11,255
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	5	475	150	56,850
Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	200	50	19,950
Tile Layers' and Helpers' Inter. Union, Ceramic, Mosaic & Encaustic.....	4	56	91	2,709
Timber Workers, International Union of.....	1	40	50	4,950
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	35	225	3,900
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter- national Union of America.....	2	20	63	1,193
Typographical Union, International.....	45	680	4,653	61,391
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	3	53	205	4,795
Totals.....	1,661	26,341	113,122	2,860,265

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30, 1915, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 21,887 locals, as well as five departments, forty-four state branches, 673 city centrals, and 489 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,321 charters for 23,098 affiliated bodies, representing a membership of 1,946,347.

(c) Includes members in Canada.

(d) Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or Affiliations.	Member- ship reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 1,313	(a) 71,419
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 58	(b) 7,028
Barbers' Professional Union.....	1	89
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	4	350
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	3	300
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	14	615
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	27	5,765
Canadian Federation of Musicians.....	.....	25
Canadian Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	4	250
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	46	2,115
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	5	1,420
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	19	5,500
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia.....	5	1,500
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	1	35
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	6	2,186
La Corporation Ouvrière Catholique de Trois-Rivières.....	11	1,118

(a) Includes charters issued to forty-eight trades and labour councils, three provincial federations of labour, and thirteen federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,249 local unions, 1,128 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 121 were affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 71,419.

(b) The Canadian Federation of Labour has four organizing bodies in affiliation, viz: the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, three lodges with 300 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, nineteen lodges with 5,500 members; Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, eighteen lodges with 1,400 members; and the Canadian Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, with four local branches and 250 members. The remaining sixteen unions are affiliated direct, and comprise 878 members, making the total membership 7,028.

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report contains figures showing the distribution by provinces of the 1883 local branches of international and non-international organizations. Ontario has the largest number of branches of international unions, there being 691 located in the province. Quebec stands in second place with 236, and British Columbia has 194. The other provinces rank as follows: Alberta, 144; Manitoba, 130; Saskatchewan, 111; New Brunswick, 75; Nova Scotia, 72; Prince Edward Island, 4. The 191 non-international local branches are divided as follows: Ontario, 63; Quebec, 43; Nova Scotia, 35; British Columbia, 20; New Brunswick, 12; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 5 each; Prince Edward Island, 3. The province of Quebec has 23 of the 31 unaffiliated or independent bodies; of the remaining eight Ontario and Prince Edward Island have three each, while two are located in British Columbia.

## ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The statistics given in the report show that nearly one-half of the local trade union branches is found in twenty-two cities, and these branches comprise over forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal, as in 1914, stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but the proportion of branches reporting was not as good as in some other localities. Toronto, with a reduction of thirteen branches, still retains second position. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of branches in locality, number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported:—



CITIES.	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Montreal.....	126	37	10,767
Toronto.....	110	62	13,273
Winnipeg.....	80	38	5,813
Vancouver.....	58	39	4,557
Hamilton.....	55	19	2,907
Ottawa.....	54	32	2,658
London.....	43	27	1,725
Edmonton.....	43	28	1,954
Quebec.....	41	15	2,783
Calgary.....	37	24	1,769
Victoria.....	36	13	1,378
Fort William.....	27	13	790
Regina.....	27	17	844
Halifax.....	25	14	1,301
Saskatoon.....	23	14	514
Moncton.....	22	15	1,587
Lethbridge.....	22	15	1,209
St. John.....	21	17	1,978
St. Thomas.....	21	15	1,441
Brantford.....	21	9	383
Peterborough.....	21	9	335
Moose Jaw.....	20	10	901
Totals.....	933	482	60,867

## BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES.

A table is furnished showing the expenditure on account of benefits paid during the year 1915 by the various central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the international bodies 81 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements for 1915 amounted to \$14,565,365, an increase of \$1,727,378, as compared with the amount paid in 1914. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits.....	\$7,628,676.
Strike benefits.....	3,208,604.
Sick and Accident benefits.....	1,840,459.
Old Age Pensions.....	1,226,305.
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	661,323.

Four of the non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total expenditure amounting to \$8,370.

## BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES.

A new feature of the report is a statement showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1915 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$128,671, and being paid on account of the following benefits:—

Death benefits.....	\$19,649
Unemployed benefits.....	30,435
Strike benefits.....	1,824
Sick benefits.....	53,303
Other benefits.....	23,465

The tables showing the expenditures in detail are reproduced from the report:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits.	Old Age Pensions.
American Federation of Labour			\$ 8,190		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	\$ 5,814		13,860	\$ 53,605	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	28,975		1,347	59,097	
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America	217,523		3,140		\$ 217,955
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of			1,500		
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of			3,000		
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of	8,800				
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	6,150		56		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	16,650		210	(a) 94,990	
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United			50,349		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	15,450				
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	300		700	190	
Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America	100	782		322	
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood	1,900		878		
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	(a) 351,688		196,545		
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International	575				
Cigar-makers' International Union of America	279,746	119,275	50,898	207,579	
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	11,975			17,135	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United			20,000	2,823	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated			100,000		
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America			2,500		
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of					
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	29,134	460,203			
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating			5,626	424,000	702,008
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	10,000		5,211		
Fur Workers' Union, International	400				
Garment Workers' of America, United					
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint			4,586		
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	69,411		135,161		
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	100		11,439		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	33,042		(b) 285,604		
Hallbut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	871	241		(c) 339	
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	9,000				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America	65,145		61,436	95,621	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	9,450		4,000	16,440	
Leathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	6,683				
Laundry Workers' International Union	600	130	2,275		
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	1,640		2,101	2,135	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	6,300		13,549		
Longshoremen's Association, International			5,924		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	1,956,740			142,225	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	(a) 883,974		4,231		9,000
Machinists, International Association of	64,192		116,495		

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits.	Old Age Pensions.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.			700		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.	2,000		32,000		
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. America.	4,775		23,435		
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.	9,495		10,260		
Mine Workers of America, United.			1,259,515		
Miners, Western Federation of.	19,254		11,392	90,125	
Moulders' Union of North America, International.	(a) 76,840	32,030	189,761	138,819	
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.	6,700	15,589		(e) 9,999	
Pattern Makers' League of North America.	(a) 163,800	11,783		10,993	
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.	2,525		5,139		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.	3,900		1,239	1,500	
Piano Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.	2,900	1,250			
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Inter. Asso. of the United States and Canada, Operative.	36,500		600		
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.	48,597		81,250	151,599	
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	10,575		26,074		
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.	16,203		46,193		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Brotherhood of.			30,000	400	
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.	1,372		53,000		
Railway Conductors, Order of.	1,042,000		1,893	285,975	
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.			65		
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	204,188		27,655	(a) 6,700	
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.	1,329,823				
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.	114,750				
Seamen's Union of America, International.	(d) 15,578				
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.	600				
Spinners' International Union.		20,000	5,000		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.	300				
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.		40			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.	5,200				
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.	9,575		355		
Stove Mounters' International Union.	3,400				
Switchmen's Union of North America.	138,000				
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	12,848		6,400	21,180	
Tearmsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.			17,800		
Textile Workers of America, United.	3,000		30,000		
Timber Workers, International Union of.			15,000		
Tobacco Workers' International Union.	1,650			6,728	
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.	400		1,500		
Typographical Union, International.	249,600		82,238		
Upholsterers' International of North America.			2,351		
	7,628,676	661,323	3,208,604	1,840,459	1,226,303

(e) Includes tool benefits of \$1,965.

(c) Includes shipwreck benefits.

(a) Includes disability benefits.

(b) Includes lockout benefits.

(d) Includes shipwreck and accident benefits.

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## Local Branches of International Organizations.

	Death Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
American Federation of Labour, Federal Labour Union No. 14850 .....	4,614	11		250	
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union .....				863	1,010
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of .....	150	45		45	30
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of .....	300	510		350	75
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of .....		550			95
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of .....		125		1,037	
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union .....		105		1,401	50
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen .....				395	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union .....				75	100
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United .....		270			
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America .....	1,100	1,755	40	621	687
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of .....		361		185	1,198
Cigarmakers' International Union of America .....	1,100		500	2,171	243
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of .....					105
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of .....		250	20	121	
Garment Workers of America, United .....				14	
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint .....	50				
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' International Union .....		645		551	380
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International League .....					150
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal .....		155			
Lithographers' Amalgamated .....		435		160	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of .....		185		1,624	1,120
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of .....	325			1,082	645
Longshoremen's International Association .....				1,818	40
Mine Workers of America, United .....	1,124	16,543		8,176	800
Miners, Western Federation of .....	880	27	250	3,398	539
Machinists, International Association of .....	1,040	76		485	850
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union .....		20		45	
Moulders' Union, International .....	100	739	25	1,445	50
Musicians, American Federation of .....	200	10		630	35
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of .....	10	227		414	1,116
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of .....	2,225			70	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association .....	650	40		400	£0
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of .....	100	25	560	1,395	1,190
Pattern Makers' League .....	250			155	268
Photo Engravers' Union, International .....	200	28	216	168	17
Printing Pressmen's Union, International .....		50			100
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of .....		25		50	50
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of .....		87		30	30
Quarry Workers' International Union .....	150			50	408
Railway Conductors, Order of .....		50		228	2,788
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of .....		453		5,000	4,834



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Local Branches of International Organizations.					
	Death Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	50	560		282	17
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	1,300	100	15	444	202
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	200	2			30
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	1,450	430		9,662	1,897
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of.....	982		48	380	25
Seamen's Union, International.....				25	163
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....		30		120	50
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	56	4,972		3,904	1,404
Typographical Union, International.....				730	7
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....		22	125		10
Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Inter. Alliance of.....	75			208	
Theaters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....		77		232	35
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....					
Wood Carvers, International Association of.....					
Local Branches of Non-International Organizations.					
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.....				429	35
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....				35	25
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....				350	80
Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.....					10
Steam and Operating Engineers, Canadian Union of.....					92
Independent Local Bodies.					
British Columbia Longshoremen and Workers' Association, Vancouver.....	150	300		24	
Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 1, of Toronto.....					
Federal Union, No. 20, Berlin (T. & L. C.).....			25		
Labourers' Protective Union, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....					
National Union of Tinsmiths and Roofers, Quebec.....	20	140			87
United Pattern Makers Association of Canada, Toronto.....	440			70	60
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 1, Quebec.....	53			204	40
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 5, Quebec.....	300			32	
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....				1,270	
Totals.....	19,644	30,435	1,824	53,303	23,465

## VI. REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1915.

There were 43 trade disputes recorded as in existence during 1915, five of which were carried over from 1914. This was the lowest number of disputes recorded for any one calendar year since the Department began in 1901 a compilation of statistics on this subject. The year 1914 held the previous low record, with a total of 44 strikes. In the 43 disputes of 1915, 96 establishments were concerned and 9,140 employees affected, with approximate time losses of 106,149 working days.

A comparison of the statistics for 1915 with those for 1914 shows a decrease from 205 to 96 in the number of establishments affected; in the case of employees involved, an increase from 8,678 in 1914 to 9,140 in 1915; and in the estimated loss of time in working days a decrease from 430,054 in 1914 to 106,149 in 1915.

The number of disputes begun in 1915 was 38, five disputes being carried over from 1914, namely: (1) machinists at Amherst, N. S., (2) moulders at Smith's Falls, Ont., (3) sheet metal workers at Toronto, (4) moulders at Owen Sound, and (5) brewery workers at Montreal. In these five disputes five establishments and 129 employees were affected; the time losses for 1915 were placed at 22,992 working days.

The metal trades, with 13 strikes, suffered more severely than any other trade group; the disputes in this group affected 2,842 employees and time losses numbered 40,812 working days. The printing trade group, in which trade 21 employees were affected, was the group showing the smallest number of employees affected.

Regarding the disputes numerically by provinces, Ontario heads the list with 16, other provinces ranking as follows:—Nova Scotia, 8; Quebec, 5; British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 4; Alberta, 4; New Brunswick, 1.

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A table below shows the yearly record of trade disputes since 1901, when the Department began the collection of these statistics. It will be observed that the record for 1915 was the lowest of any year since 1901, not only in the number of disputes, but as to all other points mentioned, save only as to number of employees concerned.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA, 1901-1915.

Year.	Number of Disputes	No. of estab- lishments concerned	No. of Employees affected.	Time losses in working-days
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	98	475	30,094	2,018,740
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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## MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

There were approximately 9,140 employees directly involved in trade disputes in Canada during 1915. Three of the disputes affected respectively 2,500, 2,000 and 1,125 employees. In the matter of time losses, one dispute occasioned a loss of 15,000 working days, five disputes caused a loss of 38,775 days, eight disputes entailed a loss of 25,492 days and six disputes accounted for a loss of 12,188 working days. There were three disputes unsettled at the end of the year, affecting 168 employees and effecting a loss of 15,309 working days. A table is given below showing the number of employees affected by trade disputes in 1915.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.  
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES).

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Under 25 employees.....	12	24	174	9,600
25 and under 50 employees.....	8	23	294	25,492
50 and under 75 employees.....	6	21	347	12,188
75 and under 100 employees.....	1	1	80	6,640
100 and under 125 employees.....	4	5	414	3,040
125 and under 150 employees.....	3	3	406	7,014
200 and under 250 employees.....	3	8	600	3,400
250 and under 300 employees.....	1	1	250	1,250
350 and under 400 employees.....	1	1	350	1,400
600 employees.....	1	1	600	15,000
1,125 employees.....	1	1	1125	5,625
2,000 employees.....	1	2	2000	8,000
2,500 employees.....	1	5	2500	7,500
Total.....	43	96	9140	106,149



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## TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

From the viewpoint of working days lost to employees involved in the trade disputes of 1915 there was a great improvement over the previous year, there being only 106,149 working days lost in 1915 as against 430,054 in 1914, although the number of employees affected in 1915 exceeded by 432 the number involved in 1914.

The following table shows the magnitude of disputes according to employees affected:—

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE OF TIME LOSSES.

Limits of groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days
15,000 days.....	1	1	600	15,000
10,000 and under 10,500 days.....	1	1	57	10,208
7,500 and under 8,000 days.....	1	5	2,500	7,500
7,000 and under 7,500 days.....	1	1	35	7,140
6,500 and under 7,000 days.....	1	1	80	6,640
5,500 and under 6,000 days.....	1	1	2,125	5,625
3,000 and under 3,500 days.....	1	1	13	3,087
2,500 and under 3,000 days.....	1	1	140	2,660
2,000 and under 2,500 days.....	2	3	2,126	10,394
1,500 and under 2,000 days.....	2	2	156	3,704
1,000 and under 1,500 days.....	7	18	676	8,321
500 and under 1,000 days.....	6	23	439	4,199
250 and under 500 days.....	8	16	696	3,834
100 and under 250 days.....	5	9	301	2,402
Under 100 days.....	2	5	26	126
Unsettled at end of year.....	3	8	168	15,309
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

## INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

The class of industry most affected by trade disputes during 1915 was as stated, the metal trades, there being 13 strikes. In these 13 disputes, 15 establishments were concerned, involving 2,842 employees, whose total loss of time is estimated at 40,812 working days. Workers placed under the heading of Miscellaneous Trades were affected by seven disputes, in which 14 establishments were concerned and 330 employees affected to the extent of 4,263 working days lost. Six disputes occurred in the mining industry, through which 4,332 miners were affected, whose loss of time through these disputes amounted to 16,794 working days. Workers engaged in transport service were involved in four disputes to the number of 1,140, whose total approximate loss of time is calculated at 19,360 working days.

The table below shows the trade disputes of 1915 classified according to industries affected, together with establishments concerned, employees affected and the estimated loss of time to these employees.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Trade or Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mining.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
Building.....	4	21	157	16,600
Metal.....	13	15	2,842	40,812
Printing.....	1	10	21	903
Clothing.....	4	5	180	2,540
Textile.....	1	1	50	450
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	3	11	88	4,427
Transport.....	4	8	1,140	19,360
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	7	14	330	4,263
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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## LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

As stated on a previous page, Ontario, with 16 disputes, leads the provinces with respect to number of strikes, New Brunswick, with only one strike, being at the foot of the list, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, however, were untroubled by strikes during the year. In the matter of time losses, Ontario again heads the list with 34,711 working days lost to employees through trade disputes. British Columbia comes next with 26,513 working days lost, Nova Scotia next with 24,025 days lost, and Quebec with 15,362 days lost. The following table shows the disputes classified by provinces:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia.....	8	14	3,821	24,025
New Brunswick.....	1	2	100	600
Quebec.....	5	9	2,738	15,362
Ontario.....	16	34	1,123	34,711
Manitoba.....	4	14	107	830
Alberta.....	4	14	355	4,108
British Columbia.....	5	9	896	26,513
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Differences between employers and their employees over the question of wages were responsible for 26 out of the 43 trade disputes recorded during 1915. In the 26 disputes, 5,118 employees were affected with loss of time estimated at 62,527 working days. Eleven of these disputes arose as a result of the refusal of employers to grant increased wages; 11 were caused through employers reducing the wages of their employees; two were due to a reduction in wages accompanied by other changes in working conditions, one as a result of a demand on the part of employees for increased wages and other changes and one to secure the adoption of a minimum wage scale. The following table shows the classification of trade disputes according to causes:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or object of dispute.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Increase in wages.....	11	20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	11	27	924	38,807
Reduction in wages and other changes.....	2	2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....	3	3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons.....	2	2	1,205	12,265
For shorter and other changes.....	1	1	13	3,087
Increase in wages and other changes.....	1	1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	40	720
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	1	2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....	1	1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	9	36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149



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## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

With regard to the methods of settlement of the various disputes, it will be observed from the following table that 11 of the disputes were either indefinite in their outcome or remained unsettled at the close of the year. The settlement of 11 of the other disputes was brought about by negotiation between the parties concerned. Six disputes were settled by mediation and in six others settlements were affected through employees accepting the terms of their employers. In five cases, the striking employees left the establishments where the disputes arose and obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the disputes classified according to the different methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1915.

Method of Settlement.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	6	11	5,633	33,989
Negotiations between parties.....	11	36	780	7,562
Replacement of strikers.....	2	2	180	3,380
Work resumed on employers' terms.....	6	9	804	5,840
Work resumed pending final settlement.....	2	10	71	579
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	5	12	194	19,969
Unclassified, indefinite and unsettled.....	11	16	1,478	34,830
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The result in the majority of the disputes in which a settlement was reached was in favour of the employers, the number resulting thus being 16. Fifteen of the disputes, however, resulted in favour of the employees, while in six other cases the result was either indefinite or the dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year. In six disputes a compromise was effected. In fifteen disputes resulting in favour of the employees, 52 establishments were concerned, 7,332 employees were affected and there were time losses amounting to 45,651 working days. The table on the following page classifies the trade disputes according to causes and results.

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## TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

## Alleged Cause or Object of Dispute.

	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise.				Indefinite, unsettled.				Total.			
	No of disputes.	No of establishments concerned.	No of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No of establishments concerned.	No of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No of establishments concerned.	No of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No of establishments concerned.	No of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No of establishments concerned.	No of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Increase in wages.....	5 14	3,264	11,770	2	2	300	1,000	3 3 185	1,695	1 1	43	129	11 20	3,792	14,594					
Reduction in wages.....	2 10	655	15,275	4 7	99	12,145	2 3 110	910	3 7	60	10,477	11 27	924	38,807	2,246					
Reduction in wages and other changes.....				2 2	262	2,246							2 2	262	2,246					
Sympathetic.....	1 1	140	1,960	2 2	185	4,055							3 3	325	6,015					
Employment of particular persons.....	1 1	1,125	5,625	1 1	80	6,640							2 2	1,205	12,265					
For shorter hours and other changes.....				1 1	13	3,087							1 1	13	3,087					
Increase in wages and other changes.....										1 1	100	900	1 1	100	900					
Employment of non-unionists.....				1 1	40	720							1 1	40	720					
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....													1 2	40	5,980					
Jurisdictional.....				1 1	35	7,140							1 1	35	7,140					
Unclassified.....	6 26	2,148	11,021	2 9	196	2,954	1 1	60	420				9 36	2,404	14,395					
Total.....	15 52	7,332	45,651	16 26	1,210	39,987	6 7	355	3,025	6 11	243	17,486	43 06	9,140	106,149					

## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

Tables printed on the following pages, contain statistics of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1915 and during each of the previous fourteen years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1915, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:—



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## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.	Increase in wages.....	Men returned to work on question being referred to conciliation.	Indefinite.....	June 24	June 28	1	43	129
Coal Miners.....	Westville, N.S.	Increase in wages.....	Conciliation Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act agreed upon and men returned to work.	In favour of employees...	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	1	350	1,400
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.	Employment of particular persons	Special precautions taken.....	In favour of employees...	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	1	1,125	5,625
Asbestos miners..	Theftord Mines, Que.	Increase in wages.....	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	In favour of employees...	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	5	2,500	7,500
Coal miners.....	Lovettville, Alta.	Increase in wages.....	Men agreed to terms offered prior to strike, which meant partial increase.	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	1	114	1,140
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Additional remuneration for pushing coal cars excessive distance.	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees...	Nov. 3	Nov. 9	2	200	1,000
					Total.....	.....	11	4,332	16,794
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steamfitters.	Victoria, B.C.	Reduction in wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Feb. 16	.....	5	28	8,429

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DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Building—</i> Plasterers and plasterers' labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	Employment of particular persons and recognition of union.	Dispute not officially "declared off" but work where strike occurred completed.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 17	June 22	1	80	6,640
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Brandon, Man.	Reduction in wages.	Employees accepted reduction.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	4	14	56
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Employers' refusal to sign new agreement.	Employers signed new agreement and men returned to work.	In favour of employees.	June 1	Aug. 6	11	35	1,475
					Total	.....	21	157	16,600
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.	Amherst, N.S.	Reduction in wages.	No formal settlement, but a number of men enlisted, others sought work elsewhere. Strike-pay was discontinued by the Union.	In favour of employers.	May 11 1914	April 30 1915	1	8	816
Moulders.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Reduction in wages.	Majority of former employees left locality and financial support from Union ceased.	In favour of employers.	May 1 1914	July 31 1915	1	57	10,208
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Men secured work elsewhere; strike-pay discontinued.	In favour of employers.	June 25 1914	Aug. 31 1915	1	35	7,140

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			No agreement reached—strike dropped.	Indefinite.	Oct. 1914	May 1915	1	16	1,744
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....							
Ironworkers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Strikers returned to work at old rates	In favour of employers....	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	1	100	400
Ironworkers.....	Montreal, Que.	In sympathy with members of International Brotherhood of Ironworkers on strike in United States.	Work completed and company not affected.	In favour of employers....	April 23	May 31	1	45	1,395
Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Compromise arrangement mutually satisfactory reached and strikers returned to work.	Compromise.....	July 12	Aug. 18	1	10	310
Labourers.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Reduction in wages and employment of particular persons.	Men returned to work at reduced rates; persons objected to dismissed.	In favour of employers....	July 15	July 21	1	250	1,250
Boilermakers, ironworkers and helpers.	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for a minimum wage scale	Unsettled at end of year.....		Aug. 2	.....	2	40	5,980
Metal workers....	New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.	Result of misunderstanding.....	Matter referred to a Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	In favour of employees....	Aug. 16	Aug. 20	2	2,000	8,000
Machinists.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	Protest against employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions.	Employees' demands acceded to....	In favour of employees....	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	1	55	275
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal of employers to abide by award of Conciliation Board in favour of employees.	Employees accepted amended schedule of wages.	In favour of employers....	Nov. 2	Nov. 23	1	126	2,394
Iron workers.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Increase in wages and fortnightly pay-day.	Unsettled at end of year.....		Dec. 21	.....	1	100	900
			Total....				15	2,842	40,812

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## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Printing:</i> Job Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta	Employers refused to sign new agreement.	Employers signed agreement granting demands. Wages increase to become effective on November 1.	In favour of employees...	Mar. 3	April 22	10	21	903
					Total...	.....	10	21	903
<i>Clothing:</i> Cloak and suit makers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Strikers demanded regular hours, Saturday afternoon off, all work to be piece work, finishers and pressers wages to be increased and a union shop.	Agreement signed granting all demands.	In favour of employees...	April 9	April 19	1	28	224
					Total...	.....	1	28	224
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Employment of non-unionists....	Places of strikers filled and employers continued to maintain an "open shop."	In favour of employers....	June 2	June 23	1	40	720
Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont...	Reduction in wages and for a union shop.	Men secured work elsewhere and strikers' places filled.	In favour of employers....	June 21	Sept. 25	1	12	996
Boot and shoe workers.	Fredericton, N.B.	Reduction in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.....	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	2	100	600
					Total...	.....	5	180	2,540
<i>Textile:</i> Weavers.....	Peterborough, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Partial increase granted.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 14	1	50	450
					Total...	.....	1	50	450



<i>Preparation.</i>	Montreal, Que.	Toronto, Ont.	Edmonton, Alta	1914 June 15	In favour of employers....	1	13	3,087
Brewery workers.	Demand for shorter hours; minimum wage scale and recognition of union.				Strike understood to have terminated though no formal settlement reported.			
Bakers.....	Reduction in wages.....			April 8	In favour of employees....	9	55	275
					Several firms reduced wage scale; others continued to pay full rates pending new agreement.			
Cigar makers....	Reduction in wages.....			Aug. 6	In favour of employers....	1	20	1,065
					Majority of strikers left locality and most of the others secured work elsewhere.			
Miscellaneous Trans- port.—				Total....		11	88	4,427
Longshoremen ..	Vancouver, B.C. Reduction in wages of certain classes of longshoremen.			Mar. 2	In favour of employees....	1	600	15,000
Longshoremen...	Victoria, B.C.... In sympathy with strikers at Vancouver.			Mar. 15	In favour of employees....	1	140	1,960
Coal Handlers....	Halifax, N.S.... Increase in wages.....			Sept. 1	In favour of employees....	5	200	1,800
Freight handlers	Sarnia, Ont.... Increase in wages.....			Sept. 15	In favour of employers....	1	200	600
				Total....		8	1,140	19,360

DETAILED LIST OF TRADES DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915—Concluded.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i> Waiters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Lock-out following demand for an increase in wages.	Employers agreed to employ union waiters at lunch counter; some of former employees returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employees....	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	1	14	70
Cooks & waiters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dismissal of white men and employment of Chinese.	Places filled by women, members of the union, at union rate of wages.	In favour of employees....	Mar. 22	April 8	1	9	144
Bag makers.....	Berlin, Ont....	Increase in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.....	April 21	April 27	1	21	105
Paper makers....	Donnacona, Que.	In sympathy with strike in progress in United States.	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers....	June 24	July 19	1	140	2,660
Cooks, waiters and waitresses.	Winnipeg, Man.	Employees demanded a six-day week instead of seven.	Strikers secured work elsewhere and their places were filled.	In favour of employers....	Sept. 9	Sept. 18	8	70	560
Waiters.....	Toronto, Ont....	Second reduction in wages.....	Men returned to work pending a final adjustment.	Indefinite.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 21	1	16	304
Printing - room employees.	Ottawa, Ont....	Concerning a question of discipline	Amicably settled.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	1	60	420
				Total.....			14	330	4,263

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## MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-15.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.																Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915		
10,000 employees and upwards...	2		2					2			2	1				9	
5,000 and under 10,000 employees	1		3			1	2		2	2		3	3	1	1	19	
1,000 and under 5,000 employees	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	2	60	
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	1	1	76	
250 and under 500 employees	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	1	2	146	
100 and under 250 employees	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	9	10	273	
50 and under 100 employees	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	9	8	256	
25 and under 50 employees	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	14	7	312	
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	7	12	326	
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4		4	4	1		4	7	2				37	
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519	

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.																
Time Losses in Working Days.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total	
100,000 and over.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	.....	22	
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	12	
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	.....	25	
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	7	1	1	30	
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	3	2	1	38	
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	2	5	100	
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	3	2	123	
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	8	11	221	
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	5	7	170	
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	3	7	173	
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	4	4	191	
Under 100.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	8	2	214	
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	2	5	3	200	
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519	

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.

MONTH.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	14	70
February.....	2	6	128	8,829
March.....	6	18	864	24,703
April.....	4	12	149	1,999
May.....				
June.....	5	15	270	5,980
July.....	2	2	260	1,560
August.....	5	7	3,535	22,070
September.....	3	14	470	2,960
October.....	4	8	2,680	9,394
November.....	4	6	481	4,269
December.....	2	2	160	1,320
Total.....	38	91	9,011	83,154

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

MONTH.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	6	6	143	3,945
February.....	7	11	262	4,450
March.....	12	28	1,026	23,637
April.....	13	34	421	8,044
May.....	7	11	279	7,120
June.....	10	24	488	6,810
July.....	9	23	569	6,778
August.....	11	27	3,681	19,091
September.....	8	24	589	5,836
October.....	7	12	2,754	11,313
November.....	6	13	549	6,037
December.....	4	9	228	3,088



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## DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-15.

The following table shows the number of disputes in various groups of trades during each of the last fifteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	....	5	2	4	2	2	....	4	3	....	....	35
Mining and quarrying.....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	7	3	6	116
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	12	4	394
Metal and shipbuilding.....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	14	13	273
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	....	3	1	....	53
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	32
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	....	1	45
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	5	4	158
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	2	3	77
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	....	3	5	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	23
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	1	4	136
Miscellaneous.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	4	7	71
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	....	....	93
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

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DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1915.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past fifteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	4	8	92
Prince Edward Is.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
New Brunswick.....	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	2	1	67
Quebec.....	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	9	5	312
Ontario.....	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	20	16	694
Manitoba.....	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	2	4	83
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	16	4	1	.....	29
Alberta.....	.....	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	4	4	81
British Columbia.....	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	2	5	143
Interprovincial.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	15
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,315	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	188	3,821	42,673
Prince Edward Is.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	65
New Brunswick.....	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	2,362	230	100	11,044
Quebec.....	5,749	3,338	15,714	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	4,534	2,738	92,947
Ontario.....	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	1,269	1,123	94,763
Manitoba.....	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	193	107	16,233
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	188	12	.....	2,804
Alberta.....	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	1,077	355	12,856
British Columbia.....	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	1,175	896	71,624
Interprovincial.....	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	.....	.....	32,225
Total.....	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	8,678	9,140	377,234

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DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1915.—*Concluded.*

## TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Province.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	10,683	24,025	1,463,523
Prince Edward Is.	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	855
New Brunswick...	639	5,993	16,741	.....	22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	2,780	600	271,099
Quebec.....	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,751	167,277	15,362	1,333,941
Ontario.....	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	166,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	72,183	34,711	1,902,797
Manitoba.....	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	23,501	4,219	830	201,200
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	800	486	10,622	.....	11,116	3,569	70	.....	27,023
Alberta.....	.....	1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	17,167	4,108	339,052
British Columbia...	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	155,675	26,513	2,681,522
Interprovincial....	315,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	13,500	.....	.....	2,491,250
Total.....	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	430,054	106,149	10,712,262

## TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-15.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
1914.....	430,054
1915.....	106,149
Total.....	10,712,262



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## CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-15.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last fifteen years:—

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.																Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915		
For increase in wages. ....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	9	12	590	
Against reduction in wages. ....	12	7	5	6	8	....	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	12	13	114	
For decrease in hours. ....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	....	3	7	7	1	1	75	
For increase in wages and decrease in hours. ....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	1	....	136	
Against employment of particular persons. ....	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	2	2	64	
For increase in wages and other changes. ....	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	3	1	88	
For recognition of union. ....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	3	8	2	....	48	
Against employment of non-unionists. ....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	2	1	100	
Against discharge of employees.	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	2	....	80	
Sympathetic. ....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	....	3	4	2	2	....	3	36	
Unclassified. ....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	10	10	188	
Total. ....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519	

## RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-15.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

RESULTS.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.																Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915		
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	17	15	469	
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	11	16	528	
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	7	6	215	
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	9	6	307	
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519	

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 469 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 528 disputes, and 215 resulted in compromises.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

Trade or Industry.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days.			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Total		
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	
Mining.....	5 10	4,218	15,654	1 1	114	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bu lding.....	1 4	14	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Metal.....	4 5	2,405	9,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3	128	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Textile.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	50	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Food and Tobacco preparation...	1 9	55	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Transport.....	1 1	200	600	1 5	200	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	2 2	35	175	2 9	130	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	14 31	6,927	26,685	7 19	622	5,194	1 1	140	1,960	5 5	331	6,222	1 1	600	15,000	12 31	352	35,779	3 8	168	15,309	43 96	9,140	106,149

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## TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Alleged cause or object of dispute.	5 days or less			6-10 days.			11-15 days.			16-20 days.			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Indefinite.			Total.		
	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No of employees affected.	No. of employees affected.	
Increase in wages.....	8 13	3,428	11,204	3	7 364	3,390															11 20	3,792	14,594	
Reduction in wages.....	2 13	69	331	1	2 100	600															11 27	924	38,307	
Reduction in wages, other changes	1	250	1,250																		2	2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....																					3	3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons	1	1,125	5,625																		2	2	1,205	12,265
For shorter hours, other changes																					1	1	13	3,087
Increase in wages, other changes.																					1	1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists.....																					1	1	40	720
Demand for minimum wage scale																					1	2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....																					1	1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	2	3,055	8,275	3 10	158	1,204				2	2 135	2,538									9 36	2,404	14,395	
Total.....	14 31	6,927	28,685	7 19	622	5,194	1	1 140	1,960	5	5 331	6,222	1	1 600	15,000	12 31	352	35,779	3	8 168	15,309	43 96	9,140	106,149

## VII. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1915.

The tables on the following pages contain in statistical form the information received by the Department relative to industrial accidents occurring in Canada during the calendar year, 1915. The table on the page immediately following these remarks gives information as to 836 workpeople either killed or fatally injured while employed at their calling; also as to 4,949 serious accidents to employees. It is not intended that these figures should be regarded as comprising all industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion during the past year. There are considerable classes of accidents not reported to any authority, Dominion, provincial or local, and for information as to which, when the accidents become known, the Department must look to other than official sources. The sources of trustworthy information on the subject are, however, continually increasing, as also is the disposition of the various authorities at present engaged in the collection of these statistics to assist this Department in its efforts to secure a comprehensive and reliable view of the situation for the Dominion at large. The methods employed by the Department in this collection are mentioned in the closing paragraph of these pages. From other tables it will be observed that the accident record for 1915 falls considerably below that for 1914, the decrease being 545 for fatalities, or about 40 per cent, and 352 or 6.6 per cent in the case of injured persons. So large a decrease in the fatality record is gratifying in many ways; the figures for 1914, it will be remembered, increased those showing the loss of life occasioned by a disaster in which 189 miners and by a further great disaster in which 172 steamship employees died. Aside from this point the decreases in fatal and non-fatal accident victims occurred chiefly, it may be noted, in the trades which continued during 1915 to be comparatively inactive, namely railway and building construction, steam railway service, public and civic employees. War conditions also considerably affected the callings indicated and affected in a remarkable degree during the first six months of 1915 the situation in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades as indicated by the falling-off in the number of accidents reported for this period. The increased activity in the metal trades during the last half of 1915 is reflected in the increased number of accidents in that direction.

An analysis of the tables shows that the greatest number of industrial fatalities occurred under the heading of Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries, the number recorded being 169; Steam Railway Service follows with 117; Agriculture with 94; Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades with 86; Lumbering 53 and Navigation with 50 fatalities. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades lead in the number of non-fatal accident victims with 1,259, followed in order by Steam Railway Service with 1,093; Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries with 969; Miscellaneous Skilled Trades with 229 and Miscellaneous Transport with 218. An analysis of the tables from the point of view of causes is interesting. The table relating to Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries shows the chief cause of accidents in mines and quarries was falling coal, earth, rock-ore and timber. In this industry 27 workers were killed and 152 injured by mine and ore cars and 27 workers were asphyxiated by gas, powder and smoke fumes. In Steam Railway Service, 28 employees of Canadian railways were killed by being run over by locomotives and cars and 23 were killed by being struck by locomotives; 220 were injured by falling objects and 162 others were injured by falling from locomotives and cars. In the Agricultural industry 18 people were killed by falling from vehicles; 18 were either killed or fatally injured by being kicked, bitten and otherwise injured by horses and cattle; forty-



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five farmers and farm hands were injured by farm machinery, implements and tools. In the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, 22 workers were killed as the result of a fall; 21 were electrocuted and 11 were fatally crushed by falling material. Falling material was also responsible for 372 workers being injured; 310 were mangled by machinery and 135 were injured by falls. In the Lumbering industry 17 workers were killed by falling trees and 60 injured by lumber-mill machinery. Under the heading of Navigation 23 employees were recorded as being drowned and 17 were injured by falls.

The information here tabulated has been, as stated above, gathered from many sources and chiefly from the press, the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* and various federal, provincial and municipal bodies, to the officials of which the Department is indebted for much prompt and courteous co-operation in these matters, the authorities chiefly concerned being the following, viz:—the Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia; the Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick; the Bureau of Mines of Quebec; the Bureau of Mines and the office of the provincial Inspector of Factories of Ontario; the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba; the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan; the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta; the Department of Mines and the provincial Inspector of Factories of British Columbia.

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		TOTAL			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal				
Agriculture.....	2	8	6	7	6	6	12	7	6	7	9	9	7	10	10	18	9	18	12	27	8	16	7	8	94	141		
Fishing and hunting.....	5	4	2	8	7	9	4	10	10	7	5	6	3	3	2	9	6	12	4	11	4	6	2	3	26	118		
Lumbering.....	10	74	29	70	5	76	11	64	30	87	15	95	12	80	12	78	8	70	13	95	9	84	15	96	169	969		
Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	14	15		
Railway and Canal Construction.....	1	12	2	6	6	12	4	14	2	15	8	16	3	13	4	24	4	14	5	33	1	13	2	16	42	188		
Building trades.....	4	55	4	64	3	60	6	86	6	74	16	96	7	101	14	117	4	122	5	133	8	202	9	149	86	1,259		
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.....	7	7	1	3	15	15	8	3	9	11	11	11	12	1	8	3	16	1	15	1	15	2	12	9	123	123		
Woodworking Trades.....	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	18	18	
Printing and Allied Trades.....	2	2	5	5	7	4	7	1	7	7	7	7	8	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	3	1	66	66	
Clothing.....	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	6	8	11	9	3	4	10	5	14	3	6	20	96	96	
Textile.....	2	3	2	13	2	7	2	2	2	12	2	3	2	6	6	11	9	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	9	9	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Leather.....	5	70	11	80	5	93	3	65	8	71	10	60	6	95	14	92	12	100	18	111	10	123	15	133	117	1,093	1,093	
Transportation—	1	4	2	2	2	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	8	6	6	1	3	3	3	6	4	51	51		
Steam Railway Service.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Electric Railway Service.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Navigation.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Miscellaneous Transport.....	1	17	13	13	9	9	2	11	4	18	2	15	5	28	2	17	3	15	3	24	1	21	7	30	30	218	218	
Public and Civic Employees.....	15	28	9	14	9	14	23	3	3	5	2	16	1	7	1	20	1	3	1	14	1	17	1	7	16	25	162	162
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	18	1	7	5	10	3	21	15	15	2	18	10	28	9	28	1	21	2	22	3	15	6	26	45	229	229	
Unskilled Labour.....	3	8	2	6	4	4	3	20	11	5	9	9	3	18	3	12	3	20	8	16	1	16	1	8	47	142	142	
Total.....	56	320	62	296	44	327	49	339	101	347	92	383	64	440	82	466	70	438	85	524	57	546	74	523	836	4,949	4,949	

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## AGRICULTURE.

(Farmers and Farm Labourers.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over and crushed by horse-driven vehicles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	6	3	1	18	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	20
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	1	1	22
Fall.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	3	2	1	2	17	
Falling from, run over and crushed by farm machinery.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	13	
Falling and rolling objects and material.....	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Mangled by farm machinery, implements and tools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	15	6	45	
Gored, hooked and trampled by cattle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	
Horse-driven vehicles struck by an electric railway car.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Horse-driven vehicles struck by a steam railway car.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Explosion of steam boiler.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	
Flying object.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	
Collision of railway trains (drover in charge of stock).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned while cutting ice.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asphyxiated by carbon gas while working in private coal mine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Burned.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Striking door arch when passing under same.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asphyxiated by well gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned in a well.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	2	6	6	12	6	9	7	10	9	12	8	7	94	8	7	6	7	7	9	10	18	18	27	16	8	141

## FISHING AND HUNTING.

(Fishermen and Trappers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Non-Fatal.												
	Fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Drowned, fishing dory capsized.....							3			2			12
Drowned, falling overboard vessel.....					5								5
Drowned, perished in a storm.....						5							5
Drowned, perished in collision.....											2		2
Collision of fishing tug and launch.....										2			2
Accidental discharge of a rifle.....													
Total.....			2		10	5	3			4		2	26



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## LUMBERING.

(Employees in Logging Camps, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills and Rossing Mills, and River men.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Struck and crushed by falling trees.....	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	
Machinery (logging, saw, shingle and rossing mill machinery).....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13	1	7	4	6	6	6	6	4	9	5	4	2	
Flying objects.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	11	
Tools and hand apparatus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	
Explosion of a boiler.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	
Crushed by falling and rolling logs and lumber.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	19	
Fall.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	
Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Struck, crushed and run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned (rivermen).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	5	2	7	4	7	6	3	2	6	4	4	3	53	4	8	9	10	8	16	19	9	12	11	6	6
Total.....	118	6	6	11	12	11	6	118																	

## MINES, METALLIFEROUS WORKS AND QUARRIES.

(Surface and Underground Miners, Smelter Employees, Quarry, Cement and Gravel Pit Employees.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Fall of coal, earth, rock, ore and timber in mines and quarries and smelters.	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	3	8	5	5	54	18	19	23	15	18	38	17	22	25	32	27	30	284
Mangled by mine machinery.				1	1	1	1	1				2	6	9	8	12	9	9	11	15	16	8	9	8	14	128
Fall.		2		1		1		2	1	2			9	10	8	7	9	10	7	12	4	4	10	8	14	103
Premature explosion of dynamite and explosion of "miss-fire" charges.	2	1		1	2	2	1		1	1	2	2	15	6	1	4	1	6	4	6		5	3	3	6	45
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses and mules.						1							1	5	5		1	1	1							5
Struck by flying material and objects.														5	5	5	5	5	6	1	2	4	6	5	8	57
Struck and crushed by falling material and objects.		1		1				1					3	4	7	4	2	6	4	5	6	2	6	7		53
Striking overhead structure when riding on mine cars.																1			2	2						5
Tools and hand apparatus.															4		4	6	3	5	6	5	2		3	38
Burned and scalded.														3	2	4	2	1		2	4	2	5	6	2	33
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars.	1	2	2	2		4	3	2	3	2	1	5	27	5	11	13	13	16	10	14	14	10	18	14	14	152
Struck, run over and crushed by railway locomotives and cars.											1		1				1	5				1		1		8
Asphyxiated by gas, powder and smoke fumes.	1	2			22			1				1	27	4			1	1	1							7
Drowned, carried into river with mass of blasted rock (water broke through mine workings from an abandoned mine).	3												3													
Injured and drowned.		19		1				2					19	5	1											5
Shocked and burned by electricity.													3										1		2	5
Lifting and handling material.														4	4	3	1	3	2		4	4	3	4	3	35
Stepping on nails.														1									1			2
Breaking off haulage rope.						1							1						7							7
Total.	10	29	5	11	30	15	12	12	8	13	9	15	169	74	70	76	64	87	95	80	78	70	95	84	96	969

(Railway Construction Labourers, Navigation and Irrigation Canal Labourers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.			1							1	1		3
Premature explosion of dynamite.		1										5	1
Mangled by machinery.													1
Fall.										1	1		2
Shocked and burned by electricity.								1	1				2
Falling material and objects.				1		1			2				4
Asphyxiated by powder fumes.								2					2
Total	1	1	1			1		3	3	2	1		14

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## BUILDING TRADES.

(Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, Carpenters and Joiners, Lathers, Plasterers, Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, Gas and Steamfitters, Builders' Labourers.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fall.....	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	24	7	6	8	6	5	8	3	8	6	15	7	3	82
Fall, due to the collapse of scaffold.....			2		1	3							6				1	8	2	5	7	3	2	1	1	30
Struck and crushed by falling material and objects.....			2						2				4	2		4	5	1	2	1	3	1	8	4	5	36
Mangled by machinery.....				1					1				2	1												7
Ignition and explosion of gasoline.....																										2
Explosion of acetylene gas.....																										2
Struck by a swinging crane.....						1							1	2					1			1	1		3	6
Overcome by gas.....									1	1			2				1			1					2	3
Crushed by elevators, hoists and conveyers.....																	1		1		1	1		1	5	11
Tools and hand apparatus.....																										1
Cave-in of sides of excavation.....																		1								1
Knocked from ladder by a motor cycle.....																										1
Drowned, fell from a bridge.....						1							1													2
Drowned, fell from side of tug.....								1					1													3
Run over by railway cars.....													1						2							3
Shocked and burned by electricity.....																										3
Stepping and kneeling on or otherwise injured by nails.....																			2				2			4
Hand propelled conveyances (wheelbarrows, trucks and lorries).....																				1	2		1			4
Total.....	1	2	6	4	2	8	3	4	4	5	1	2	42	12	6	12	14	15	16	13	24	14	33	13	16	188



## METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Iron Moulders, Iron Workers and Helpers, Coremakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Boiler Makers, Machinists, Steam Engineers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Stove Mounters, Tool Sharpeners, Bicycle Workers, Horseshoers, Linemen, Electrical Workers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, etc.)

[illegible]

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## WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Woodworkers, Upholsterers, Varnishers, Polishers, Wood Carvers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Car Builders, Pattern Makers, Coopers, Sash and Door Makers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Dec.
Woodworking machinery.....													3	6	2	10	6	5	9	8	8	14	7	12	10	97
Struck by flying objects.....													1	1		1	1	3	1	1			1		9	
Burned by molten metal.....																										1
Fall.....															1			1								1
Hand tools.....																1	1		1							3
Run over by cars.....																										1
Crushed by falling material.....													1			1										1
Septic poisoning from infected wound.....													1													1
Scalded and burned.....																				3						3
Ignition and explosion of gasoline.....																										1
Burned (fire in sash and door factory).....																						1				1
Slivers of wood.....																										1
Hand truck run over foot.....																1										1
Crushed by an elevator.....																										1
Total.....	1							1					9	7	3	15	8	9	11	12	8	16	7	15	12	133

## PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

(Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Lithographers, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Bookbinders.)

Machinery (printing presses, embossing, linotype, book-binding, paper-cutting and other machines).....																		2		1	1	3				11
Crushed by an elevator.....																		1								2
Explosion of molten metal.....																		1								1
Falling material.....																					2			1	1	4
Fall.....		1											1													
Total.....	1	1											1	3				3		1	3	3	1	1	3	18

(Journey-men, Tailors, Garment Makers, Hat and Glove Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Furriers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Machinery (cloth cutting and other machines).....													1	2	2				2		1		2			9
Crushed by an elevator.....													1						1					2		2
Fall.....																			1					1		1
Total.....													1	2	2				3		1		2			12

## TEXTILE.

(Cotton and Woollen Mill Employees.)

[illegible]





NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

[illegible]



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Motormen, Conductors, Mechanical Department Employees, Shedmen, Linemen, Track Labourers).

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from electric cars.							1						1						1	1	3	1				7
Collision of electric cars.													1						3		4					13
Fall.														1												4
Falling material.																				1						1
Collision of electric and steam cars.															2					1						2
Collision of electric cars.															1											1
Struck by electric cars.																										14
Run over by electric cars.															2			1								3
Derailment of electric locomotives and cars.																				1						3
Shocked and burned by electricity.																										1
Struck by a motor car when stepping off street car.	1																									1
Crushed by and between electric cars.																					1					3
Struck by revolving brake handle.																										2
Collision of electric cars with motor and horse-driven vehicles.																										1
Hand tools.																										2
Falling from repair truck.																	1		1							2
Handling material.																										2
Flying object.																										1
Total.	1						1	1					4	2	7	2	1	5	4	8	6	3	3	6	51	





## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

(Cab Drivers, Teamsters, Carters, Express Drivers, Cartage and Dray Men, Longshoremen.)

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Falling from, run over and crushed by wagons, carts, motor-trucks, sleighs and other vehicles.				1	2	2			1	2		3	11			5	4	3	7	6	8	9	6	6	5	4	68
Crushed by and between railway cars.									1			1	2			2									1	3	3
Falling material.				1	1	2							3			1	2	4		2	9	3	2	1	7	41	
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.				1	1							1	2			1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3		1	13	
Horse and motor-driven vehicles struck by electric cars.																2	5	2	1	4	3	2	2	9	3	6	
Fall.				1		1			1				5			4			3	1	3	2	1	1	3	20	
Collision of horse and motor-driven vehicles.																		2	1	2	1	1	2		9	39	
"Backfiring" of motor cranks.																		2	1	2	1	1	1		1	9	
Vehicles struck by railway train.													1					2							4	9	
Struck by a sling of merchandise (objects swinging from cranes).													1							1				1		3	
Shocked and burned by electricity.	1																1	1	1				1		1	5	
Flying material.												1														1	
Burned, ignition of gasoline.												2														2	
Mangled by machinery.												1									1		1	1	1	4	
Elevators and hoists.											1	2	3									2	2		2	2	
Drowned, falling from vessels, gangways and wharves.						2							2							1						1	
Stepping on a nail.																						1				1	
Septic poisoning from infected wound.																							1			1	
Crushed by a hand truck.																									1	1	
Total.	1			2	4	2	5	2	3	3	1	7	30	17	13			9	11	18	15	28	17	24	21	30	218

(Civic Firemen, Dominion, Provincial and Civic Police, Penitentiary and Gaol Officials, Immigration Officers, Civic Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

[illegible]

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.—Continued.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
<i>Other officials:—</i>																										
Fall.....							1						1													
Falling from, run over and crushed by horse and motor-driven vehicles.....												1	1							1				1		2
Gashed with a knife.....													1								1					2
Falling from a railway train.....																										1
<i>Other civic employees:—</i>																										
Overcome by gas and smoke.....			1										1													1
Crushed by an elevator.....									1				1					2					3			7
Fall.....																										1
Flying object.....													1													1
Falling material.....																							1			1
Machinery.....																	1									1
Burned.....																							2			2
Handling material.....																			1							1
Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....																							1			1
Street cleaners struck by vehicles.....													2													2
Total.....	15	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	28	14	23	5	16	7	20	8	14	7	16	162	

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## MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mangled by machinery.....	1												7	8	2	5	8	8	5	10	5	8	8	3	8	78
Crushed by falling material and objects.....													1													3
Fall.....		1						1					1			1	2	4	1	4	4	3	4	3	3	26
Crushed by elevator, hoists and conveyors.....				1				1					6			3	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	3	2	9
Burned, ignition and explosion of gas.....								2	1	1			4					1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	13
Burned, ignition and explosion of gasoline.....																			2	2	1					5
Burned, due to explosion of chemicals and acids.....			1								1		2		3	1	1									6
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.....						1		4					5			2			2		7	1		1	1	14
Burned and scalded.....							1						3				5		1	2	1		2	2	3	16
Burned by molten metal.....	1			1																						3
Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1					1							2						3							3
Burned by hot asphalt.....																										3
Explosion and fire in explosive manufacturing plant.....							9						9		1					6						7
Burned by boiling tar.....																					3					3
Crushed by a hand truck.....																				1		1		1	1	1
Cut on sharp edge of a piece of metal.....																					1					1
Struck by flying material.....			2										2			1	1	1		1		2	3	2	2	9
Cut by glass.....																										2
Overcome by gas fumes.....				1									1				2									2
Explosion of dynamite.....								1					1							1						2
Run over by railway cars.....													1													1
Stepping on a nail.....																										1
Hand tool.....																										1
Total.....	3	1	5	3		2	10	9	1	2	3	6	45		7	10	21	15	18	28	28	21	22	15	26	229



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

## NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Crushed by falling material.....	1	1			3	2	1		2	2			13
Fall.....					3								3
Mangled by machinery.....					3								3
Premature explosion of dynamite.....		1			1				1				3
Cave-in of sides of excavation.....				2	1	3	1		3				9
Struck by a crane of derrick.....	1												1
Run over by railway cars.....	1												1
Struck by flying material.....					1	1							2
Electric shock.....													2
Burned and scalded.....													1
Overcome by powder gas.....													1
Impaled on a spike.....													1
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.....													1
Crushed by elevators, hoists and conveyors.....													1
Ignition and explosion of gasoline.....													2
Explosion of ammonia tank.....													1
Run over and crushed by lorries and dump cars.....													1
Explosion of gas.....													4
Drowned, falling into water over which work was being performed.....					1	3							4
Crushed by vehicles.....													1
Asphyxiated by sewer gas.....													2
Hand tools.....													1
Lifting and handling material.....													1
Stepping on a nail.....													1
Total.....	3	2		3	11	9	3	3	3	8	1	1	47

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1915.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	241	159	236	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111	94	141
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....	22	.....	26	.....
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101	53	118
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	103	117	70	135	119	167	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1,147	356	976	169	969
Railway and canal construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Building trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	262	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556	74	381	42	188
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.....	74	393	56	434	68	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,326	127	1,759	90	1,098	86	1,259
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127	9	123
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29	.....	22	1	18
Clothing.....	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16	.....	11	1	12
Textile.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69	3	40	1	66
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73	20	96
Leather.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	.....	3	3	5	2	9	3	11	.....	12	3	12	2	11	4	4	2	9
Transportation:—																								
Steam railway service.....	272	348	219	321	252	323	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,724	187	1,279	117	1,093
Electric Railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation.....	.....	128	85	117	61	100	74	.....	84	62	95	91	85	63	39	69	62	123	103	235	96	50	40	40
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	40	201	30	218
Public and civic employees.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	30	134	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222	25	162
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	226	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	53	247	44	185	43	229
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259	47	142
Total.....	890	1,971	1,043	2,362	1,089	2,689	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,279	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,220	5,780	1,500	7,195	1,381	5,301	836	4,949

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## VIII. THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 5,752, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1916, being 6,564. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1916, 3,725 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,082 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 263 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 380 to other matters.

For the same period, 13,497 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 1,506 parcels were also forwarded from the branch.

During the fiscal year 1915-16, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 12,460 copies, of which 7,006 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,454 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1916.

YEAR.	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribu- tion.	Total Circulation
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13.....	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913-14.....	8,172	5,477	13,649
1914-15.....	7,449	5,409	12,858
1915-16.....	6,564	5,500	12,064

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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1916.

Nova Scotia.....	644
New Brunswick.....	261
Prince Edward Island.....	69
Quebec.....	1,803
Ontario.....	2,433
Manitoba.....	298
Saskatchewan.....	202
Alberta.....	302
British Columbia.....	392
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	52
Foreign Countries.....	108
Total.....	6,564

#### FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

#### *Exchange Lists.*

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).....	481
Trade papers and labour journals.....	163

#### *Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions.....	400
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	271
Newspapers.....	1,005
Miscellaneous.....	366
	<hr/> 2,994

Central Labour Organizations.....	130
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## Local Branch Unions:—

Nova Scotia.....	107
Prince Edward Island.....	10
New Brunswick.....	87
Quebec (2 copies, English and French).....	604
Ontario.....	757
Manitoba.....	135
Saskatchewan.....	116
Alberta.....	149
British Columbia.....	216
	<hr/>
65 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).....	2,181
	195
	<hr/>
Total.....	5,500

## REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1915-1916 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,111.01.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .....	1,088.65
Sale of single and bound copies .....	28.35
Amount received up to June 30, 1915, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identification of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	.70
	<hr/>
	\$1,117.70

## LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.....	6.69
	<hr/>
	\$1,111.01

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## IX. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1915-16, copies of individual numbers contained in volumes XV and XVI of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 153,156 were distributed, 131,629 in English and 21,527 in French; also 3,058 copies in English and 972 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years. Making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 157,186, a monthly average distribution of 13,098 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 212 bound copies of the *Labour Gazette*, 179 copies in English and 37 in French; 1,433 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 1,711 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 731 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 228 copies of Vol. 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living; 228 copies of Vol. 2 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living, and 196 copies of "The Rise in Prices and the Cost of Living in Canada, 1900-14"; 5,063 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada; 2,928 copies of Wholesale Prices in Canada; 935 copies of Draft Bill re amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 61 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act; 205 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 7,500 copies of the Index and title page to Volume XV of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution of the several reports, etc., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publications, documents, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of Hansard, forms to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind and another were distributed to the number of 899, making a total in all of 179,516 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department through its distribution branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, or an average monthly distribution of 14,959 publications.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1915-16.

[illegible]









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REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE  
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1917

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA  
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1918

[No. 36—1918]—Price 5 Cents.





REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE  
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1917

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1918



*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,  
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*

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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

The world war has continued to affect many aspects of departmental work, especially in so far as concerns its connection with industrial disputes and the collection of information as to food prices, wages, etc. The return for the year as to the number of disputes, time losses, etc., is less satisfactory than that for the preceding year, which was the lowest on the departmental record, but shows, none the less, the comparative absence in Canada of the industrial unrest which was markedly prevalent during the few years immediately preceding the war, and which has persisted in many countries. The increasing cost of living continued to be a main ground of argument for increased wages, and judging by the relative rarity of prolonged or disastrous strikes the point has been freely conceded. Numerous wage increases have been made by employers voluntarily, and in other cases adjustments have been effected after entirely amicable negotiations. Officers of the department have been able in many cases to assist the parties in reaching a conclusion in these difficult matters, sometimes by correspondence and at other times by personal mediation. A chapter of the report gives some particulars on this point.

About the usual proportion of disputes have been dealt with under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the registrar's report of proceedings under this statute appearing as usual as an appendix to the annual report.

The reports issued annually by the department on (1) Prices, and (2) Labour Organization in Canada, have appeared during the year.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published from month to month. While there has been no marked departure from the lines followed in the past, certain natural developments and improvements have been suggested and are indicated in a chapter devoted to the publication.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, but there have been during the year no proceedings under its provisions. The aim of this statute, it will be remembered, is to prevent undue enhancement of prices.

The rapid rise in cost of certain lines of food and other necessities of life caused the enactment, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the War Measures Act, of an Order in Council intended to permit effective action where a price appeared to be unreasonably high, or to deal with other aspects of the situation in any way distressing to the public, and the Order in Council has been administered during the year under the minister's authority.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
Ottawa.

## I. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

Much work is done by officers of the department by way of conciliation with respect to disputes of which word reaches the Minister or information is otherwise received, and the efforts thus made are frequently effective in preventing a threatened strike or, where a strike has actually occurred, in bringing the strike to a conclusion. This duty falls most frequently to officers who make it their special work, but on several occasions valuable assistance has been also rendered by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at industrial centres where the services of a special officer have not been available. There are at present five officers whose time is specially given to the work of conciliation, and who have become specially effective in the territories in which they are best known and in the industries with which they have been brought chiefly into contact. The officers in question are as follows: Mr. J. D. McNiven, who since 1911 has been stationed at Vancouver; Mr. F. W. Harrison, who since 1916 has been stationed at Calgary; Mr. T. Bertrand, who was appointed shortly after the close of the fiscal year, and who resides in Montreal; and Messrs. W. D. Killins and E. N. Compton, who are resident at Ottawa. Mr. McNiven's territory embraces the province of British Columbia, including the island of Vancouver. Mr. Harrison, at Calgary, is required to keep in touch, so far as possible, with the Prairie Provinces; a former officer, Mr. H. S. Hood, was resident in Winnipeg, but he having resigned no officer has been for the present appointed for that district, and Mr. Harrison may be called upon to come so far east as Winnipeg. Mr. Bertrand, established at Montreal, works chiefly in the province of Quebec, and may be called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces. Messrs. Killins and Compton, stationed at Ottawa, are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario, other duties occupying that portion of their time spent at Ottawa. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* who have during the year rendered assistance in conciliation work are the following: Miss Marion Findlay, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur; Mr. John Moffatt, Sydney; Mr. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, St. Thomas.

There is no advantage in setting forth the details of the numerous disputes which come before the department in the course of a year, and where strikes are prevented. Where strikes are not prevented the disputes are reported in the strikes record. Where the dispute comes within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the strike is averted by procedure under that statute, the statement of the case appears in the record of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In many of the disputes where a settlement is secured by conciliation, and no strike takes place, the advantage lies, as a rule, in giving the matter as little publicity as possible, as a result of which the best work achieved in this direction often becomes known only to the chief representatives of the disputants themselves and to the Minister. In the appended lists are enumerated the disputes in which mediation work was done during the year, together with the briefest intimation of the nature of the dispute and the result of intervention:—

(1) The Acadia Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Men had gone on strike on wage question. They returned to work and called for Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, by which means the dispute was definitely arranged.

(2) Halifax Graving Dock, Halifax, N.S., and machinists. Wages demand; compromise effected.

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(3) Halifax, boilermaking industry. Demand for wage increase; compromise effected.

(4) Welland Ship Canal at Thorold, Ontario. Strike of operating engineers threatened; agreement effected between the contractor and union officials.

(5) Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Dispute concerning alleged unfair dismissal of union officer, also as to wages and hours of work; wages increase conceded and other matters arranged.

(6) Ross Rifle Factory, Quebec City. Dispute concerning wage reductions and alleged unfair replacement of men by women; satisfactory arrangement effected.

(7) Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Quebec City. Alleged discrimination against union members and misinterpretation of award made under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; adjustment effected.

(8) Buckley-Drouin Company and William Scully, Limited, clothing manufacturers, Montreal. Alleged subcontracting of government work infringing contract governing same; infringements of contract apparently unintentional and trouble adjusted.

(9) Grand Trunk Railway Shops, Stratford, Ontario. Strike threatened over alleged discrimination against union employees in staff reduction; matter arranged amicably.

(10) Dominion Coal Company Collieries, Cape Breton. Strike in No. 1 Mine, Dominion. Two unions in existence. Men returned to work and application made by each union for Board of Conciliation. Unions concerned not being in agreement Royal Commission appointed and dispute satisfactorily arranged.

(11) Confederation Construction Company, Welland Canal. Demand for new schedule with increased wages, strike being threatened; dispute arranged without cessation of work.

(12) Welland Ship Canal, Thorold. Sudden strike of labourers for increased wages. Work shortly resumed at former wage.

(13) Dominion Coal Company, St. John, N.B. Threatened strike on part of coal handlers; wages dispute; matters amicably arranged.

(14) John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto. Complaints against arbitrary action on part of new superintendent, also wage dispute; short strike occurred; wage increase granted and other grievances adjusted.

(15) Peterborough, munitions factory. Question of overtime and hours, employees claiming a lockout; difficulties adjusted after a strike of two days.

(16) Halifax Ocean Terminals. Various wage difficulties with contractors adjusted and strike prevented.

(17) Simpson Knitting Mills, Toronto. Dispute growing out of misunderstanding *re* alterations which required temporary suspension of work; difficulties satisfactorily adjusted.

(18) Canada Steel Foundry, Limited, Welland, Ontario. Alleged unfair discharge of union officials and question of overtime pay; compromise effected.

(19) Dominion Transport Company and Shedden Forwarding Company, Montreal. Demand for wage increase; employees on strike for two weeks when compromise effected.

(20) Aetna Chemical Company and Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, Drummondville, P.Q. Dispute regarding wages; adjustment effected.

(21) John W. Peck Factory, Montreal. Wages dispute resulting in strike lasting two weeks, when agreement reached by negotiations.

(22) Newcastle, N.B., and neighbouring places. Lumber loaders on strike for higher wages; wage increase granted and dispute ended.

(23) Thetford Mines, P.Q. Dispute as to wages and working conditions between various asbestos mining operators and employees, the dispute including



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also alleged unfair use of enemy alien labour; application for Board of Conciliation, but machinery of statute not applicable because the several employers not in concert; men on strike for between two and three weeks; inquiry made under Royal Commission, which arranged satisfactory working agreement.

(24) Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. Dispute as to wages; application made for Board of Conciliation but dispute adjusted by negotiations.

(25) Grain Elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. Many elevator operators concerned; question of wages and conditions of work; men on strike for few days when working arrangement effected.

(26) Railway Cartage Companies and teamsters, Winnipeg. Dispute regarding wages; men on strike for few days when wage concessions made and dispute ended.

(27) National Transcontinental Railway, Transcona, Manitoba. Machinists on strike because of dispute growing out of alleged unfair employment of improvers to do machinists' work, compromise effected and dispute ended after week's strike.

(28) Pulp and Paper Company, Fort Frances, Ontario. Dispute as to wages and hours; employees on strike for a week when adjustment effected.

(29) Port Arthur Examining Warehouse contract. Wage claims against contractor satisfactorily adjusted.

(30) Canadian Pacific freight truckers, Calgary, Alberta. Wages dispute; employees on strike for few days when agreement effected.

(31) Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. Dispute with train employees as to wage rates and working rules. Application made for Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act but dispute adjusted by mediation.

(32) American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Wages and conditions of work; employees in press-room specially concerned; satisfactory working arrangements effected.

(33) Northern Power Company, Edmonton, Alberta. Dispute as to annual leave of certain employees; matter arranged without cessation of work.

(34) Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, Moosejaw. Dispute as to alleged unfair use of unskilled labour to do skilled work; adjustment effected.

(35) Electric Railway Company, Moosejaw. Dispute as to wages and working conditions; matter referred later to Board of Conciliation; no cessation of work.

(36) Buckeye Machine Company, Limited, Calgary, Alberta. Demand for signed agreement and alleged improper use of specialists on machine work; a strike which lasted ten days, when agreement effected.

(37) Electric Railway, Edmonton, Alberta. Dispute regarding union recognition, also terms of new schedule; application for Conciliation Board made but working agreement effected by mediation.

(38) New Westminster, B.C. Electrical workers employed by city went on strike for new agreement; municipality refused compromise.

(39) Vancouver dairies. Drivers on strike because of dispute as to working conditions; drivers' places filled and strike proved ineffective.

(40) Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company. Mechanics at Victoria, B.C., demanded new wage schedule; agreement reached by negotiations.

(41) Yarrows, Limited, and boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed in the shipyard at Esquimalt, B.C. Dispute as to wages and hours; succession of strikes, which extended to Navy Yard and several machine shops and which lasted over three weeks; employees' demands conceded.

(42) Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and metal miners at Trail and Rossland, B.C. Dispute as to wages and genera



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working conditions; application made by miners at each point for Board of Conciliation and Investigation but dispute adjusted by negotiations; no cessation of work.

(43) British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and linemen, etc. Dispute concerning wage schedule and working conditions, resulting in strike which lasted about four weeks; sympathetic strike threatened by street railway men, who also made certain demands; both disputes satisfactorily adjusted.

(44) British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and electrical workers. Agreement effected between company and union officials.

(45) Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, B.C. Wages dispute; men on strike for few days when wage concessions made.

(46) J. Leckie Company, Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers, Vancouver, B.C., and employees working on small government contracts. Dispute as to wages; agreement effected after week's strike.

(47) Navy Yard, Esquimalt, B.C. Demand by machinists for higher wages, strike being threatened; wage increase granted.

(48) Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and wireless operators on Pacific Coast steamship service. Dispute as to wages and living conditions; matter referred finally to Board of Conciliation and Investigation; no cessation of work.

(49) Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited. Miners at Extension and Cumberland, B.C., demanded wage increase; compromise effected.

(50) Victoria dock works and cement workers. Alleged discrimination against certain employees; matter amicably adjusted.

(51) Coal miners in Crow's Nest Pass region demanded wages in excess of those named in unexpired agreement. Some cessation of work occurred but efforts of departmental officers assisted largely in lessening the area and duration of the disagreement.

(52) Machinists, toolmakers, etc., employed in Toronto and Hamilton, largely on munitions work, demanded improved conditions as to wages and hours. Departmental officers assisted in effecting working agreements in some cases and, later, an investigation was made by a Royal Commission. Machinists and toolmakers in Hamilton were on strike for some months.

## II. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 5,001, the total paid circulation on the 31st March, 1917, being 6,124. All subscriptions were promptly entered, and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month, and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year. In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1917, 3,431 letters were received and acknowledged, 2,579 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 285 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 567 to other matters. For the same period, 8,728 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 928 parcels were also forwarded from the branch. During the fiscal year 1916-17, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,909 copies, of which 6,344 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,565 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:—Annual Subscriptions, 6,124; Free and Exchanged Distribution, 5,634.

The following summary shows, by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 697; New Brunswick, 280; Prince Edward Island, 48; Quebec, 1,694; Ontario, 2,173; Manitoba, 299; Saskatchewan, 198; Alberta, 258; British Columbia, 317; The British Empire (other than Canada) 58; Foreign Countries, 102; Total, 6,124.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers, and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department.

*Revenue.*—The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1916-17 shows a net revenue of \$996.80.

### III. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The Fair Wages branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are



the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of . . . . ., and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was sixty-eight, being the smallest number prepared in any year since 1901-2. The sixty-eight schedules referred to were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works, 28; Railways and Canals, 14; Militia and Defence, 8; Interior, 9; Naval Service, 7; Marine and Fisheries, 1; and Indian Affairs, 1.

Fair wage conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.



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## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1916-17, also during previous years, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—TABLE showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1916-17.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	3	3	1	5	10	.....	4	2	.....	28
Railways and Canals.....	1	2	1	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	14
Militia and Defence.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Naval Service.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Indian Affairs.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Interior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9
Total.....	7	5	2	14	21	2	11	6	.....	68

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900-1917.—SCHEDULES prepared covering period from July 1900, to March, 1917, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Total.
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	84	28	1,773
Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	11	14	1,156
Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	17	1	319
Other Departments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	10	25	318
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	122	68	3,566

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1916-17.—LISTS of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1916-17.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 7,137 32
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,264 30
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	10,266 23
Making and repairing post office scales.....	485 75
Supplying mail bags.....	36,723 90
Repairing mail bags.....	36,370 24
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings.....	56,212 78
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes..	3,303 20
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	813 83
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	73,006 41
Repairing, lettering and numbering parcel post hampers.....	275 95
Total.....	\$ 225,859 91

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Boarding house, Dominion Govt. Forestry Farm.	Sutherland, Sask.	May 4, '16	June 24, 1916	\$3,665 00	Vol. XVI 1501
Customs examining warehouse, Front St.	Toronto, Ont.	" 9, '16	No contract.		XVI 1501
Riding school, Royal Military College.	Kingston, Ont.	" 15, '16	July 24, 1916	\$29,000 00	
Wharf and warehouse.	Gagetown, N.B.	" 16, '16	No contract.	Additional concrete \$8 per cu. yd. additional facing \$10 per cu. yd.	
Improvements to, and completion of protection dyke.	Naperville, Que.	June 3, '16	No contract.	\$282,051 45	
Drill hall.	Calgary, Alta.	" 16, '16	September 29, 1916	Additional concrete, \$9.25 per cu. yd.	
Parliament Buildings.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20, '16	September 29, 1916	8% up to \$4,000,000 7% further \$1,000,000. No commission above \$5,000,000	XVI 1773
Extension to wharf (cribwork).	Chandler, Que.	" 23, '16	No contract.	\$9,474 00	
Barn, Experimental Farm.	Lennoxville, Que.	" 27, '16	September 24, 1916	Additional work unit prices.	XVI 1659
Reconstruction of East pier, (pile, crib and concrete).	Pt. Stanley, Ont.	July 14, '16	November 2, 1916	Schedule prices.	
Fire proofing, etc., of upper storey of East Block, Parliament Buildings.	Pt. Burwell, Ont.	" 14, '16	No contract.		
3rd section of jetty at mouth of Fraser River.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 21, '16	"		
Extension to breakwater (cribwork).	Steveston, B.C.	" 24, '16	"		
Flax building at West breakwater, (pile, crib and concrete)	Short Beach, N.S.	" 31, '16	"		
Breakwater (cribwork).	Pt. Stanley, Ont.	Aug. 8, '16	November 2, 1916	Schedule prices.	XVI 1864
Breakwater, (pile and cribwork).	Ottawa, Ont.	" 8, '16	October 19, 1916	\$9,895 00	XVI 1771
Stable for R.N.W. Mounted Police.	Cape Dauphin, N.S.	" 9, '16	No contract.		
Breakwater (cribwork).	Bay Fortune, P.E.I.	" 12, '16	"		
Reconstruction of West pier (crib and concrete).	Calgary, Alta.	" 21, '16	"		
Public building (wood and concrete foundation).	Nault's Point, N.S.	" 21, '16	"		
	Pt. Dwyer, Ont.	" 21, '16	"		
	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 31, '16	October 30, 1916	\$9,757 00	XVI 1864
Railway bridge over sluiceway, St. Charles River.	Quebec, Que.			Excavation \$1 per cu. yd., concrete foundation walls, including forms, \$12 per cu. yd.	
Wooden shed.	St. John, N.B.	Sept. 21, '16	No contract.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned etc.—  
*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department.	Date of contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Shed in rear of Postal Station "A" .....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 21, '16	January 11, 1917 .....	\$7,490 00 Excavation, \$1.30 per cu. yd., concrete foundation, including forms, \$8.50 per cu. yd.	Vol. XVII 165
Public building..... 3rd section of North jetty and 1st section of South jetty at mouth of Fraser River.....	Sydenham, Ont..... Three Rivers, Que..... Steveston, B.C.....	Oct. 10, '16 Nov. 28, '16	No contract. February 22, 1917 .....	\$87,500 00	XVII 233

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Small stucco building on Indian Reserve.....	Caughnawaga, Que.....	June 15, '16	No contract.
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Building trades..... Construction of camp near.....	Ottawa, Ont..... Barrfield Camp, Kingston Dist., Ont..... Angus, Ont.....	Apr. 12, '16 May 8, '16 " 18, '16	No contract. May 8, 1916 .....	\$12,010 00 Cost plus percentage basis.
Construction of cartridge factory.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 18, '16	April 26, 1916 .....	Cost plus percentage basis. \$16,500 00
Building trades..... " .....	Quebec, Que..... Ottawa, Ont..... Toronto, Ont..... Hamilton, Ont.....	June 7, '16 July 5, '16 Mar. 15, '17 " 21, '17	No contract. June 27, 1916 .....	



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## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work at Revelstoke Park.....	Revelstoke, B.C.	May	8, '16	No contract.
" " Yoho and Glacier Parks.....	Field, B.C.	"	8, '16	"
" " Rocky Mountain Park.....	Banff, Alta.	"	28, '16	"
" " Jasper Park.....	Jasper, Alta.	"	6, '16	"
" " Buffalo Park.....	"	Oct.	6, '16	"
" " Elk Island Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.	"	6, '16	"
" " Waterton Park.....	Lamont, Alta.	"	6, '16	"
" " Farm labourers' rates, Buffalo Park.....	Waterton, Alta.	Nov.	6, '16	"
" " Elk Island Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.	"	6, '16	"
" " " "	Lamont, Alta.	"	6, '16	"

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain trades.....	Halifax, N. S.	May	17, '16	No contract.	
Fish hatchery.....	Kingsville, Ont.	June	6, '16	June 30, 1916.	\$11,560 00
Base for crane at H. M. C. dockyard.....	Halifax, N. S.	Aug.	19, '16	September 19, 1916.	\$1,540 00
Various trades, dockyard.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Sept.	11, '16	No contract	
Alterations and additions to the Naval College.....	Halifax, N. S.	Oct.	27, '16	November 10, 1916.	\$12,745 00
Workshop for Radiotelegraph branch.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Feb.	1, '17	No contract.	
Six steel screw trawlers, for Canadian Govt.....	Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.	Feb.	12, '17	February 27, 1916.	Time and percent- age basis.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Construction under subsidy of a branch line from a point on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway through Grand Prairie District, Alberta, for a distance of sixty miles.....		June	27, '16	July 12, 1916.	\$384,000 00	XVI	1502
Manufacture and erection of the steel superstructure and timber floor of the Kettle Rapids Bridge on the Hudson Bay Railway at the crossing of the Nelson River, 332 miles from Ler as, Manitoba.....		"	28, '16	July 14, 1916.	Schedule rates.	XVI	1502
Erection of a station, water tank, engine house, transfer platform, standpipe, pit, ash pit and turntable foundations, for the car ferry terminal at.....	Carleton Place, P.E.I.	July	3, '16	August 1, 1916.	Schedule rates.	XVI	1586
Repairs to Southerly end of elevator mooring dock.....	Pt. Colborne, Ont.	Aug.	4, '16	August 22, 1916.	"	XVI	1586
Erection of Ragged Rapids bridge on line of C.N.R.....	Trent Canal, Ont.	"	31, '16	September 9, 1916.	New span \$19,600 Old span, \$3,500	XVI	
Three water tanks on Dartmouth to Deans Branch of T.C.R.....	East Lawrencetown, Meaghers Grant, and Upper Musquodoboit, N.S.	Sept.	1, '16	November 15, 1916.	Bulk sum price, \$2,574 each, schedule rates for backfill foundation, excavation and concrete.	XVI	1866

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Line of railway in Province of New Brunswick, in connection with subsidy agreement with St. John and Quebec Railway Co.	Chaudiere Jet., Que.	Sept. 28, '16 Dec. 6, '16	No contract. March 27, 1917.	Bulk sum price of \$2,000 schedule rates for additional.	XVII 303
Ice house extensions	Riviere du Loup, Que. Mont-Joli, Que.	" "	No contract. March 1, 1917.	Bulk sum price of \$2,150 schedule rates for additional.	XVII 303
Superstructure of a grain elevator	Edmunston, N.B. Cape Tormentine, N.B. Stellarton, N.S. Transcona, Man.	" " " "	No contract. " " October 10, 1916.	Bulk sum price of \$22,623. Schedule rates for wooden piles driven.	XVI 1773
"	St. John, N.B.	20, '16	No contract.		
No. 5 station on I.C.R.	St. Anselme, Que.	20, '16	"		
Tank.	Glendyne, Que.	23, '16	"		
Yard office.	Chaudiere Jet. Que.	23, '16	"		
Substructure of the Gasparreau River bridge on the Sackville Sub-Division of the I.C.R.	New Brunswick.	Feb. 6, '17	"		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1916-17, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Buoy service, Detroit river and Lake Erie.	District of Amherstburg, Ont.	Mar. 15, '17	No contract.
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FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

Attention was given by the Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour during the year to a number of complaints of non-observance of fair wages conditions on government contracts. These complaints related mainly to wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Some of them were disposed of by correspondence; in most cases, however, investigation by one of the fair wages officers of the department was necessary to establish the facts. Where the complaints proved, on inquiry, to be well founded, steps were taken by the Department of Labour looking to the enforcement of the contract conditions. The investigations by the fair wages officers included a number of very important works in course of construction at various points throughout the Dominion, among which might be mentioned the ocean terminals dock at Halifax, harbour improvements at Toronto, wharves and ocean piers at Victoria, government elevators at Calgary and Vancouver, customs house at Ottawa, and the centre block of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. In a few cases complaints came from employees under the direct control of some branch of the government service, and at the request of the department concerned an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the officials having authority in the matter. The details of these complaints are given in the table published herewith.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of inspections were made of many factories both in Eastern and Western Canada in which munitions and military supplies were being manufactured, and an effort was made to co-operate as far as possible with the Imperial authorities in securing due observance of the labour conditions embodied in military contracts.

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
June 1, '15 Jan. 4, '16	Burlington, Ont. Retraining wall.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of current rate to foreman in charge of derricks and scows; and non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Investigation was made by a fair wages officer, who reported that he had been unable to examine the contractor's books. The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works, and a sum sufficient to cover the claims was withheld from the contract price.
Mar. 22, '16	Calgary, Alberta. Government elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to a watchman.	At the time this complaint was made the contract had been completed and the firm of contractors was dissolved. It was found, however, that the wage paid was not unduly low.
Mar. 23, '16 Apr. 20, '16	Montreal-Hawkebury. Construction of Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-acceptance of sub-contractor's cheques by bank.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals. Cheques in settlement were issued by the general contractor and forwarded by the Department of Labour to the claimants.
Mar. 25, '16 Mar. 30, '16 May 29, '16 June 1, '16 June 8, '16 Oct. 27, '16	Vancouver, B.C. Government elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to watchmen; and non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to painters, sheet metal worker, electrician, and electrician's helper.	Investigations by a fair wages officer resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the several claims.
Mar. 28, '16 May 2, '16 June 1, '16	Ottawa, Ont. Customs house.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to plasterers' labourers; also that tuck pointing was not being done by masons.	Investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in an adjustment of the wage claims with the exception of one which was reported as not well-founded. The matter of tuck pointing was taken up with the Department of Public Works and adjusted in conformity with the local custom.
Apr. 4, '16 May 2, '16 Nov. 28, '16 Jan. 31, '17 Feb. 12, '17	Victoria, B.C. Wharf and ocean piers.	Public Works...	Alleged unequal division of work between shifts of cement workers; non-payment of current rate to steel workers; non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to tug boat captain, carpenters, and labourers; wages of deck hands; excessive hours of labour; Sunday work; and system of holding back pay.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. As the result of investigations by a fair wages officer the cement workers' complaint was adjusted, the labourers' claims were settled, the steel workers' rate was increased, and the union rate but claims for arrears were not allowed as the men, when hired, had little or no experience. It was found that the deck hands were receiving fair wages. Recommendations were made for the settlement of other claims but at the close of the fiscal year these matters had not been disposed of.
Apr. 14, '16 May 4, '16 May 25, '16 Aug. 14, '16 Sept. 18, '16 Jan. 22, '17	Halifax, N.S. Ocean terminals dock.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged operations of locomotives by un-qualified men and under-manning of same; non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters and iron worker; improper classification of carpenter as labourer; and excessive hours of labour of firemen.	As the terminals road crossed the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax the complaint regarding the operation of locomotives was referred to the management of the Canadian Government Railways. Inquiry showed that the locomotives were not under-manned but that unqualified men had been employed in violation of a fair wages law was stated that in future this would not be done. An investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in a settlement of the carpenters' claims. The complaints of the iron worker and the firemen were reported to be not well-founded.
May 6, '16	Toronto, Ont. Harbour improvements...	Public Works...	Alleged excessive hours of labour and non-payment of overtime rate to carpenters.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works and a settlement of the claims was made.
June 24, '16	Triple Island, B.C. Lighthouse.	Marine and Fisheries.	That rates and hours specified for carpenters in the fair wages schedule were not those current in the district.	Investigation showed that the rates and hours were those prevailing at the time the schedule was prepared.



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May.	18, '16	Welland Canal.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of engineers for work performed on engines outside of regular working hours; non-payment of fair wages according to rates to carpenters, foremen and dredge engineers; non-payment of wages to a number of workmen; and classification of men working on electric and steam pumps and cement mixers.	Investigations by fair wages officers and correspondence resulted in a number of wage claims being adjusted, others were found to be not well-founded. An agreement was entered into between the contractors for section No. 3 and the steam and operating engineers. The complaint re non-payment of wages to certain workmen was not substantiated. It was decided to leave the classification of the men working on electric and steam pumps and cement mixers in abeyance as the work was closing down. Assistance was given in connection with an agreement entered into between the contractors for section No. 3 and the machinists, and in connection also with a strike of labourers. Settlements were reported of a number of claims which had been investigated during the previous year.
Sept. Nov. Jan.	6, '16 16, '16 17, '17	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings.	Public Works.	Regarding requests of stonecutters, tool-squibs and carpenters for increased wages; also dismissal of a stonecutter.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works, and an investigation was made by the Department of Labour. A satisfactory arrangement as to wages was reached, and the dismissed stonecutter was re-employed.
Oct.	3, '16	Toronto, Ont. Refitting Exhibition Building for military use.	Militia and Defence.	That contractor was not adhering to current rates and hours for carpenters.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Militia and Defence. It was stated that there was no contract with the contractor named.
Oct.	3, '16	Toronto, Ont. Section of Union Station.	Public Works.	That there was no fair wages clause in the contract; and that carpenters were required to work longer hours than those current in the district without payment of overtime rate.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. It was stated that the work was under the authority of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company. On completion of the work the Government intended to take over a portion of the building for postal purposes.
Oct.	30, '16	Parry Sound, Ont. Marine Agency.	Marine and Fisheries.	That certain classes of labour were not receiving the current rate of wages.	Inquiry by the Department of Labour showed that the rates asked for were fair and reasonable. This information was transmitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries under whose control the work was carried on.
Nov.	1, '16	Edmonton, Alberta. Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment to two workmen for labour and material furnished to a sub-contractor.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. The claimants were advised to forward their claims direct to the general contractor, final payment having been made for the contract.
Nov.	25, '16	Regina, Sask. Floor in post office.	Public Works.	Alleged employment of alien enemies as carpenters and under-payment to them of current rate.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Public Works. The complaints were reported to be not well-founded.
Dec.	13, '16	Ottawa, Ont. Flax barn at Central Experimental Farm.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation by a fair wages officer resulted in a settlement of the claims.
Dec.	14, '16	Halifax, N.S. Dockyard.	Naval Service.	That boilermakers and helpers employed by the Department of the Naval Service should receive the increase granted to men employed in contract shops.	At the request of the Department of the Naval Service an inquiry was made as to conditions prevailing in Halifax for the classes mentioned. It was found that boiler-makers and helpers employed by other firms were receiving higher wages than those employed at the Dockyard. This information was transmitted to the Department of the Naval Service.
Dec.	16, '16	Leachmere Canal. Government Yards.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rates to carpenters and joiners.	This matter was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Railways and Canals and was, therefore, transferred to that Department for attention.
Dec.	19, '16	Moncton, N.B. Bridge across Petitcodiac River.	.....	Alleged unfair treatment of compressed air workers in matter of transportation charges.	The matter was referred to the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, by whom the work was controlled.
Mar.	22, '17	St. John, N.B. Railway section work.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged insufficient wages paid to extra gang section of maintenance of way men.	The matter was referred to the management of the Canadian Government Railways. The Department was later informed that an increase had been granted to the men concerned.

#### IV. STATISTICS.

The change in labour conditions brought about by the war and the industrial readjustments involved, have greatly increased the demands upon the statistical work of the department, especially in the prices and wages sections. Owing to the rapid advance in prices, employers and employees have frequently availed themselves of the statistics collected and published by the department on wages rates and cost of living. The work of the government in connection with food control and soldiers' pensions has also given rise to new demands for cost-of-living data. While endeavouring to meet these requirements it has been necessary to keep in mind the change in industrial conditions which will follow the close of the war, when there will be a demand for statistical data in the field of employment and unemployment.

##### PRICES.

The work on retail and wholesale prices has been somewhat expanded owing to the increased importance of such statistics in the recent steep and rapid rise in prices. As at the beginning of the war, quotations of retail prices were obtained weekly instead of once a month in the sixty cities in which the department has correspondents. Quotations of wholesale prices have been obtained in more markets than formerly, and in some cases more frequently. The weekly budgets of family expenditure on foods, fuel, etc., proved to be of much interest as showing the relative changes in the cost of living in Canada. Information as to price movements in other countries has been secured more extensively, and as government control of prices developed throughout the world, it became necessary to extend the work on this section considerably, thus making available to some extent the experience of other countries in regulating prices and controlling supplies. Special articles on various aspects of prices were published in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time.

##### WAGES.

After some years of effort the department has been able to compile a fairly satisfactory record of wage rates in representative establishments in all the more important industries. This is supplemented by a record of union rates in the different trades of the principal industrial centres. It is hoped that some sections of the wage record will soon be ready for publication. During the year much information on wages was furnished employers and employees, chiefly for use in negotiations for new wage agreements. Changes in wages and hours reported to the department are summarized monthly, and treated in some detail quarterly, in the *Labour Gazette*.

##### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The compilation of statistics of industrial disputes followed closely the lines adopted in former years. A statement of disputes in existence and of new disputes beginning in the month appears in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and an annual statement is also prepared for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in the department's annual report. In this compilation disputes are classified by provinces, industries, magnitude (as shown by numbers of employees involved and time loss), causes, and results and method of settlement. Reports of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act also appear in the *Labour Gazette* and in the annual report. During the year work was begun

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on a special report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901-16. In the report on this subject for the period 1901-12, issued in 1913, it was indicated that the department planned to issue similar reports periodically supplementary to the statements on industrial disputes appearing in the *Labour Gazette* and in the annual report of the department. The earlier report gave special attention to the quinquennial periods 1901-05 and 1906-10; the report now being prepared gives special tables for the succeeding quinquennium. Comparisons are made with the statistics of industrial disputes for the periods 1901-05 and 1906-10, and in addition a brief survey is given of industrial disputes during the sixteen years covered by the departmental record. The report should be ready for distribution towards the end of the year 1917.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

A system of monthly reports from employment offices has been established which gives some information as to the condition of the labour market throughout the country. All the provincial and municipal employment bureaus, and the more important voluntary agencies, report monthly the number of vacancies notified to them and the number of persons placed. An arrangement has been made with the Immigration Branch, which supervises private employment offices, by which similar reports are received from all such offices in the chief centres of labour distribution. A compilation of these employment bureau reports is presented monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. The volume of employment in the building trades is reflected in some degree by a monthly table showing the value of building permits issued in thirty-five cities. As a beginning in the establishment of some measure of public employment, reports are being received monthly from fourteen city corporations showing the number of workers temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such workers in the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month. A quarterly table also appears in the *Labour Gazette* showing the number and percentage of members of trade unions unemployed on the last day of the quarters. The reports received from trade union secretaries on this subject cover from 70 to 80 per cent of the total trade union membership of the country.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

To the end of the fiscal year no change was made in the presentation of statistics of industrial accidents in the *Labour Gazette*, but the annual statement in this report is given in more condensed form than in previous years. The effort to compile and publish industrial accident statistics has been attended by many difficulties. The department has had to depend for its information chiefly upon provincial sources, and the task of securing the data on the same basis from all the provinces has presented many problems. Even within the individual province the field has been divided between factory and mines inspectors, railway boards and bureaus of labour, and recently further complexity has come in several provinces through the entrance of workmen's compensation boards into the field of industrial accident statistics. The compilation of a monthly statement of non-fatal accidents has presented the further difficulty that such accidents are often reported two or three months after the date of their occurrence. In these circumstances the record cannot be complete, but the department believes that, despite the difficulties, improvement is being effected steadily. The co-operation of the provincial workmen's compensation boards promises to contribute much to this end.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Work was begun during the year in a new field—the compilation of labour laws enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. It is proposed to issue annually a volume giving the text of all the labour laws passed during the year, with a brief survey of the trend in labour legislation. The first volume to be issued will be that for the year 1916, on which some progress has been made. As a starting point for the annual reports on this subject the department has in contemplation a special report covering all the labour laws of Canada to the end of 1915, this to be followed, at intervals of a few years, by special reports consolidating the annual reports of the preceding years.



## V. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1916.

In 1916 there were in existence seventy-five disputes, involving a time loss of 208,277 working days. There was some increase in the amount of industrial unrest as compared with 1915, in which year forty-three disputes, involving a time loss of 106,149 days were recorded. However, 1915 stands first in the sixteen years of the record as a year of industrial peace, and 1916 stands third from the standpoint of time loss and fifth from the standpoint of the number of disputes (table I). Seventy-four strikes, involving 270 employers and 21,057 workpeople and a time loss of 207,577 days were recorded as having actually commenced in 1916. One strike, that of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at Esquimalt, B.C., was carried over from 1915.

From the standpoint of time loss, August was the month of greatest industrial disturbance, with 19 per cent of the time loss in the year (table II). November had 16 per cent of the time loss, and May 13.2 per cent. From the standpoint of the number of disputes, November was the month of greatest industrial unrest, with 17.6 per cent of the disputes which commenced during the year. May had 16.2 per cent of the disputes, and July 12.1 per cent. Fifty-four per cent of the time loss and 46 per cent of the disputes occurred in the four months, May to August.

### DISPUTES BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island was the only province in which no disputes were recorded during the year, although both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had only one dispute (table III). Industrial unrest was greatest in Ontario, which province had 44 per cent of the strikes and 30 per cent of the time loss during the year. Quebec had 17 per cent of the disputes and 25 per cent of the time loss, and British Columbia 13 per cent of the disputes and 23 per cent of the time loss. British Columbia stands first as to the number of employees affected, on account of the large numbers of miners involved in strikes in the Crowsnest Pass district.

### DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES.

From the standpoint of time loss, industrial unrest was greatest in mining and quarrying, which industry is charged with 42 per cent of the total time loss in the year (table IV). Metals, machinery, and shipbuilding had 16 per cent of the time loss, and transportation 13 per cent. The number of strikes in transportation, nineteen, was also larger than in any other group, and there were fifteen disputes in metals, machinery, and shipbuilding, eleven in the clothing trades, and ten in mining and quarrying.

### MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

*Number of Employees involved.*—As in previous years, most of the disputes affect comparatively small numbers of employees. In almost half the total number, 45 per cent, less than 100 employees were involved, and 75 per cent of the cases the employees affected numbered less than 250. In table V it will be noted that the 100–250 classification had a larger percentage of the disputes than any other, but that the 250–500 classification had the greatest percentage of time loss.

*Number of working days lost.*—In the majority of the disputes also the time loss was small. In about 55 per cent of the cases the number of working days lost was less than 1,000 (table VI). A few large disputes contributed the greater part of the loss of time, about 62 per cent of the total number of working days lost being due to the ten disputes in each of which 5,000 or more days were lost.

## INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

The great majority of the disputes during the year were of short duration (table VII). Of the sixty-eight disputes settled during the year, twenty-one or 31 per cent were settled in five days or less, and forty or almost 59 per cent were settled in less than ten days. Only five disputes were in existence more than thirty days. Of these, two were in building and construction; one in metal, machinery, and shipbuilding; one in transportation; and one in the miscellaneous group.

## CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Fifty disputes, or 66 per cent of the total number in existence in the year involving 82 per cent of the time loss were due solely to the question of wages (table VIII). In forty-seven of these disputes the object was an increase in wages and in three cases to prevent a reduction in wages. Seven disputes, or about 9 per cent of the total, involving 25 per cent of the time loss, were due to demands for increases in wages and for other changes. In three disputes the object was recognition of the union, and there were eleven disputes from all other causes.

As to results, thirty of the disputes or 40 per cent of the total resulted in favour of employees, fifteen disputes or 20 per cent of the total in favour of employers, twenty-two disputes or 29 per cent were compromised, and in eight disputes or 11 per cent the result was indefinite. In the fifty-four cases in which the demand for higher wages was the cause of dispute the employees were fully successful in twenty, or 37 per cent of the total, and partially successful in nineteen cases or 35 per cent of the total. They were also successful in three of the four disputes for shorter hours, and in the three disputes to prevent wage reductions they were successful in two cases.

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The majority of the disputes in the year were settled by negotiations between the parties, or by mediation—forty-one disputes being settled by negotiations and sixteen by mediation (table IX). One dispute was settled by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In five cases the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, and in four cases the strikers were replaced.

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TABLE I.—Record of Industrial Disputes by Years.

Year.	No. of Disputes.		No. involved.		Time loss in Working days.
	In existence in the year.	Beginning in the year.	Employers.	Employees.	
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	68	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
Total.....	1,594	1,560	9,430	398,391	10,920,539

TABLE II.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Months.

Month.	Disputes in exis- tence in each month.	Disputes commen- cing in each month.		Disputes in existence in each month.			
		No.	Per centage of total.	Number Employ- ers in- volved.	Number of Em- ployees affected.	Time loss.	
						Working days.	Per centage of total.
January.....	2	1	1.3	2	127	781	.4
February.....	7	6	8.1	10	964	10,539	5.0
March.....	7	5	6.7	10	881	14,677	7.0
April.....	8	6	8.1	8	1,939	18,646	9.0
May.....	16	12	16.2	47	3,444	27,546	13.2
June.....	10	5	6.8	75	1,901	24,635	11.8
July.....	16	9	12.1	72	4,872	21,497	10.3
August.....	15	8	10.8	69	2,733	39,359	19.0
September.....	9	3	4.1	150	724	3,646	1.8
October.....	7	3	4.1	46	189	959	.5
November.....	16	13	17.6	59	6,469	33,469	16.0
December.....	11	3	4.1	54	1,308	12,523	6.0
Total.....		74	100			208,277	100

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TABLE III.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Provinces.

Province.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per cent of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Days.	Per cent of total.
Nova Scotia.....	1	1.3	1	1,188	20,196	9.7
New Brunswick.....	1	1.3	1	200	2,800	1.3
Quebec.....	13	17.3	117	3,605	52,770	25.4
Ontario.....	33	44.0	105	4,619	62,686	30.1
Manitoba.....	7	9.3	14	775	10,361	5.0
Saskatchewan.....	6	8.0	13	441	1,875	.9
Alberta.....	4	5.3	7	494	8,974	4.3
British Columbia.....	10	13.3	13	9,835	48,615	23.3
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100

TABLE IV.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Industries.

Trade or Industry.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per cent of total.	Employers.	Employees.	Days.	Per cent of total.
Fishing.....						
Lumbering.....						
Mining and quarrying.....	10	13.3	14	11,814	88,634	42.6
Building and construction.....	7	9.3	42	210	4,124	2.0
Metal, machinery and shipbuilding.....	15	20.0	44	2,683	33,133	16.0
Woodworking trades.....	1	1.3	1	275	1,875	.9
Printing and allied trades.....						
Textile trades.....						
Clothing trades.....	11	14.7	11	1,176	19,341	9.3
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	7	9.3	19	1,201	22,977	11.0
Leather.....						
Transportation.....	19	25.3	33	2,340	27,288	13.0
Public and civic employees.....						
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	2.7	104	353	3,245	1.5
Unskilled labour.....	3	4.0	3	805	7,660	3.7
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100



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TABLE V.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Numbers of Employees Involved.

Number of Employees Involved.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per centage of total.	Employ- ers.	Employ- ees.	Working days.	Per centage of total.
5,000 employees and upwards.....	1	1.3	1	5,000	20,000	9.6
2,500 to 5,000.....	1	1.3	1	3,630	21,620	10.4
1,000 to 2,500.....	1	1.3	1	1,188	20,196	9.7
500 to 1,000.....	4	5.3	38	2,800	38,166	18.3
250 to 500.....	12	16.0	121	3,961	48,488	23.3
100 to 250.....	22	29.3	28	3,318	45,053	21.6
50 to 100.....	10	13.3	21	625	6,048	2.9
25 to 50.....	15	20.0	51	491	7,441	3.6
Under 25 employees.....	9	12.0	9	144	1,265	.6
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100

TABLE VI.—Industrial Disputes, 1916, by Time Loss.

Number of Working Days Lost.	DISPUTES.		NUMBER INVOLVED.		TIME LOSS.	
	No.	Per centage of total.	Employ- ers.	Employ- ees.	Working days.	Per centage of total.
15,000 and under 25,000.....	4	5.3	8	10,718	77,116	37.0
10,000 and under 15,000.....	2	2.7	31	1,170	24,126	11.6
5,000 and under 10,000.....	4	5.3	10	1,368	28,209	13.5
2,500 and under 5,000.....	12	16.0	15	2,726	44,741	21.5
1,500 and under 2,500.....	5	6.7	117	1,212	9,504	4.5
1,000 and under 1,500.....	7	9.3	27	833	8,370	4.0
500 and under 1,000.....	14	18.7	23	2,037	10,319	5.0
250 and under 500.....	11	14.7	23	668	3,796	1.8
100 and under 250.....	11	14.7	12	347	1,874	.9
Under 100 days.....	4	5.3	4	53	222	.1
Strike in which no time was lost by employ- ees.....	1	1.3	1	25	.....	.....
Total.....	75	100	271	21,157	208,277	100

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TABLE VII.—Industrial Disputes, 1916.—By Industries and Duration.

Trade or Industry	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Unsettled			Total.					
	No. of disputes.			Estimated time losses in working days.			No. of disputes.			Estimated time losses in working days.			No. of disputes.			Estimated time losses in working days.			No. of disputes.			Estimated time losses in working days.			No. of disputes.		
	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees	Number involved	Employers	Employees			
Fishing.....																											
Lumbering.....																											
Mining.....	4	4 5482	21378	2	2 3644	21760	1	1 200	2800	3	7 2488	42696															
Building.....				2	5 54	512	2	8 55	710																		
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	4	4 710	2830	5	5 447	3229	2	2 412	4944	1	1 325	2400	1	1 39	1014	1	1 150	4950	1	1 150	4950	1	1 150	4950			
Woodworking.....	1	1 375	1875																								
Printing and allied trades.....																											
Textile.....	3	3 194	956	2	2 95	595	2	2 62	805	2	2 278	5032	1	1 370	10360												
Clothing.....																											
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....				2	11 420	1910				1	1 130	2600	1	1 105	2730												
Leather.....																											
Transportation.....	9	10 778	2914	41	11 307	1416	2	6 853	10089	1	1 22	440	1	1 55	1155	1	3 200	7400	1	1 125	3874	19	33	2340			
Public and civic employees.....																											
Miscellaneous trades.....																											
Unskilled labour.....																											
Total.....	21	22 7539	29953	119	137 5867	34822	9	19 1582	19348	9	13 3393	56018	5	5 624	16469	5	23 463	15631	7	152 1689	36036	75	271	21157			

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TABLE VIII.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Causes and Results.

Cause or Object.	In favour of employees.			In favour of employers.			Compromise			Indefinite.			Total.		
	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of employees involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of employers involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Increase in wages.....	14	37	2,653 36,786	9 13	1,682 17,980	18 28	7,106 64,426	6 22	5,712 40,677	47	100 17,153	159,839			
Increase in wages and other changes.....	6	14	473 4,625	.....	.....	1 1	100 700	.....	.....	.....	7 15	573 5,325			
For shorter hours.....	3	102	650 4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 30	800 13,766	4	132 1,450	17,966			
Reduction of wages.....	2	3	410 10,560	.....	.....	1 1	27 324	.....	.....	.....	3 4	437 10,884			
Recognition of union.....	1	1	250 4,500	.....	.....	1 1	150 300	1 1	177 1,593	3	3 577	6,393			
Employment of particular persons.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	230 3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	2 230	3,400			
Discharge of employees.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	110 750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	2 110	750			
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	260 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	1 260	780			
Unclassified.....	3	6	239 1,787	2 5	101 934	1 1	27 189	.....	.....	6	12 367	2,910			
Total.....	30	164	4,935 63,238	15 22	2,123 23,064	22 32	7,410 65,939	8 53	6,689 56,036	75	271 21,157	208,277			

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TABLE IX.—Industrial Disputes, 1916—By Methods of Settlement.

Trade or Industry	Negotiations between the parties.		Conciliation or mediation.		Reference to Board under Ind. D. I. Act.		Return to work on employers' terms.		Replacement of strikers.		Otherwise, including indefinite or unsettled.		Total.
	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of employees affected.	
Fishing.....													
Lumbering.....													
Mining and quarrying.....	3	357	6	10,269	1	1,188							11,814
Building and construction.....	5	144	1	25						41			210
Metal, machinery and shipbuilding.....	6	536	4	792			2	485	1	10	2	1,060	2,883
Woodworking trades.....			1	375									375
Printing and allied trades.....													
Textile trades.....													
Clothing trades.....	8	933	2	46							1	177	1,176
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	4	655									3	546	1,201
Leather.....													
Transportation.....	12	1,575	2	408			1	50	3	182	1	125	2,340
Public and civic employees.....													
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	353											353
Unskilled labour.....	1	55					2	750					805
Total.....	41	4,628	16	11,915	1	1,188	5	1,285	4	192	8	1,949	21,157



## VI. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1916.

The tables on industrial accidents in Canada, which follow, are given in more condensed form than in previous years. As has been pointed out in previous reports the statement does not undertake to cover all the industrial accidents which occurred in the year. While in some provinces different departments and bureaus receive reports of industrial accidents and overlapping of these agencies has to be guarded against, there are, on the other hand, some sections of the field of industry not covered adequately, if at all, by any agency. From year to year, however, the department has been able to report improvement both as to the extent of the field covered and the accuracy of the statistics, and the increase in the total number of accidents shown in the 1916 record is mainly due to improvement in the method of reporting. Arrangements have been made for the co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and it is hoped that with the assistance of these bodies the record in the coming year will give a more satisfactory view of the hazards of industry in Canada. The department is indebted to the following agencies for statements of industrial accidents reported to them; The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, the Department of Public Works and Mines in Nova Scotia, The Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, the Bureau of Mines and the Provincial Factory Inspectors' Office of Ontario, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, the Department of Mines and the Provincial Factory Inspector of British Columbia.

According to the record, there were 9,462 industrial accidents in 1916, of which 950 were fatal and 8,512 non-fatal, as compared with 5,785 accidents—836 fatal and 4,949 non-fatal, in the record for 1915. Among the industries and occupations, steam railway service was first as to fatal accidents, with 252 or 26.5 per cent of the total. In this group also there were 1,802 non-fatal accidents, or 21.2 per cent of the total. The metal, engineering, and ship-building group had the greatest number of non-fatal accidents—2,826 or 33.2 per cent of the total. Ten per cent of the fatal accidents were charged to this group. The mining industry had 159 or 16.7 per cent of the fatal accidents, and 1,759 or 20.7 per cent of the non-fatal accidents. As 1,308 non-fatal accidents were reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines without information as to cause it has been necessary to omit these reports from the classification.

The most serious cause of accidents in the year was "falling objects," to which were due 165 fatal and 1,450 non-fatal accidents. "Struck by or caught between cars and locomotives" was next in importance, with 130 fatal and 219 non-fatal accidents; accordingly, 37 per cent of the accidents due to this cause were fatal. Eighty-nine fatal and 735 non-fatal accidents were due to "falls of persons," 76 fatal and 220 non-fatal accidents to "wrecks and collisions," and 71 fatal and 1,315 non-fatal accidents to "machinery."

In agriculture the principal cause of accidents was farm machinery, to which 17 fatal and 50 non-fatal accidents were due. In fishing, 12 deaths were caused by drowning. Of the 58 fatal accidents in lumbering, 31 were due to "falling objects"; this cause was also responsible for 21 non-fatal accidents in lumbering. In mines, metalliferous works, and quarries, 65 fatal and 169 non-fatal accidents were caused by "falling objects," 24 fatal and 90 non-fatal accidents by "mine and quarry cars," and 33 fatal and 9 non-fatal accidents by "explosives." "Locomotives and cars" caused 3 fatal and 2 non-fatal accidents in railway,

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canal, and harbour construction. In building and construction the great majority of the accidents were due to falls—"falls of persons" and "falls of persons due to collapse of scaffolds" accounting for 38 fatal and 130 non-fatal accidents, in a total of 55 fatal and 237 non-fatal accidents in the group. In the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades several causes were important. Twenty-one fatal and 45 non-fatal accidents were due to "electricity", 18 fatal and 221 non-fatal accidents to "falls of persons." 16 fatal and 702 non-fatal accidents to "machinery," and 14 fatal and 708 non-fatal accidents to "falling objects." In the woodworking trades there were several causes to which one fatal accident was charged, but "machinery" ranked first as a cause of non-fatal accidents, accounting for 102 in a total of 156. There were no fatal accidents in the printing and clothing trades, but "machinery" ranked first in both as a cause of non-fatal accidents, accounting for 18 in a total of 22 in printing, and 24 in a total of 41 in clothing. Two of the 3 fatal accidents in textiles were caused by "falls of persons," and 46 of the 64 non-fatal accidents were caused by "machinery." In food, tobacco, and liquors, 22 fatal and 13 non-fatal accidents were due to "conflagrations." Five fatal and 11 non-fatal accidents were reported in leather, of which 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal were due to "falls of persons". The three principal causes of accidents in the steam railway service were "struck by or caught between cars and locomotives," which caused 130 fatal and 212 non-fatal accidents; "wrecks and collisions" which caused 76 fatal and 206 non-fatal accidents, and "falls from or in locomotives or cars," which caused 27 fatal and 311 non-fatal accidents. In electric railway service, "falls from or in locomotives or cars" accounted for 4 fatal and 8 non-fatal accidents in a total of 5 fatal and 58 non-fatal accidents. In navigation 10 deaths were caused by "drowning," and there were 9 fatal and 26 non-fatal accidents due to "falls of persons." "Animal-drawn vehicles" was the most serious cause in the miscellaneous transport group, accounting for 23 of the 51 fatal accidents and for 123 of the 309 non-fatal accidents. Among public and civic employees there were 5 fatal and 182 non-fatal accidents, of which 2 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents were charged to "falling objects." In miscellaneous skilled trades there were three important causes "explosives" accounting for 19 fatal and 35 non-fatal accidents, "falls of persons" for 13 fatal and 67 non-fatal accidents and "machinery" for 11 fatal and 164 non-fatal accidents. In the unskilled labour group, "falling objects" caused 14 fatal and 34 non-fatal accidents in a total of 36 fatal and 102 non-fatal accidents.

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## FATAL and NON-FATAL Industrial Accidents, in the Calendar Year 1916.

Industry or Occupation.	ACCIDENTS.			
	Fatal.		Non-fatal.	
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.
Agriculture.....	59	6.2	116	1.4
Fishing.....	14	1.5		
Lumbering.....	58	6.1	178	2.1
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	159	16.7	(a) 1,759	20.7
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	8	.8	15	.2
Building and construction.....	55	5.8	237	2.8
Metal, engineering and ship building.....	95	10.	2,826	33.2
Woodworking trades.....	5	.5	156	1.8
Printing and allied trades.....			22	.3
Clothing trades.....			41	.5
Textile trades.....	3	.3	64	.8
Food and tobacco and liquor preparation.....	35	3.7	128	1.5
Leather trades.....	5	.5	11	.1
Transportation:				
Steam railway service.....	252	26.5	1,802	21.2
Electric railway service.....	5	.5	58	.7
Navigation.....	25	2.6	46	.5
Miscellaneous transport.....	51	5.4	309	3.6
Public and civic employees.....	5	.5	182	2.1
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	80	8.4	460	5.4
Unskilled labour.....	36	3.8	102	1.2
Total.....	950	100	8,512	100.

(a) 1,308 reported unclassified by Bureau of Mines, Ontario.







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FATAL and NON-FATAL Industrial Accidents in 1916, by Industries and Causes—*Concluded.*

Causes.	Food, Tobacco and liquor preparation.		Leather.		Steam railway service.		Electric railway service.		Navigation.		Miscellaneous transport.		Public and civic employees.		Miscellaneous skilled trades.		Unskilled labour.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Machinery.....	4	32	1	7	1	34									11	164	3	6	71	1,315
Animal-drawn vehicles.....					1	3					23	123			31	1	1		37	178
Motor-driven vehicles.....						3	17				16	16			14	1			42	
Falling objects.....	3	13			3	248	1				7	56	2		25	4	73	14	165	1,450
Falls of persons.....	2	11	2	2		140			9	26		31			32	13	67	3	89	735
Falls of persons due to collapse of scaffold.....																				
Flying objects.....	1				1	71					4	2			1	9	2	7	18	34
Objects being handled.....	4				1	83					1	9			2	7			25	409
Slipping on or striking against objects.....		10			1	90													2	271
Sharp objects.....						14						3			5	8			2	194
Horses.....															10	6		4	6	10
Other animals.....																				
Locomotives and cars.....						103					4	28			11	2			11	49
Steam and electric railway cars.....												7							12	123
Struck by or caught between cars and locomotives.....					130	212											2	3	7	49
Falls from or in locomotives or cars.....					27	311	4												130	219
Wrecks and collisions.....					76	206													31	319
Setting or releasing hand brakes.....																			76	220
Hand tools.....		17		1		93													0	2
Hoisting apparatus and conveyors.....	1	2			2	19						1				17	1	2	3	293
Boiler and steam pressure apparatus.....	1																			
Railway track appliances.....					1	25													42	220
Mine and quarry cars.....						26									2	1		3	3	72
Hand trucks, lorries and wheelbarrows.....		3				11													24	90
Hand, motor cars and velocipedes.....					6	36						4				8	1	1	2	91
Hot substances and flames.....		5				31													6	36
									1	2					2	14			2	277

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[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Motor and horse driven vehicles.

## FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1916.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	241	159	236	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	107	73	111	94	141	59	116
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	97	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	...	12	...	22	...	26	...	14	...
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	166	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101	53	118	58	178
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries.....	103	117	70	135	119	167	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	132	619	216	1,147	356	976	199	969	159	1,398
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	43	140	46	131	59	262	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	49	34	90	111	149	58	51	47	14	13	8	...
Building and construction.....	74	393	56	434	68	502	194	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,352	98	556	74	384	42	388	55	237
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	158	7	116	11	188	9	160	10	115	9	135	9	123	10	127	9	123	5	156
Woodworking trades.....	9	1	39	1	36	2	10	1	12	1	15	33	33	37	2	14	...	20	3	29	...	18	...	...	...	...
Printing and allied trades.....	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	...	13	6	16	...	11	1	12	...	41
Clothing.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	86	4	30	5	17	5	41	9	69	3	40	1	66	3	64
Textile.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	85	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73	20	96	35	127
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	3	13	3	5	2	9	3	11	...	12	3	12	2	11	4	4	2	9	5	11
Leather.....	272	348	219	321	252	323	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,724	187	1,093	117	1,093	252	1,802
Transportation.—	128	85	117	61	100	74	61	100	74	84	62	95	55	63	93	39	69	62	123	100	235	96	50	40	25	58
Electric railway service.....	113	168	140	234	145	178	55	193	54	132	50	133	53	178	44	136	45	293	52	282	40	201	30	218	51	309
Navigation.....	41	178	71	159	56	226	62	180	16	155	12	91	70	135	71	113	51	235	58	247	44	185	25	162	50	182
Miscellaneous transport.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	64	123	92	168	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259	47	142	36	102
Public and civic employees.....	800	1,971	1,043	2,362	1,089	2,680	1,333	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,279	2,715	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,220	5,780	1,509	7,195	1,381	5,301	836	4,949	950	8,512
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....																										
Unskilled labour.....																										
Total.....																										







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# REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY  
IN ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918

with appendix, being a report of  
Proceedings during the same  
period under The Industrial  
Disputes Investigation  
Act, 1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,  
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,  
*Minister of Labour.*

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# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

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To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The continuance of the great war had its inevitable effect on the work of the department. Rising prices and scarcity of labour were important factors in increasing the number of industrial disputes, and although no prolonged or disastrous strike occurred, the number of disputes was increased greatly beyond those of the years immediately preceding 1917. While the number of strikes showed an increase, many were of minor importance, the coal mining industry being almost alone in showing disputes of serious importance to the public. A full account of strikes and lockouts for the calendar year 1918 with statistical tables, was published in the February, 1918, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Officers of the department stationed at important industrial points or sent from Ottawa did much by way of conciliation and mediation to adjust differences before their development into strikes and where strikes occurred, in hastening their settlement. An important development was the appointment in June of a Director of Coal Operations for what has become known as District 18, covering generally the coal mines of South-Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta, a procedure which has assisted much in the continuance of mining operations during a period of acute coal shortage and under difficult industrial conditions.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act followed the usual lines. The registrar's report is printed as an appendix to the present report and under the same cover.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour. The aim of the statute, it will be remembered, is to prevent undue enhancement of prices. There have been during the year no proceedings under the Act. The increasing cost of living, however, consequent on the rapid rise in prices of the necessities of life, had caused the passage of an order-in-council in November, 1916, appointing the Minister of Labour as Cost of Living Commissioner. Under the Minister's guidance a system of enquiry and publicity was developed which is believed to have been of material value in checking tendencies in the direction of profiteering; when deemed necessary further governmental action followed.

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the year, and the reports 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1916,' 'Labour Organization in Canada, 1917,' and 'Labour Legislation in Canada, 1917,' were published. These various

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reports represent an important feature of the work of the department and the reports themselves, which are widely distributed, are believed to perform an important function in informing the public accurately on many phases of the industrial situation.

During the year the Department has continued the special work undertaken in 1915 at the request of the British Government, whereby the Department acted as agent of the British authorities in the distribution of the separation allowance granted to dependents in Canada of Canadian workmen who had removed to Great Britain for employment on munitions work, the workmen in question having taken this step by arrangements made with the British mission which visited Canada in the summer of 1915 to ascertain if, among the numerous workmen at that time without work, there were a number fitted for the performance of munitions work overseas and willing to remove to Great Britain for this purpose on conditions set out in the form of contract signed by each workman who removed to Great Britain. The work in question has involved the writing of many thousands of communications and much careful inquiry, but is believed to have been of special service to the large numbers of persons concerned.

It has been the practice in the past to include in the annual report of the work of the Department a review of the industrial disputes of the year with comparative statements for previous years, but the governing regulations requiring that the annual report of a Department shall be limited strictly to a statement of its work during the fiscal year, this matter is not included in the present volume. For the same reason a chapter which has appeared for a number of years giving information for the year as to industrial accidents is also omitted from the report. The information represented by these chapters in previous annual reports and not found in the present report will be, however, printed in the *Labour Gazette* or when necessary in special reports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
OTTAWA.

## 1. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

There are at present five officers whose time is specially given to the work of conciliation: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins are stationed at Ottawa. These officers are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario, other duties occupying that portion of their time spent at Ottawa. Mr. F. E. Harrison is stationed at Calgary; Mr. Harrison keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and acts also as deputy to the director of coal operations over district 18, reference to whom appears below. Mr. D. T. Bulger was appointed as successor to Mr. J. D. McNiven, who resigned to accept from the Government of the province of British Columbia the appointment of Deputy Minister of Labour. Mr. Bulger's headquarters are at Vancouver and his territory embraces the Province of British Columbia. Mr. T. Bertrand was appointed June 5, 1917, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Bertrand's work applies chiefly to the province of Quebec but he is occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* who have during the year rendered special assistance in conciliation work are the following: Miss Marion Findlay, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur; Mr. John Moffatt, Sydney; Mr. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, St. Thomas.

On June 25, 1917, Mr. W. H. Armstrong was appointed director of coal operations having headquarters at Calgary, Alta., his territory covering the southeast portion of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The miners in the coal fields in this district had been striking intermittently for some months previously. Many disputes had received the attention of the department; in some cases adjustment had been effected without cessation of work and in other cases settlement was impossible, the increased cost of living being a leading grievance. The terms of the working agreement eventually reached between the operators and workmen provided for an enquiry every four months to adjust wages to increases or decreases in the cost of living during the life of the agreement and accordingly on August 25, 1917, a Royal Commission was appointed composed as follows: Mr. F. E. Harrison, Calgary, chairman, and Messrs. Frank Wheatly and W. F. McNeill. Fuller reference to the work of the Director of Coal Operations appears in another chapter. On November 27, 1917, Mr. Armstrong, director of coal operations, was appointed also a commissioner to investigate a dispute in the mining and smelting industry in Trail, B.C., and an adjustment was effected.

There was during the year considerable unrest also in the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia. Through the mediation of Mr. McNiven who, after leaving the service of the department, continued, so far as conditions permitted, to lend his assistance in the adjustment of industrial disputes, differences were settled without a cessation of work although three separate strikes occurred in the industry, namely May 2-7, May 21-June 20, and October 4-29. In these cases adjustments were effected and the men returned to work. On March 2, 1918, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate with regard to wages, conditions, etc., in this industry in British Columbia. The Commission was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, Chairman, and Messrs. J. H. Tonkin, Victoria, and Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver. At the close of the fiscal year the report of the Commission had not been received. Many and serious difficulties occurred in connection with the coal mining, steel making and shipbuilding industries in the province of Nova Scotia. Various officers and special agents of the department visited the localities concerned



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and assisted in many cases in preventing cessation of work and no serious strikes developed during the year. The threatening conditions continued, however, and at the close of the fiscal year the appointment of a Royal Commission was under consideration with special reference to conditions in the coal and steel industries.

Various disputes occurred during the year in the clothing manufacturing industry in Montreal. Mr. Bertrand visited many of the establishments and rendered assistance in bringing about settlements in some instances without cessation of work.

Following is a list of the more important disputes in which mediation work was done during the year. This list does not, of course, include disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, nor is it possible to include many cases where a difficult situation has been by correspondence with the minister or with a departmental officer stationed at a distant point prevented from assuming the form of a strike or lockout. It may be, however, stated briefly that the records of the Department show 148 strikes in existence in the calendar year 1917, involving 48,329 employees and time losses estimated at 1,134,970 working days. The figures for 1916 show 75 strikes involving 21,157 employees and at a time loss of 208,277 working days. The 1917 record is the third highest in the point of numbers since the Departmental record began in 1901, being exceeded in the year 1912 when there were 150 and in 1907 when there were 149 strikes. The number of employees involved was greater than in any year of the Departmental record except the year 1903 when some 50,000 employees were affected. Time losses in 1917 were the fourth highest in the Departmental record, being exceeded in each of the years 1903, 1911 and 1913.

(1) Montreal clothing workers and tailors, strike *re* wages; negotiations resulted in compromise.

(2) Crow's Nest Pass, B.C., and Alberta Coal Fields, coal mine employees; strike for increased wages; adjusted by mediation.

(3) Windsor to Niagara Falls, Ont., M.C.R., sectionmen, strike *re* wages; increase granted.

(4) Port Arthur, Ont., dockmen, strike one day *re* wages; increase granted.

(5) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Heyworth Construction Co., carpenters working on canal, strike on account of discharge of union men and employment of aliens; men returned to work; differences adjusted.

(6) Vancouver, B.C., sugar refinery employees; strike *re* wages and union recognition; amicable settlement.

(7) Montreal, Light, Heat and Power Company; strike *re* wages; places of strikers filled; no further cessation of work.

(8) Transcona, Man., machinists, strike *re* wages; adjusted by conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(9) Charlottetown, P.E.I.; threatened strike on account of objection to a certain freight checker; compromise effected.

(10) Pocahtontas and Bedson, Alta., coal mine employees; strike for increased wages and shorter hours; increase granted.

(11) Sault Ste Marie, Algoma Central Railroad; carpenters and joiners; dispute *re* wages and conditions; referred to Board of Conciliation and Investigation; amicable settlement resulted.

(12) Vancouver, J. J. Coughlan & Sons, shipyard employees; strike, increased wages and eight hour day; settled through mediation.

(13) Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Pacific Railway, storemen; strike *re* wages; referred to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, amicable settlement resulted.

(14) New Glasgow, N.S., Eastern Car Co., munition workers; strike *re* reduction in piece work rates; amicable settlement reached.

(15) Stellarton and Westville, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., threatened strike *re* wages; agreement reached.

(16) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, strike *re* wages and conditions; company met employees demands and men returned to work.

(17) British Columbia Coast Steamship Service; seamen, strike for increased wages; compromise effected.

(18) Cobalt; unrest and threatened strike of silver miners; men remained at work so long as increased wages demanded were paid in form of bonus.

(19) Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway shops, machinists, and helpers, strike *re* wages; amicable adjustment through negotiations.



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- (20) Toronto, electric railway employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; settled by negotiations.
- (21) New Westminster and vicinity, shingle weavers, strike *re* demand for eight hour day and wages formerly paid for ten hour day; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.
- (22) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Michigan Central Railroad shops on account of the employment of women; amicable settlement arranged.
- (23) Vancouver, International Longshoremen, strike *re* wages; settled by company granting employees demands.
- (24) Drumheller, Alta., North American Company, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike for increased wages and other changes; Director Coal Operations ruled prevailing rates of wages were fair, but met the employees demands with regard to certain conditions.
- (25) New Glasgow, N.S., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and Eastern Car Co., electrical workers, strike *re* wages; settlement effected.
- (26) Coalhurst, Alta., North American Collieries, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for specific wage for certain class of work; Director Coal Operations ruled that existing method of payment should continue.
- (27) Drumheller, Alta., Midland Coal Co., coal mine employees, strike *re* wages paid machine miners; increase granted.
- (28) Drumheller, Alta., Drumheller, Premier and Altas mines, coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; increase granted.
- (29) Edmonton, Alta., street railway employees, strike *re* wages; men resumed work on Council's terms pending investigation of the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; an amicable settlement resulted from the latter proceedings.
- (30) Toronto, clothing workers, strike *re* wages; adjustment effected.
- (31) Great North Western Telegraph Company, telegraph operators, refusal of company to accept award of Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; strike resulted, but after conferences with the Minister of Labour the company accepted the award.
- (32) Sault Ste. Marie, electric railway employees, strike for few hours, men returning to work pending investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable adjustment.
- (33) Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, elevator employees, strike *re* wages and union recognition; negotiations resulted in agreement being signed between disputants; no further cessation of work.
- (34) Victoria, J. J. Coughlan and Sons, shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; men returned to work pending decision of United States Federal Adjustment Board *re* wages in shipbuilding yards.
- (35) Montreal, Dry Dock and Repairing Company, boilermakers, dispute *re* demand for new agreement; amicable adjustment by negotiations.
- (36) Thetford Mines, Que., unrest account demand for increased wages and other changes; adjustments arranged.
- (37) Trail, B.C., Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., strike to enforce eight hour day; strike declared unconstitutional by Executive Committee.
- (38) Coal Creek and Fernie, B.C., coal miners and coke oven employees; strike *re* wages; work resumed, compromise having been effected.
- (39) Canmore, Alta., Canmore Coal Co., coal miners, protest against employment of foreign labour in lamp-house; strike occurred but in the opinion of the Director of Coal Operations the matter was one for action by the Provincial authorities.
- (40) Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike *re* union recognition; men returned to work, the matter in dispute having been amicably arranged.
- (41) Dundas, Ont., clothing workers, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.
- (42) Toronto, clothing workers, Stone & Smith, strike *re* wages and recognition of shop chairman; agreement reached.
- (43) Canadian Express Company, threatened strike *re* wages; increases granted.
- (44) Trenton, Ont., British Chemical Co., carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, etc.; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.
- (45) St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central shops, dispute *re* wages; settlement effected without cessation of work.
- (46) Toronto, garment workers, strike *re* wages; satisfactory agreement reached.
- (47) London, Ontario, Vulcan Iron Works, strike *re* wages and hours; employees' demands granted.
- (48) Hamilton, Ont., National Machine Supply Co., strike *re* wages; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.
- (49) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Pere Marquette Railroad shops concerning wages; also among trainmen *re* hours; adjustments effected without cessation of work.
- (50) Toronto, Ont., Polson shipyards, unrest *re* wages; amicable settlement effected without cessation of work.
- (51) Ottawa, street railway employees, threatened strike, settled by negotiations without cessation of work.

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(52) Union Bay, B.C., Canadian Collieries, machine shop employees, strike on account of wages and overtime; men returned to work pending investigation by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable agreement being reached.

(53) Lethbridge, Alta., Galt Mines and Federal Coals, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike to enforce "closed shop"; men returned to work, the Director of Coal Operations ruling in favour of the employers.

(54) St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central Railroad shops, strike on account of alleged violation of schedule with regard to piece work; company granted employees demands and no further cessation of work occurred.

(55) Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike *re* union recognition; work resumed on instructions from Director of Coal Operations.

(56) Hamilton, Ont., pressmen, threatened strike *re* wages; compromise effected without cessation of work.

(57) Stellarton, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., dispute *re* wages of men clearing mine after explosion; adjustment effected without cessation of work.

(58) Collingwood, Ont., Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., ironworkers, strike on account of alleged discrimination in the matter of reducing foreman, who was a member of a union, to an inferior position; conciliation effected.

(59) Montreal, Canadian Vickers, dispute *re* refusal of firm to meet men in conference *re* wages; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.

(60) Vancouver, threatened strike of mail drivers; amicable settlement.

(61) Coalspur, Alta., Yellowhead Coal Company, miners, strike *re* wages; work resumed, the Director of Coal Operations ruling that tipplemen were not entitled to their demands.

## II. THE LABOUR GAZETTE AND STATISTICS.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published regularly in English and French and there is reason to believe that it is receiving more general recognition as an authoritative publication in matters within the wide field of labour. Besides being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the publication aims at informing its readers from month to month as to all such matters as industrial disputes, wholesale and retail prices, industrial conditions generally in the Dominion, legislation by the Dominion Parliament, provincial legislation bearing on labour, wages and hours of labour, and interesting legal decisions affecting labour. Each issue contains also a number of special articles and reviews or summaries of important reports, Canadian, British or foreign, of special value to those interested in labour problems. A corps of correspondents is maintained for the purpose of securing reliable local information as to prices, labour disputes and industrial conditions generally.

Volume XVII of the *Labour Gazette*, extending over the calendar year 1917, was the first issued since the year of publication was changed to accord with the calendar year, rather than with the former fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. Various improvements in compilation and condensation effected a certain economy in the matter of space and the volume for the year 1917 is, therefore, somewhat smaller in bulk than volumes of recent years.

During the fiscal year 1917-18 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,951 copies, of which 6,351 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,600 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows: annual subscriptions, 6,657 (being an increase of 533 over the number for the preceding year); free and exchange distribution 5,775.

The following summary shows, by provinces, the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 849; New Brunswick, 442; Prince Edward Island, 83; Quebec, 1,664; Ontario, 2,155; Manitoba, 305; Saskatchewan, 221; Alberta, 464; British Columbia, 311; the British Empire (other than Canada) 44; Foreign Countries, 119; Total, 6,657.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included copies sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, leading newspapers, and the officers of institutions who supply from time to time information requested by the Department.

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1917-18 shows a net revenue of \$1,201.87.

The *Labour Gazette* being, as stated, published in both English and French separate mailing lists are necessary and all notices or forms are printed in both languages. The maintenance of the mailing lists, their periodical correction, and

due attention to new subscriptions and to cancellations and renewals represent considerable clerical labour, all of which has been conducted for many years under the general guidance of Mr. F. Plant.

An important feature of the *Labour Gazette* is, of course, its statistical matter. The statistics printed fall under three main headings: (1) retail prices of leading commodities; (2) strikes and lockouts; (3) industrial accidents; (4) wages and hours of labour; and (5) returns from various sources as to employment and unemployment. The work in this direction has proceeded mainly on the same lines as formerly save that as to industrial accidents. It may be noted that the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia has necessitated some revision of the industrial accident record of the department. Each compensation law has its own definition of the term 'accident' and there are also differences in the application of compensation legislation to industry. Establishments falling under the compensation law of one province may be exempt in another, and even within the provinces changes are made in these respects from year to year. It has been found necessary, therefore, to confine the departmental record to fatal industrial accidents. The record is based on information received from workmen's compensation boards, inspectors of mines and factories, railway boards, etc., and while no doubt some accidents have not been reported, the figures are believed to be substantially correct.



### III. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The Fair Wages branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

That it be resolved, that, all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district

where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of . . . . ., and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was 69.

These were divided among the different departments of the government as follows; Public Works 22; Railways and Canals 18; Militia and Defence 3; Interior 15; Naval Service 3; Marine and Fisheries 7; and Indian Affairs 1.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1917-1918, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

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SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1917-1918.

Department of Governments.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Affecting more than one Province.	Total.
Public Works.....	2	3		3	9			5		22
Railways and Canals.....	7	5		1	3				2	18
Militia and Defence.....	2			1						3
Naval Service.....	3									3
Indian Affairs.....				1						1
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	2		2	1					7
Interior.....							10	5		15
Total.....	16	10		8	13		10	10	2	69

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1917-1918.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	7,592 79
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.....	1,483 12
Supplying stamping material, including tins for ink, also wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	11,405 52
Making and repairing post office scales.....	859 57
Supplying new mail bags and linen for same.....	55,031 99
Repairing mail bags.....	37,733 39
Supplying mail bag fittings, including locks. ....	46,869 14
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, and cloth for same.....	81,334 09
Supplying street letter boxes and keys, mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and parcel receptacles; also repairing street letter boxes, steel portable boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes, and parcel post hampers.....	3,985 14
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	292 00
Total.....	246,586 75

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1917-1918, showing the name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Extension of freight shed.....	Halifax, N. S.....	July 9, 1917	No contract.		
Certain electrical equipment, Swift Rapids Dam.....	Sewern Division, Trent Canal, Ont.....	July 21, 1917	No contract.		
Supply and erection of superstructure of highway swing bridge over Trent Canal below Lock No. 1.....	Trenton, Ont.....	July 30, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of temporary freight shed.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Sept. 13, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of water tank.....	Hampton, N. B.....	Sept. 14, 1917	No contract.		
"	West Bay Road, N. S.....	Sept. 14, 1917	No contract.		
"	Pugwash Jet., N. S.....	Sept. 14, 1917	Dec. 6, 1917.	\$4,380 00	XVII
"	Mulgrave, N. S.....	Sept. 14, 1917	Nov. 28, 1917.	\$8,700 00	1005
"	Thorburn, N. S.....	Sept. 21, 1917	Jan. 22, 1918.	\$3,725 00	XVIII
"				\$3,625 00	141
"				respectively.)	
wooden station building.....	Belledune, N. B.....	Nov. 6, 1917	No contract.		
"	"	Jan. 21, 1918	No contract.		
"	St. Octave, Que.....	Jan. 21, 1918	No contract.		
"	Sackville, N. B.....	Jan. 23, 1918	No contract.		
frame express building.....	Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.		
fifty section houses on National Transcontinental Ry.....	Graham, Ont.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.		
"	Campbellton, N. B.....				
"	St. John, N.B.....				
five frame cottages on N.T.R.....	Springhill Jet., N. S.....				
coaling plants.....	Stellarton, N. S.....				
	Point Tupper, N. S.....				
	Es court, N. B.....				
	Longley, N. B.....				
	Armagh, Que.....				
	Chipman, N. B.....	Mar. 2, 1918	No contract.		
Rebuilding portion of breakwater wharf known as the "Ballast Wharf".....	St. John, N. B.....	Mar. 19, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of freight sheds, temporary station, etc., subway and water and sewer system.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Mar. 21, 1918	No contract.		



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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work in connection with proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Apr. 28, 1917	No contract.....	Day Labour.	
Proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance.....	Kingston, Ont.....	May 14, 1917	Revision of schedule	issued June 20, 1916.	
Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 25, 1917	Revision of schedule		
Extension to breakwater at Negro Point.....	St. John, N. B.....	July 25, 1917	No contract.		
Improvements at Courtnay Bay.....	East St. John, N. B.....	July 25, 1917	No contract.		
Temporary pile protection breakwater, Thunder Bay Dist. and Rainy River District near.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 3, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917.....	Schedule prices.....	XVIII 142
Construction of wooden shed on Pier No. 2.....	Victoria, B. C.....	Aug. 13, 1917	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater at Bare Point.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 13, 1917	Dec. 23, 1917.....	\$40,774 50	
Construction of pilework groynes.....	Pt. Stanley, Ont.....	Aug. 14, 1917	No contract.	Day Labour.	
Construction of steel highway bridge over Ottawa River.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Aug. 27, 1917	No contract.		
Grain conveyors at shed No. 5, Sand Point Slip.....	Hull, Que.....				
Construction of infectious diseases hospital.....	West St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 8, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917.....	\$7,000 00	XVIII 1006
Construction of protection works to existing jetty, mouth of Fraser River, New Westminster district.....	Grosse Island, Que.....	Sept. 19, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of shed on Government wharf.....	Steveston, B. C.....	Nov. 9, 1917	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater at Donald's Head.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Nov. 9, 1917	Mar. 5, 1918.....	\$128,274 00	XVIII 298
Addition to dormitory at Royal Military College.....	South Side Shelburne Co N. S.....				
Construction of a breakwater.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Dec. 3, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of boom.....	Margaree, N. S.....	Dec. 18, 1917	No contract.		
Repairs river bank protection at.....	Gatineau River, Que.....	Feb. 5, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of Dominion Government office building.....	Revelstoke, B. C.....	Feb. 11, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of three small buildings, quarantine station.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Feb. 15, 1918	No contract.		
	William Head, B. C.....	Feb. 18, 1918	No contract.		
	Vancouver Island.	Mar. 22, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of infectious diseases hospital at quarantine station.....	Grosse Island, Que.....	Mar. 26, 1918	No contract.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work at Yoho and Glacier Parks.....	Field, B. C.....	Apr. 19, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Revelstoke Park.....	Revelstoke, B. C.....	Apr. 19, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Rocky Mountains Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Waterton Lakes Park.....	Waterton, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Buffalo Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Jasper Park.....	Jasper, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Elk Island Park.....	Lamont, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Rocky Mountains Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-18, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

—Concluded.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Certain work at Jasper Park.....	Jasper, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Buffalo Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Waterton Lakes Park.....	Waterton, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Elk Island Park.....	Lamont, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Yoho Park.....	Field, B. C.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Glacier Park.....	Field, B. C.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Revelstoke Park.....	Revelstoke, B. C.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Wharf.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Apr. 30, 1917	Sept. 13, 1917.....	\$14,832 00	
Certain work at Valcartier Camp.....	Quebec, Que.....	June 11, 1917	No contract.....		
Certain trades.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Jan. 14, 1918	No contract.....		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work on George Island, and Dartmouth, in vicinity of.....	Halifax, N. S.....	July 26, 1917	Nov. 23, 1917.....	\$15,358 00	
Erection of wooden fog alarm building.....	Little Metis, Que.....	Aug. 21, 1917	Nov. 13, 1917.....	\$3,250 00	
Construction of stone ballast pier surmounted by a mast.....	Bathurst, N. B.....	Aug. 22, 1917	Dec. 11, 1917.....	\$1,350 00	
" " fog alarm building in vicinity of.....	Cape Chat, Gaspé Co., Que.....	Nov. 26, 1917	Feb. 25, 1918.....	\$3,850 00	
Erection of reinforced concrete tower in vicinity of Great Duck Island.....	Lake Huron Dist. Algoma, Ont.....	Dec. 6, 1917	No contract.....		

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Erection of a wooden dwelling and minor repairs in vicinity of . . . . .	Parrsboro Light Stn., Cumberland Co., N.S.	Jan. 24, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.
Erection of wooden lighthouse tower and steel skeleton tower Lower Fox Island, vicinity of . . . . .	Swashway, Northum- berland Co., N.B.	Feb. 1, 1918	No contract.	

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## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a storehouse . . . . .	Halifax, N.S.	Aug. 22, 1917	Sept. 11, 1917	\$10,559 00
Certain trades . . . . .	"	Jan. 10, 1918	No contract.	
Construction of timber wharf . . . . .	"	Feb. 19, 1918	Feb. 20, 1918	\$23,000 00

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a building . . . . .	Caughnawaga, Indian Village, Que.	July 7, 1917	No contract.	
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TABLE OF FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS AND DISPOSITION THEREOF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 13, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. .... Manufacture of military supplies.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged subletting of contract in violation of agreement.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and inquiry showed that the firm in question, not having the necessary facilities for the performance of their contract had sublet the same without the knowledge of the Department of Militia and Defence.
April 3, 1917	Trenton, N.S. ....	Militia and Defence (Imperial Munitions Bd.).	Alleged unfair deduction from wages of labourers.	The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, who advised that investigation showed that the deductions were <i>bona fide</i> .
April 4, 1917 June 8, 1917 Nov. 5, 1917 Mar. 11, 1918 Mar. 27, 1918	Ottawa, Ont. .... Parliament Bldgs.	Public Works.	Regarding requests for increased wages from blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electricians, and teamsters.	Investigations were made by fair wages officers of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. Various revisions of the schedule of wages were made throughout the year, providing for the increases in wages requested.
April 6, 1917	Victoria, B.C. .... Wharf and ocean piers.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of overtime for Sunday work to carpenters, capstains and engineers on tug <i>Pitt</i> and deck hands on tug <i>Morris</i> .	Investigations were made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. The claims were shown to be well founded and an amount to the sum of \$5,000.00 was retained from the moneys owing to the contractors for the settlement of these demands.
April 3, 1917	Transcona, Man. .... Grain elevator.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to structural steel workers.	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour as no reply was received to its inquiry for further information on the subject.
April 21, 1917	Halifax, N.S. .... Dockyard.	Naval Service	Alleged non-payment of increased wages granted to painters.	Investigation showed that rates according to the existing agreement were being paid, although the Department of Labour was advised by the Department of Naval Service that increased rates would be granted, effective June 1, 1917.
April 21, 1917	St. John, N.B. .... Government elevator.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged failure on part of contractors to post fair wages schedules and to pay the rates required by such schedules to carpenters and joiners; also a request for increased wages.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the claim was not well founded. It was arranged, however, that the schedule of wages required to be paid on this contract should be posted on the premises.
April 30, 1917	Quebec, Que. ....	Military Hos-	Alleged non-payment of fair wage	The matter was referred to the Military Hospitals Commission, under



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Aug. 4, 1917	Immigration Building.	pitals mission.	Com-schedule rates to painters.	whose authority the work in question was being performed. Investigation showed that the complaints regarding the carpenters' rates appeared to be well founded and advice was received in the Department of Labour that immediate adjustment would be made, but the claim of the painters did not appear to be well founded.
May 22, 1917	Victoria, B.C. Government vessels.	Public Works, Naval Service, Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding request for increased wages, payment of overtime and eight-hour day, particular mention being made of watchmen and A.Bs.	The matter was referred to the three Departments which had men engaged in vessels on the Pacific Coast. Investigation made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the demands of the men were reasonable, and arrangements were made to meet their requests, in so far as same concerned wages, but the matter of overtime and the eight-hour day was left in abeyance.
June 8, 1917	St. John, N.B. Manufacture of munitions.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that low wages were being paid by contractors and conditions of employment unsanitary.	Investigation showed that the low wages were only paid to boys employed in a very minor capacity—but the complaint as to conditions was not entirely without foundation, the work in question, on account of being a special order, being performed in an old building.
June 11, 1917	Quebec, Que. War work.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged excessive hours of overtime and non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose authority the work was being performed, and to whom schedules had been forwarded raising rates to be paid to various classes of labour in the vicinity of Quebec.
June 13, 1917	Quebec, Que. Government work.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to machinists, carpenters and various classes of labour employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Department of Labour was later informed that an increase had been granted to the men concerned.
June 18, 1917	St. John West, N.B. Government freight shed.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that low wages were being paid to plumbers.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint did not appear to be well founded.
June Aug. 23, 1917	Calgary, Alta. Government armoury.	Public Works	Regarding request for increased wages made by bricklayers, masons and plasterers; also carpenters.	Investigation by the Department of Labour resulted in a compromise with the bricklayers, masons and plasterers, the men who had gone on strike on July 2, returning to work on July 31. The claim of the carpenters was also adjusted by the contractors.
Sept. 1, 1917	Halifax, N.S. Government work.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that current wage rates were not being paid to horseshoers employed by the Department of Militia and Defence; also that low wages were being paid to firms repairing carriages, wagons, automobiles, etc.	These complaints were referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, although claimants were advised that the business done in this line was too trivial to justify a general level of wages.
Oct. 22, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. Shipyards.	Public Works.	Regarding request for increase in wages of carpenters.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed the demands to be reasonable, and advice was received later in the Department that increased wages had been granted to various classes of employees in the shipyards, including the carpenters.

TABLE OF FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS AND DISPOSITION THEREOF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 24, 1917	Transcona, Man. .... Canadian Government railway shops.	Railways and Canals.	Regarding alleged discrimination in favour of a non-union foreman.	A request for further information was made by the Department of Labour, but as no reply was received the matter was dropped.
Nov. 7, 1917	Verdun, Que. .... War work.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding alleged non-payment of bonus according to agreement.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Nov. 7, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. .... Government work.	Public Works.	Regarding request for increased wages made by stationary engineers employed by the Department of Public Works.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the demand was reasonable, and advice was later received in the Department that an increase in wages had been granted.
Nov. 17, 1917	Kingston, Ont. .... Government work.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in connection with the manufacture of cadets' uniforms.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that some of the female help in the employ of one firm had been underpaid. A satisfactory adjustment of this claim was made, and an increase in wages to all female help was promised.
Nov. 26, 1917	New Glasgow, N.S. .... Manufacture of munitions.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that examiners were dismissed without sufficient notice and demand made for one month's pay.	Investigation showed that there was evidently some misunderstanding with regard to the engagement and discharge of these men, and advice was received that a new pay-list would be prepared and adjustment made of all legitimate claims.
Nov. 29, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. .... Alterations to Grand Union Bldg.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who had control of the contract.
Jan. 8, 1918	Quebec, Que. .... Alterations to Post Office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, who had charge of the contract. Advice was later received that the claims would be investigated and adjusted.
Mar. 11, 1918	Three Rivers, Que. .... Public Bldg.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	The investigation was not completed at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar. 20, 1918	Farnham, Que. ....		Alleged ill-treatment; also unfair deductions from wages of employees engaged in stripping tobacco.	Investigation showed that this complaint fell within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector of the Province, and the same was referred to him. Advice was later received that the deductions were found, upon investigation, to be legitimate.

#### IV. COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

This branch of work was established by Order-in-Council No. 2777 passed on November 10, 1916, under the War Measures Act, the object aimed at being, so far as possible, to protect the public from unfair prices. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., was placed in charge of the branch and inaugurated a system of obtaining monthly reports from cold storage companies and from dealers in various commodities. The reports from cold storage companies were required to show stocks of meats, eggs, butter and cheese on hand, and loss or gain in quantities as compared with the previous month. Reports were received from coal dealers, showing all hard and soft coal purchased, costs, sales, prices, stocks on hand and margin of gain. This branch of the work was later transferred to the Fuel Controller. Statements were also secured from butchers and grocers of their retail business in staple commodities, showing costs, selling prices and margins of gain and information was collected from bakers, showing similar information in regard to bread. Reports were received from the leading millers of the Dominion, giving details as to operation, flour purchased, selling price, cost of producing one barrel of flour, and approximate gain or loss on the same.

During the year the following special reports were issued from the Cost of Living Branch, viz., (1) Report dated May 18, 1917, in regard to the cost and the selling price of sugar; (2) Report dated May 29, 1917, *re* cost and selling price of anthracite coal; (3) Report dated July 9, 1917, upon the operations of Cold Storage Companies. As a result of this Report, a Commission appointed by Order-in-Council July 23, 1917, to further investigate the business of two of the Cold Storage Companies mentioned in the Cost of Living Commissioner's Report, on November 1, 1917, made a special report to the Minister of Labour which was printed and issued by the Department.

In addition to these printed reports, the Branch has issued from month to month and published in the Journals of the trade concerned therein reports showing the cost and production of bread in Canada; of stocks of meats, butter, cheese and eggs held in storage; in regard to the canning industry in Canada, etc., etc.



## V. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS.

The fiscal year had opened with much unrest in the coal mining industry in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta and work had ceased in practically all large coal producing properties. The coal operators were as a rule members of the body known as Western Coal Operators' Association with headquarters at Calgary, Alta., and the employees were mostly members of the international trade union known as the United Mine Workers of America, the various local branches of the organization being, after the methods of the union in question, embraced in a larger body known as District 18, and new local branches which were formed from time to time in the vicinity falling naturally within the jurisdiction of this District. The shortage of coal on the North American Continent being acute, with widespread and disastrous consequences, there was urgent necessity for the resumption of work at all points, and there being little prospect of a working agreement being reached by the coal operators and the miners in the region which had become commonly known as District 18, its U. M. W. A. title, the Minister of Labour, acting under the War Measures Act by Order-in-Council No. 1725, secured the appointment under date of June 25, 1917, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, B.C., as Director of Coal Operations with power to make all necessary investigations and inquiries respecting wages, holidays, hours of labour and other labour conditions and respecting other matters connected with the resumption of the production of coal and coke and the continuance thereof during the period of the war and generally to control the operations of the collieries and coke ovens throughout District 18. The owners and the management of the mines and coke-producing plants were required to comply with the orders of the Director, who was empowered to fix the selling price of coal and coke and to take possession of any coal mine or coke-producing plant within the district. The Director was also empowered to appoint officers and agents and, for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry, was given the powers of a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Director was the settlement of industrial disputes. As has been stated there has been much unrest in the district. The mine employees at many points in these fields had been striking intermittently since November, 1916, and when on March 31, 1917, the agreement made a year earlier came to an end and no new working agreement was made work ceased generally throughout the District. This condition continued until the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Director and then received immediately the Director's attention. Consideration was at once resumed concerning a tentative agreement which had been drafted some months previously as between the miners and operators and early in July under an order issued by the Director operations were resumed. During the course of the few weeks following, as a result of negotiations between the Director, the policy committee of the miners and the operators in the District adjustment was effected as to some 70 contentious points, some of them of high importance, which had been allowed to stand in abeyance at the time the men returned to work. It will be realized that the District covers a wide area and includes nearly a hundred separate mines and about nine thousand workers, and the Director and his officers were continually called upon to adjust difficulties having to do with working conditions in the numerous collieries. The good offices of Mr. Armstrong and his staff were called into requisition also in regions beyond the boundaries of the District and in August one of the Director's Assistants adjusted certain difficulties at the Pocohontas and Miette mines, situated several hundred miles west of



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Edmonton. In August also and during September the Director's office had to deal with important disputes at collieries in the Drumheller district. Expert assistance was sought occasionally and numerous orders as to settlements were issued by the Director. Only in rare cases did cessation of work occur and such occurrences were local and of short duration. It did not become necessary for the Director during the year to exercise his power to take over any property.

The Director of Coal Operations also supplied from time to time to the Minister of Labour and to the Dominion Fuel Controller statements showing the approximate coal and coke production in District 18, and issued orders at various times giving effect to the findings of the Cost of Living Commission which had been appointed under the tentative agreement before mentioned to adjust wages at intervals of four months in accordance with changes in the cost of living. It will be remembered that Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department at Calgary, was chairman of the Commission. Mr. Harrison continued throughout the year to act as chief assistant to the Director of Coal Operations.



ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION  
AND INVESTIGATION

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES  
INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1918





To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, B.A., K.C.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

F. A. ACLAND,

*Registrar of Boards of Conciliation  
and Investigation.*



## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

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### I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The year showed a much larger number of applications than in any preceding year and although it became unnecessary to establish Boards in more than the usual proportion of cases, the Boards established numbered thirty-eight; the significance of the figures is clearer when it is recollected that the number of Boards established during the two preceding years was but thirty-one, namely, eleven in 1915-16 and twenty in 1916-17. The value of the Act in the adjustment of disputes is amply shown in the fact that in only one case did a strike occur after the dispute had gone before a Board. The total number of disputes referred under the provisions of the statute since its enactment in 1907 now reaches 279, in connection with which 227 Boards were established; during the period of eleven years there were twenty-two strikes occurring as a result of the disputes in question, cases in which Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been unable to avert the threatened strike. As mentioned in last year's report the statute was in March, 1916, extended by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to bring within the scope of its provisions all war industries and the record shows the proportion of disputes in those industries which were referred accordingly. It may be, however, remarked that the efforts of departmental officers and agents succeeded in arranging working agreements in early stages of numerous war-industry disputes so that the cases did not come up for action under the statute. The industry most prolific in disputes during the year was that of railways, which accounted for twenty-seven of the fifty-two cases referred during the year, street railway disputes numbering eight and war work seven; municipal disputes, which do not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint agreement, accounted for four applications. A commercial telegraphers' dispute was responsible for the solitary case in which proceedings under the act failed to avert the threatened strike.

In recent years the Registrar's report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been printed under its own cover; this year it is printed as an appendix to the annual report of the Department. The detailed statistical summary of proceedings of previous years, which has in earlier years formed a portion of the annual statement of the Registrar, is now omitted, in accordance with the instructions received that annual reports must be limited strictly to a statement of the work of the fiscal year. The present report, however, includes, besides the record of the year, brief tables covering the proceedings from the enactment of the statute—March 22, 1907—to the close of the past fiscal year.

## II. SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

[The tables presented on the following pages are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-18, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-18 number of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.]

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

#### 1. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
<b>I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work;</b>		
(1) Mines;		
Coal.....	4	0
(2) Transportation and Communication;—		
(a) Railways.....	27	0
(b) Street Railways.....	8	0
(c) Express.....	1	0
(d) Shipping.....	1	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	4	1
(f) Telephones.....	1	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	42	1
(3) Light and Power.....	1	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	4	0
(5) War Work.....	7	0
Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....	58	1
<b>II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....</b>	1	0
Total, All Classes.....	59	1

The proceedings under the Act during the year include seven cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely; (1) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers; (2) a dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees on lines west of North Bay, Ontario; (3) a dispute between the



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Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and its wireless operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service; (4) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Glace Bay, N.S., and certain of its employees; (5) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg; (6) a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain of its employees; and (7) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely; (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

## II. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
<b>I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work;</b>		
(1) Mines:—		
(a) Coal.....	48	6
(b) Metal.....	16	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total, Mines.....	65	11
(2) Transportation and Communication;—		
(a) Railways.....	115	7
(b) Street Railways.....	35	2
(c) Express.....	2	0
(d) Shipping.....	13	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	7	1
(f) Telephones.....	3	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	175	10
(3) Light and Power.....	5	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	14	1
(5) War Work.....	7	0
Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....	266	22
<b>II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....</b>	13	0
Total, All Classes.....	279	22

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely, (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

#### III. TABLE showing by fiscal years, 1907-1918, Number of Disputes dealt with.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Total.
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	279
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	227
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	22

(The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summaries. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.)

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

#### IV. TABLE showing by calendar years, 1907-1918 Number of Disputes dealt with.

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	†1918 3 mos.	Total.
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	7	279
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	6	227
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	22

\*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remarks at the foot of the preceding table apply equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-1918.

## V.—STATEMENT of Application for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.

## I.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

## (1). MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

## (a). COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (a) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference
Mar. 10, 1917	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd. and certain employees, a proportion of whom were declared to be members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S....	1500 dir. 4000 indir.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members.				Following the receipt of the application from the United Mine Workers, an officer of the Department visited the locality and reported an adjustment of some of the matters in dispute. Upon receipt of the further application from the Provincial Workmen's Association on March 31, a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with this dispute. This Commission was successful in bringing about a settlement.
Mar. 31, 1917	Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and certain employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S....	5,000.....	Concerning wages and conditions.				
Dec. 28, 1917	Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and employees, members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S. and district.	5,000 approx.	Concerning wages.				Owing to shortage in coal production an investigation was being conducted by the Government, which would include labour difficulties. No action on the application was, therefore, deemed necessary.
Mar. 7, 1918	Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and certain employees, bearing machines, blacksmiths, moulders, varnishers, and helpers, and other labourers.	Employees....	Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.	30.....	Concerning payment for overtime.	The Honourable Mr. Justice D.M. Eberts, (c) 4; Thos. R. Blackett, (a) 1; Joseph Naylor, (M).	Mar. 23, 1918		Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

(2). TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

## (a). RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 26, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and clerks, stenographers, baggagemen and car checkers, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C. N. R. from Pt. Arthur to Winnipeg.	95 dir. to 25 indi....	Concerning wages and conditions.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 3; John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1;	April 26, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917	These two disputes were similar in nature and concerned the same employer and employees in the same organization. While two separate Boards were constituted the members were the same in each case. Separate reports were rendered, each report being unanimous. There was no cessation of work in connection with either dispute.
April 11, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees engaged in a clerical capacity in Car Accounting Dept., Stations, West Yards Shops, Dining Car Office, Dining Car Stores Dept., etc.	Employees....	In and about Winnipeg.	204.....	Concerning wages and conditions also dismissal of certain employees on account of membership in Union.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 3; John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	April 26, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917	
May 3, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and station agents, operations and train dispatchers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees....	G.T.R. System	1,400.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	June 4, 1917	.....	Inquiry before the Board was unnecessary, direct negotiations between the parties concerned having brought about a termination of the dispute.
May 3, 1917	Central Vermont Railway Co. and station agents, and operators, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and others.	Employees....	C. V. R. Lines.....	148.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	The employer in this case was a United States Railway with certain employees in Canada. The Act could only apply by consent. Correspondence took place with the company and eventually the dispute was terminated by the company arranging a schedule of "Rules and Rates for Agents and Operators" in effect as from June 1, 1917.
May 28, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen.	Employer.....	C.P.R. System Manitoba District.	200.....	Concerning wages.....	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; W. J. Christie, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2;	June 2, 1917	July 2, 1917	In this case the employees had gone on strike when the employer called for a Board. The dispute was ultimately adjusted by the acceptance by both parties of a working agreement on lines recommended by the Board. Mr. R. S. Ward presented a minority report.



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June 4, 1917	Canadian Northern Rail- way Co. and certain employees in the Dining Car Dept., mem- bers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Rail- road Employees.	Employees....	C. N. R. lines from 125 Toronto to Van- couver.	Concerning wages and conditions; also as to alleged dismissal of certain employees for membership in Union.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) John T. Haig, (v) 2; D. Campbell, (M) 1.	Aug. 17, 1917	The report which was unanimous included a memorandum of agree- ment.
June 6, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and employees in Car Dept., mem- bers of the Railway Car- men of America.	Employees....	G. T. R. System....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. McGugan, (v) 1; Charlemagne Rodier, (M) 1.	July 28, 1917	The Report which was unanimous was acceptable to the company but not to the employees. Renewed negotiations on the basis of the Board's findings, resulted in a satisfactory working arrangement and a strike was averted.
June 11, 1917	Algonia Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co. and machinists, members of Interna- tional Association of Machinists.	Employees....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont	Concerning wages, reduc- tion of hours and definition of machinists' work.			In this case as a result of Depart- mental intervention direct negotia- tions between the parties were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without interruption of work.
June 28, 1917	Edmonton, Duvegan and British Columbia Railway; Alberta and Great Waterways Rail- way; Central Canada Railway and Central Canada Express Co. and employees in sta- tion express and tele- graph departments.	Employees....	Lines of E. D. & B. C. Ry. A. & G.W. Ry., C. C. Ry. and C. C. E. Co.	Concerning wages and conditions.			In this case as the result of correspon- dence with the Department direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without inter- ruption of work.
July 3, 1917	Halifax and Southwest- ern Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Can- adian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Bridgewater, N. S.	Concerning wages and hours.			Settlement effected by renewed negotiations.
July 3, 1917	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Co. and freight handlers on Steamship Docks.	Employer....	Vancouver, B. C.	Concerning wages....			Settlement effected by direct nego- tiations.
July 7, 1917	Temiskaming and Nor- thern Ontario Rail- road and certain em- ployees, being clerks, freight handlers and baggage men at sta- tions, and general offices, being mem- bers of Canadian Brother- hood of Railroad Em- ployees.	Employees....	Lines of T. & N.O. Rd.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union mem- bers.			The industry being controlled by the Provincial Government the dispute did not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint consent of both parties. The con- sent of the employer being with- held no Board could be established. There was, however, considerable correspondence between the De- partment and the employer and conditions complained of are understood to have been modified and no cessation of work occurred.

(a). RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 20, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees engaged in stream shovel work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.	Employees....	Lines west of Fort William.	75 dir. 250 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.				The matters in dispute did not, in the Minister's views, fall within the scope of the statute and direct negotiations were renewed. No cessation of work occurred.
July 26, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C.P.R....	5,000 dir. 10,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; Wm. Georgeson, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 9, 1917	Nov. 2, Nov. 5, 1917	The Board's report was acceptable to the company but not to the employee, whose nominee had made a minority report. Further negotiations on the basis of the Board's report resulted in a working agreement and no cessation of work occurred.
Aug. 7, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and station agents and assistants, telegraph operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others.	Employees....	C.P.R. System....	3,000 dir. 16,000 indir.	Concerning wages and inclusion in schedule of members of station staffs other than telegraphers.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; W. N. Tilley, K.C., (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 27, 1917	Sept. 22, Oct. 2, 1917	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Campbell, Mr. Tilley presenting a minority report. The award was ultimately accepted by both parties and the threatened strike averted.
Aug. 25, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees engaged in stream shovel work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.	Employees....	C.N.R. lines west of Pt. Arthur, Ont.	80 dir. 902 indir.	Concerning demand for agreement as submitted providing for increased wages.				No Board was established but the dispute was referred for adjustment to Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., and Mr. David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, with the result that an understanding was effected without interruption of work.
Aug. 27, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight shed employees.	Employer....	Calgary, Alta....	71.....	Concerning increased wages.				Direct negotiations were resumed and an understanding effected without the formal constitution of a Board.

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Oct. 1, 1917	Michigan Central Railroad Co. and passengers, baggagemen, flagmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees....	M.C.R. System....	340 dir. 1,100 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. Wallace, (C) 4; H. T. Malcolmson, (E) 1; Jas. Murdock, (M) 1.	Nov. 1, 1917	Dec. 3, Dec. 5, 1917	The Board report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Murdock, Mr. Malcolmson presenting a minority report. The findings were acceptable to the employees and negotiations based on the findings resulted in the adjustment of the matters in dispute, the threatened strike being averted.
Oct. 9, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees on Western lines, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees....	C.N.R. Western Lines.	3,000 dir. 2,000 indir.	Concerning increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 4; John T. Haig, (E) 1; D. Campbell, (M) 1.	Nov. 13, 1917	Jan. 28, 1918	The Board report, which was unanimous, contained a schedule of wages to be made effective as from Jan. 1, 1918, and the report was accepted as an adjustment, the threatened strike being averted.
Oct. 16, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (Western Lines) and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees....	C.P.R. Western Lines.	6,200 dir. 8,800 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 4; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (E) 1; D. Campbell, (M) 1.	Nov. 16, 1917	Feb. 11, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and included a new schedule signed by both parties. The dispute was accordingly adjusted without cessation of work.
Oct. 19, 1917	Employer.....	Employer.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 19, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers, members of Vancouver Freight Handlers' Assn. No. 40.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C....	158 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Hon. Mr. Justice D. Murphy, (C) 3; W. E. Burns, (E) 2; Victor R. Midgely, (M) 1.	Nov. 1, Nov. 17, 1917	Dec. 14, Dec. 18, Dec. 29, 1917	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Burns, Mr. Midgely presenting a minority report. A supplementary report was presented by the Chairman and Mr. Burns containing explanations and recommendations. The award was accepted by the company subject to conditions contained in the supplementary report, and the dispute was satisfactorily adjusted without cessation of work.
Nov. 5, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees....	G.T.R. System....	3,200.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. Wallace, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1.	Nov. 20, 1917	Feb. 20, 1918	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. McGuigan, Mr. O'Donoghue presenting a minority report. The award was accepted by the company and became the basis of adjustments acceptable to the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

## (2). TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

## (a). RAILWAYS—Concluded.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 26, 1917	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees....	G.T.P. Lines.....	2,000 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	Procedure looking to the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance pending the outcome of inquiries into disputes affecting the same class of employees on other railway lines. Subsequently direct negotiations between the parties resulted in an agreement.
Dec. 3, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees....	C.N.R. Western Lines.	1,300 dir. 600 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions, also compensation to certain workmen for time lost account wrongful dismissal.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 4; C.E. Datoe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Dec. 17, 1917	Mar. 19, Mar. 29, 1918	An interim report was first received, the final report following ten days later. The Board's findings formed the basis of an understanding and there was no cessation of work.
Jan. 8, 1918	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths, members of International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boiler makers and Helpers and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.	Employees....	G.T.R. System.....	1,300.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (c) 4; R. Patterson, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Jan. 23, 1918	Feb. 18, 1918	The report of the Board which was unanimous included an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Jan. 23, 1918	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and Halifax and South Western Railway and certain employees, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees....	C.N.R. lines east of Pt. Arthur and H. & S.W. Ry.	650 dir. 1,400 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 4; C.E. Datoe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Feb. 4, 1918	.....	By joint request of both parties the powers of the Board appointed to deal with the dispute of the Western Lines of the C.N.R. were extended to deal with this dispute also. Direct negotiations were, however, renewed and secured a settlement without the services of the Board.



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Mar. 18, 1918	Canadian Northern Rail- way Co. and certain employees, being clerks, station em- ployees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Rail- road Employees.	Employees....	C.N.R. System.....	786 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
(b). STREET RAILWAYS.						
April 20, 1917	Winnipeg Electric Rail- way Co. and street railway employees, members of Div. No. 39, Amalgamated As- sociation of Street Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....	925 div. 500 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	The report of the Board was unani- mous and was accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties which disposed of all points in dispute.
June 14, 1917	Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway em- ployees, members of local Div. No. 685, Amalgamated Asso- ciation of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America.	Employees....	Brantford, Ont.....	36	Concerning wages and conditions.	No Board was established, direct negotiations between the parties having brought about an adjust- ment of the dispute.
July 18, 1917	Toronto Railway Co. and street railway em- ployees, being motor- men, conductors, mo- tor and truck repair men and shed men, members of Toronto Railway Employees Union, Div. No. 113, Amalgamated Asso- ciation of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America and others.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	1,300	Concerning wages and conditions.	In this case, before an application was received, the employees ceased work for two days, July 11 and 13, resuming work on the understanding that the dispute would go to a Board of Conciliation and Investiga- tion. The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Macdonald. The findings were not immediately ac- cepted by the parties, but formed the basis of further negotiations, which resulted in a working agree- ment, there being no further cessation of work.
July 18, 1917	Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of Div. 754, Amalga- mated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S.....	78	Concerning alleged dis- missal on account of Union membership.	The report of the Board was unani- mous and announced an adjust- ment in the case of the two dis- missals. The Board's findings were not accepted by the Company, but the Company reached an understanding with the employees and no strike occurred.

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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

## (2). TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

## (b). STREET RAILWAYS—Concluded.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 17, 1917	City of Edmonton and street railway employees, members of Local Div. No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Edmonton, Alta.	250	Concerning demand of men for reinstatement in same standing as before strike; renewal of agreement providing for 30 per cent increase.	Hon. Mr. Justice McCarthy, (c) 3; Frank Ford, K.C. (e) 2; H. A. Mackie, (m) 1.	Oct. 5, 1917		A strike occurred on Sept. 1, but at the instance of one of the officers of the Department of Labour the men returned to work on Sept. 11, pending the establishment of a Board. After the Board had convened evidence was adduced showing that no dispute within the meaning of the Act existed and the proceedings accordingly ceased. No further cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 6, 1917	International Transit Co. and employees, being motormen and conductors.	Employer and Employees jointly.	Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, Ont.	20	Concerning wages	F. E. Crawford, (c) 3; C. F. Farewell, (e) 1; C. N. Smith, (m) 1.	Oct. 15, 1917	Nov. 21, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous, and the findings were accepted by both parties. The men had gone on strike on Sept. 25, but returned to work the same day pending a reference under the I. D. I. Act.
Nov. 1, 1917	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and motormen, conductors, shopmen and shedmen, members of Div. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont.	450 dir. 50 indir.	Concerning alleged violation by company of agreement.	Hannett P. Hill, (c) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Nov. 5, 1917	Nov. 7, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned.
Mar. 23, 1918	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and motormen and conductors, members of Div. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, Ont., and vicinity.	80	Concerning wages and conditions, also concerning dismissal.	Malcolm G. Campbell, (c) 3; E. G. Henderson, (e) 1; Frederick C. Kerby, (m) 1.			Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

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## (c). EXPRESS.

Jan. 27, 1917	Canadian Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees	Lines of Can. Exp. Co. West of North Bay, Ont.	100	Concerning alleged refusal of Company to negotiate schedules of rules and rates, also alleged dismissals account Union membership.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Feb. 17, 1917	April 23, 1917	The findings of the Board were unanimous and although not formally accepted by the parties, an understanding resulted without further cessation of labour.
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## (d). SHIPPING.

Nov. 12, 1917	R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd., agents for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employer	St. John, N.B.	30 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning wages				The Department was informed by the applicants under date of Nov. 14, that the coal handlers had decided to renew their agreement for another year, and the dispute was accordingly settled.
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## (e). TELEGRAPHS.

Feb. 14, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	Lines of C.P.R. Telegraph.	700 dir. 2,200 indir.	Alleged wrongful dismissal of employee.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; J. C. Rooney, (m) 1.	Mar. 1, 1917	April 6, 1917	The report bore the signatures of all three members of the Board, although the chairman and Mr. Haig were unable to recommend the reinstatement of the dismissed employee, which, in Mr. Rooney's views should be done. No cessation of work occurred.
Mar. 5, 1917	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, and operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service.	Employees	Vancouver, B.C.	23	Concerning wages and conditions.	R. R. Matlaid, (c) 3; Matthew J. Barr, (e) 1; Jas. H. McVety, (m) 1.	Mar. 24, 1917	May 23, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous, and an understanding resulted without further cessation of work.
June 15, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	C.P.R. Lines	700 dir. 2,200 indir.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	June 25, 1917	July 19, 1917	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. McGuigan. The findings were not immediately acceptable but led to an understanding without cessation of work.
July 23, 1917	Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada and telegraphers, members of G.N.W. Div. No. 43 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	G.N.W. Lines	325 dir. 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, K.C., (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 24, 1917	Sept. 17, 1917	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Markey. The company declined to accept the report and a strike occurred on Sept. 24, which continued until Oct. 1, when the company accepted the findings of the award and the dispute ended.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

## (2). TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.—Concluded.

(f). TELEPHONES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 21, 1917.	British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd., and employees, being switchboardmen, line-men, installers, etc., members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer.....	Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, Kootenay District	135 dir. 715 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, (c) 3; C. A. Croebie, (e) 1; E. H. Morrison, (m) 1.	Sept. 7, 1917.	Oct. 11, 1917. Oct. 15, 1917.	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Morrison. The award was acceptable to the company but was rejected by the men, but later became the basis of further negotiations which led to a working agreement without cessation of labour.

## (3). LIGHT AND POWER.

Nov. 16, 1917.	Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and carpenters and joiners, mostly members of Frontier District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees....	Niagara Falls, Ont. and vicinity.	32 dir. 22 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.				The dispute was not within the scope of the statute, the employer being a body under the legal control of the Provincial Government of Ontario. The employer not giving the consent under Sec. 63 of the Act, no Board could be established. No strike occurred.
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## (4). MUNICIPAL WORK.

Mar. 29, 1917.	Corporation of Vancouver and teamsters, labourers, etc., employed by the Street Cleaning Dept., Scaevengers Dept., Waterworks Dept., Sewer Dept., and General Maintenance Dept., members of Civic Employees' Union.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C.....	400.....	Concerning wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against Union men.	Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, (c) 3; Charles Reid, (e) 1; Victor R. Midgley, (m) 1.	April 11, 1917.	May 14, 1917.	The Board's findings were unanimous and became the basis of a working agreement there being no cessation of labour.
June 12, 1917.	Corporation of Vancouver and firemen, members of City Firemen's Union No. 15363. Vancouver, B.C.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C.....	150 dir. 170 indir.	Concerning demand for adoption of two platoon system.				The employer being a body under the legal control of a Provincial Government this dispute was outside the scope of the statute and no Board could be established save by



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Oct. 29, 1917.	Corporation of Edmonton and firemen, members of Local Div. No. 29, Fire Fighters' Federal Labour Union.	Employees.	Edmonton, Alta.	70	Concerning demand for agreement with City providing for improved conditions; also demand for increased wages.	Right Rev. H. A. Gray, Bishop of Edmonton, (c) 3; Wm. J. Carter, (a) 1; Arthur Davis, (m) 1.	Nov. 26, 1917.	Dec. 24, 1917.	<p>The dispute was not within the jurisdiction of the statute, the employer being a Municipality, but a Board was established on mutual consent of the disputants. The Board's findings were unanimous and were acceptable to both parties. Shortly after the Board had reported, however, differences arose on a point not covered by the report and a strike occurred.</p> <p>The employer being a municipality a Board could be established only by mutual consent. The parties concurring, a Board was established shortly after the close of the fiscal year.</p>
Mar. 22, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and firemen, members of Federal Union No. 24.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont.	85 dir. 10 indir.	Concerning wages, classification and other grievances.	Lieut. Frank J. P. Crean, (c) 3; T. A. Beament, (s) 1; Wm. Lodge, (m) 1.			
(5). WAR WORK.									
May 12, 1917	Transcona Shell Co., Ltd., and toolmakers and other machinists employed by the hour, members of Lodge No. 484, International Association of Machinists.	Employees.	Transcona, Man.	45 dir. 700 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Rev G. L. Waite, (c) 3; J. F. Haffey, (a) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 1.	May 22, 1917	June 11, 1917	<p>The Board presented a unanimous report, making certain recommendations for a settlement of the dispute. The Board's findings were accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work.</p>
July 12, 1917	Strathcona Garment Mfg. Co. and employees, being tailors, etc., members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	78.	Concerning reduction in wages.	Maxwell Goldstein, (c) 4; Thomas Murray, (a) 1; B. Rishikoff, (m) 1.	Aug. 2, 1917	Aug. 10, 1917	<p>A strike occurred on July 3, the men returning to work on July 9. A Board was then requested and was established. The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without further cessation of work.</p>
July 27, 1917	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and carpenters, members of local No. 446, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	15 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning demand for increased wages and reduced hours, as set forth in agreement attached to application.				<p>No Board was established. With the assistance of the Departmental officer at Sault Ste. Marie, a working agreement was reached between the parties, which resulted in the settlement of the dispute.</p>

mutual consent of the parties. The employer not concurring in the procedure no Board was established. A strike of one day's duration occurred and the dispute was then adjusted.

The dispute was not within the jurisdiction of the statute, the employer being a Municipality, but a Board was established on mutual consent of the disputants. The Board's findings were unanimous and were acceptable to both parties. Shortly after the Board had reported, however, differences arose on a point not covered by the report and a strike occurred.

The employer being a municipality a Board could be established only by mutual consent. The parties concurring, a Board was established shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

The Board presented a unanimous report, making certain recommendations for a settlement of the dispute. The Board's findings were accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work.

A strike occurred on July 3, the men returning to work on July 9. A Board was then requested and was established. The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without further cessation of work.

No Board was established. With the assistance of the Departmental officer at Sault Ste. Marie, a working agreement was reached between the parties, which resulted in the settlement of the dispute.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—*Concluded.*(5). WAR WORK—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 14, 1917	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and steel workers, members of Algoma Lodge No. 5, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1,538.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Powell, (c) 4; J. Capt. Thompson, (e) 2; James Lockwood, (m) 1.	Sept. 3, 1917	Feb. 7, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and the dispute was thus adjusted without cessation of work.
Sept. 29, 1917	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and electrical workers, members of Local 1726, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Steelton, Ont.	167.	Concerning wages and conditions and discrimination against certain employees.				This matter was brought to the attention of the Board established in the case of the same employer and its steel workers. The employees later withdrew the application. No cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 24, 1917	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers.	Employer	Port Arthur, Ont.	500 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman who had himself severed connection with company.	Fred. Urry, (c) 3; W. N. Welsh, (m) 1; D. W. Davies, (e) 1.	Oct. 30, Nov. 21, 1917	Jan. 10, Jan. 10, 1918	The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Welsh. The report became the basis of a working agreement. No cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 26, 1917	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local No. 461.	Employees	"		Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman alleged to have been dismissed; also increased wages and signed agreement covering hours and working conditions.				
Feb. 15, 1918	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of Georgian Bay Lodge No. 343, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees	Collingwood, Ont.	375 dir. 200 indir.	Concerning demand for agreement involving wages, hours and working conditions.	Hannett P. Hill, (c) 3; Capt. J. B. Foote, (e) 1; Fred. Baneroff, (m) 1	Mar. 25, 1918		Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

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## II. INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.

Sept. 20, 1917	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., and certain em- ployees, being mem- bers of Lodge No. 412, International Associa- tion of Machinists.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	100 dir. .... 300 indir.	Concerning wages. ....	Hannett P. Hill, (c) Sept. 22, G. F. Henderson, K.C. (s), 1; (at) 1. Jas. Simpson,	Sept. 28, 1917	The Board's findings were unani- mous and the dispute was adjusted without cessation of work.
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REPORT

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY  
IN ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1920

[No. 37—1920.] Price 10 cents.





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OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,  
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,  
*Minister of Labour.*

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# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

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To the Hon. SENATOR G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

The termination of hostilities by the signing of the armistice on November 11 affected profoundly the industrial life of Canada and bore vitally on the work of the department during the fiscal year. The year as a whole escaped any severe calamity in the shape of industrial disputes or strikes, but there was a marked increase in the number of small strikes. While the estimated losses in working days were considerable, being 763,341 days, these figures were a great improvement over those of the previous year, when the time losses from strikes were placed at 1,134,970 working days. It will be of interest to glance over the departmental record on these matters for the period of the war and the years immediately preceding. It should be remarked that the strike record is kept for the calendar year, this practice permitting more effective comparison with similar records in other countries, where such records are usually for the same period.

Beginning with the calendar year 1911 we find the strike record, as reflected in time losses on account of strikes, standing at 2,046,050 working days. These figures mark the highest level ever attained by strike time losses in Canada; the particular strike which contributed most heavily to the high total was that of the coal miners employed in what has become famous throughout the Canadian industrial world as District 18, a section of the territory embraced by the trades union activities of the United Mine Workers of America and covering the collieries of south eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta. The figures of the strike time losses for the following year, 1912, were about half those of 1911, namely, 1,099,208. The year 1913, despite the fact that it was a year of commercial depression in Canada, showed considerably higher strike time losses than 1912, the figures standing at 1,287,678, though a close examination shows the total to have been due not so much to an increased number of disputes as to the prolongation of strikes not generally of a character to cause the public any severe inconvenience. The year 1914 showed the characteristics of 1913 as to commercial depression, but there was every indication that the number and import-

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ance of strikes and time losses would have fallen greatly below the level of the figures of 1913. With the coming of the war in August of that year strikes largely disappeared for the time from the industrial life in Canada. The strike time losses for the year stood at the comparatively low figure of 430,054, being little more than a third of the figures for 1913; the actual number of strikes, 44, was the lowest figure which had yet appeared on the departmental record extending back to 1901. This excellent showing was destined, however, to a complete eclipse by that of the succeeding year, 1915. Considerable unemployment continued during this year as a result of the commercial depression, but this tended to disappear with the development of munitions work on a large scale towards the close of the year and with the continued enlistment for overseas service of vast numbers of men drawn from all classes, the industrial classes inevitably furnishing a large proportion. The strike record for the year showed time losses at the low figure of 106,149, being one-twentieth of those of 1911, while the actual number of strikes was 43, a slight improvement even on the low total of the year 1914 and creating a new minimum for the departmental record.

By 1916 the commercial depression beginning in 1913 had disappeared wholly, and munitions plants were springing up at innumerable points in Canada. Recruiting for overseas service was continuing in great volume. The news from overseas showed heavy casualties to the Canadian army, as to other sections of the allied forces, and the year was in many respects the least hopeful of the war period. Food prices, a notable factor with respect to industrial unrest, had been rising almost steadily for several years, and continued to mount during 1916, showing now, in fact, a tendency to more rapid increase. It is satisfactory to report that industrial disputes remained during the year at a low record, not indeed at the unprecedentedly low figure of 1915 as to time losses, but at a level which nevertheless reflects the highest credit on the disposition of both employers and work-people throughout the Dominion to "carry on" in all things tending to the successful conduct of the war. The actual number of disputes remained at the relatively slight figure of 75, and the strike time losses stood at 208,277, less than one-sixth of those of five years earlier.

#### SEVERE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF 1917 AND 1918.

The record for 1917 affords a less pleasing retrospect. It was during this year that labour shortage was first manifested, being induced by the continuance of heavy recruiting, together with constantly growing demands on the munitions factories which had been established in Canada to fill contracts controlled by the Imperial Board of Munitions for the British Government. Shipbuilding from the same point of view had become active to an intense degree, both on contracts for the Dominion Government, for the Imperial Board of Munitions and for private parties. It was during this year also that food prices made their most pronounced movement upward. The wholesale prices index figure maintained by the Department of Labour had shown an almost steady advance in prices for many years, with an increasing rapidity of upward trend as the war continued, but the advance during the year 1917 was much swifter than that of any preceding year and, regarded now in the retrospect, would be held as phenomenal, save that unfortunately the continued upward movement during 1918 and 1919 has to some extent accustomed the public mind to abnormal condi-

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tions in these matters. These facts were inevitably the leading factors in causing an increasing degree of industrial unrest. Coal mining is perhaps, among industries, the surest gauge of industrial unrest. With other industries coal mining had been comparatively free from trouble during the three years preceding 1917. Unrest began to manifest itself in District 18 in the later months of 1916, but, beyond minor and short-lived strikes, there was no cessation of work until the late spring of 1917. A prolonged strike commenced in April, 1917, at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and other companies embraced by the Western Coal Operators' Association. A widespread fuel shortage in the United States and Canada during the winter of 1916-17 made most necessary coal production at all points possible in both countries, and the difficult industrial situation in District 18 was met by the Dominion Government by the appointment, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, as Director of Coal Operations, the director being given large powers over working conditions, wage rates and selling prices of coal throughout the region in question. The director succeeded in getting work resumed during July, 1917, at the various collieries, and, save for numerous small and short-lived pit-head strikes, there was no further trouble at these collieries during 1917 or 1918.

The industrial unrest of the year 1917 produced in all 148 strikes, as against 44, 43, and 75, respectively, for the three previous years. The strike time losses for the year were 1,134,970 working days, the coal mining strike in District 18 contributing materially to this total. These figures, though very high as compared with those of the earlier war years, were, however, but little more than half those of 1911, the year of worst unrest. It is in fact worth noting that the combined strike time losses of the four years, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, afford a considerably smaller total, at 1,879,450, than the figures for the single year 1911. These are important facts which do not become known as a rule or are not remembered by those who, discussing industrial unrest in Canada and misled sometimes by local or temporary conditions, draw conclusions of a discouraging nature.

We come now to the year 1918. The severe economic conditions of the year 1917 continued, with increasing labour shortage, greater demand than ever for munitions of war, and food and fuel prices still rising rapidly. The Military Service Act had come into operation and large drafts of men were withdrawn from industry for overseas service. The coal mining industry was marked by no large dispute during the year, but this occupation and other callings showed an increasing tendency to numerous short-lived strikes. The total number of strikes during 1918, 196, was the largest in a record extending over eighteen years; the short duration of the majority of the strikes is illustrated in the fact that the strike time losses, standing at 763,341, were considerably less than those for the previous year. The unrest was spread over the majority of callings and was most marked in the metal and shipbuilding trades, relating thus a good deal to different aspects of war work. No less than 41 of these strikes were limited to a duration of three days or less, while in many other cases work was renewed within a week or ten days.

A strike of shipbuilding employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster led to an agreement between the shipbuilders and the workmen whereby wages should be adjusted quarterly on the basis of commodity prices printed from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. This agreement was effected by the good offices of Senator



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G. D. Robertson, then a member of the Government without portfolio. Under the agreement in question an adjustment was effected quarterly by an "adjuster" secured by the joint agreement of the establishments and workmen concerned. The agreement had provided that failing an appointment in this manner the adjuster should be appointed by the Minister of Labour. The Department of Labour kept in close touch with the situation, the adjuster's reports being forwarded from time to time to the Minister of Labour, and there being, both prior to the armistice and subsequently, on the part both of the establishments and employees, indications of reasonable satisfaction with the system adopted. Somewhat similar arrangements, whereby wages have been regulated in a measure by price quotations appearing in the *Labour Gazette*, were effected also in the case of the coal miners in District 18, by the coal operators and miners of Vancouver Island, and as between the Gas Company of Vancouver city and its employees.

#### VALUE OF CONCILIATION WORK.

It need hardly be remarked that those officers of the Department of Labour whose duties bring them specially into touch with industrial disputes have been under a heavy strain during the whole of the war and reconstruction period. That so large a proportion of strikes were of but limited duration, that so many disputes which came to the knowledge of the department were settled in the end without a strike, is owing in no small part to the faithful and efficient services of the officers in question. There is no aspect of affairs in which the old adage, a stitch in time saves nine, applies more forcibly than in the case of industrial disputes. In the great majority of the disputes which become known to the department in their earlier stages it is found possible to secure an adjustment without a strike. There is a growing tendency on the part of employers as well as of workmen to invite the services of a departmental officer before a break in working relations. Experience is of the highest value in conciliation work, and many a dispute which has perplexed and baffled employers and work-people alike is solved by the appearance at an opportune moment of an officer who has frequently encountered previously the same or a similar situation and whom both sides, though not always without hesitation on the part of one party or the other, accept as mediator. But the Dominion is broad and its industrial activities are manifold; officers of the department, no matter how active, cannot be in several places at one time. Officers are at present located at Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The appointment of an officer for the Maritime Provinces has been under consideration and such an appointment may be made in the near future. Occasionally the services of other officers of the department are utilized effectively in this way, and in some cases the assistance of a non-departmental mediator has been utilized. There are, of course, instances where each side to a dispute enters on a contest with the avowed determination that there shall be no compromise and in which an attempt at mediation is at the outset not welcomed, and is sometimes not permitted. In such cases, where the public interest or convenience is menaced, it is possible sometimes to exert a certain pressure in hastening a spirit of compromise; where the public interest or convenience is not menaced, official intervention is less necessary.



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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

During the war, as in earlier years, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has played its part in the prevention and settlement of strikes. The report of proceedings under the statute for the past fiscal year appears as a part of the present volume, and it will be observed that the number of disputes referred under the terms of the statute, namely, 95, were considerably above the average; the total of disputes dealt with under the statute during the 11 years ended March 31, 1918, was 279, a yearly average of only 25. The increased number of references under the statute during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, is the more interesting and important in view of the fact that, for the greater part of the period, railway disputes had been informally withdrawn from the operations of its provisions. This is a point, however, deserving a word of explanation.

The necessities of the war had caused the managements of the various railways of the country to create, with the approval of the Government, a body known as the Canadian Railway War Board, vested with power to organize the railroad traffic of the country on the basis, as far as possible, of an economic unit. Working agreements between different railway managements and some classes of their employees coming up for renewal, and some of which would, in the ordinary course of events, have gone before Boards of Conciliation, were dealt with by the Canadian Railway War Board. The advantage of having such matters dealt with by a body specially constituted for the purpose was of course manifest, and the creation of such a body was facilitated by the fact that the different railway managements were co-operating in the Canadian Railway War Board. Negotiations on the point resulted in the formation of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This body comprises six representatives of Canadian railways, named by the Canadian Railway War Board, and six representatives of railroad employees, named by the following railway trades unions: (1) International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The railroad managements and the trades unions named pledged themselves to submit to the board in question all disputes arising and to abide by the board's decisions. This compact was adhered to throughout the fiscal year, both prior to the armistice and subsequently, and, since the close of the fiscal year, has continued in force up to the date of writing. The findings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 were binding only in the case of disputes affecting the trades union organizations above named, but it was agreed that a dispute affecting railroad employees of other classes might go before the board for settlement, provided the dispute in question was submitted to the board jointly by the railroad management and the union concerned, and a number of disputes affecting railroad shop-hands and other classes were accordingly, during the fiscal year, submitted in this way, by joint agreement, for adjustment. The good offices of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 were utilized also in connection with disputes affecting commercial telegraph workers. It is most satisfactory to record that the efforts of the board were wholly successful throughout the year, not only in an amicable settlement of all disputes

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affecting the unions directly represented in its membership, but of all other disputes brought before the board for settlement.

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been, as explained in an earlier report, extended by an Order in Council passed under the War Measures Act to cover disputes affecting any aspect of war work, and this extension of the statute caused, during the fiscal year, the formation of Boards of Conciliation in connection with a number of disputes affecting war workers not engaged in what would ordinarily be deemed to be public utility industries.

#### GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM AS TO INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Although the number of serious strikes was, by the various agencies indicated, reduced to the limit above stated, there were nevertheless evidences of industrial unrest to an unusual degree, and the menace of the disastrous strikes that threatened became specially alarming and disturbing in the summer of 1918; what is now known to have been the greatest crisis of the war was reached also during these months, and there was more need than ever before that the industrial strength of Canada should not be frittered away in industrial disputes, actual or threatened.

The Government, with a view to lessening the prevalent unrest, issued a Memorandum of Council, P.C. 1743, setting forth explicitly the conditions which, in its view, should obtain in Canada during the progress of the war as between employers and work-people. These conditions were set forth in the following terms:—

“1. That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.

“2. That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances.

“3. That employers shall have the right to organize in associations of groups, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with by workers in any manner whatsoever.

“4. That employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.

“5. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organizations or employers to bargain or deal therewith.

“6. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labour and other conditions or employers to bargain or deal therewith.

“7. That in establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

“This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right, or discourage the practice, of forming labour unions, or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a Board of Conciliation or other body or adjuster from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labour, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

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"8. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

"9. That all workers, including common labourers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.

"10. That in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established.

"11. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

"12. That in all cases where eight hours is, by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the question of hours of labour should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

"13. That a maximum production from all war industries should be sought and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which tend to artificially increase the cost thereof should be discouraged.

"14. That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labour supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution as well as constant employment, the managers and operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep provincial and municipal employment agencies and the Canada Registration Board fully informed as to labour required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labour.

"15. That in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labour regard should be had to the labour standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.

"16. That to better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employees should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions, agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.

"17. That when employers and employees are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any existing dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavour to reach an adjustment.

"Should the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation not be accepted either party may appeal to the Board of Appeal, who shall review the findings of the Board of Conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the Board of Appeal to be final.

"Any settlement of a dispute referred to the Board of Conciliation, or carried in appeal to the Board of Appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a Board of Conciliation was filed.

"The Board of Appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labour, nominated by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a Chairman nominated by the said members of the Board, or, in case of failure to agree upon a Chairman, then the Minister of Labour shall appoint such Chairman.

"The Minister further recommends that the Minister of Labour be authorized to make regulations governing procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations."

The terms of the Order in Council were freely printed in the press and were otherwise extensively circulated by the department.



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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BOARD OF APPEAL.

It will be observed that under clause 17 of this memorandum provision was made for the establishment of a Board of Appeal in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The necessary procedure as set forth was taken and, nominations having been received by the minister from the Canadian Manufacturers Association, as on behalf of the employers, and from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as on behalf of the work-people, the Board of Appeal was formally established with membership as follows: nominated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, George H. Duggan, Montreal, and S. R. Parsons, Toronto; nominated by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, J. W. Bruce, Toronto, and Gus. Francq, Montreal. Before a permanent chairman was appointed, one case was disposed of by the appointment as temporary chairman of Mr. H. J. Daly, of Toronto. Later, the elected members being unable to secure a chairman by joint agreement, the minister, acting under the terms of clause 17 of the Order in Council in question, appointed to the chairmanship the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, of Montreal. Private engagements on the part of certain members of the board compelled changes from time to time in its personnel; no change, however, occurred with respect to the chairmanship. Several appeals came before the board and its functions were exercised with considerable advantage to the cause of industrial peace. Shortly after the declaration of the armistice those provisions of the Order providing for a Board of Appeal were cancelled.

## AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act underwent some minor amendments at the parliamentary session of 1918, the most material change being the emendation of clause 6, making final the minister's decision as to granting or refusing the establishment of a board. The clause as amended reads as follows:—

“6. (1) Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Minister shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

“(2) The decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a Board shall be final, and when a Board is granted by the Minister, it shall be conclusively deemed to be authorized by and to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no order shall be made or process or proceeding had or taken in any court to question the granting or refusal of a Board, or to review, prohibit, or restrain the establishment of such Board or the proceedings thereof.”

Section 22, bearing on procedure before a board, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(2) Should it at any stage of the proceedings be made to appear to the Minister that it is necessary, in order to deal satisfactorily with the matters in dispute, that some other matter or matters involved in or incidental to those appearing in the application and statement in answer, if any, should also be referred to the Board, the Minister may under his hand and seal of office refer such matters to the Board accordingly.”



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Amendments to section 29 included the addition thereto of the following subsection, which permits a board to be in some circumstances reconvened:—

“(2) Where any question arises as to the meaning or application of, or as to anything relating to or connected with,—

(a) any recommendation made by the Board, or,

(b) any settlement agreement drawn up by the Board under section twenty-four of this Act,

the Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, on the application of either party, or of his own motion, request from the chairman of the Board an expression of the Board's opinion upon such question, and the chairman shall, upon receipt of such request, reconvene the Board, and the Board shall as soon as practicable report to the Minister its opinion upon such question.”

Section 63 is amended by the addition thereto of subsections 63*a* and 63*b*, intended somewhat to increase the minister's powers of procedure, the new subsections being as follows:—

“**63A.** Where in any industry any strike or lockout has occurred, and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion, may, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, or lockout, whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, constitute a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act in respect of any dispute, or strike or lockout, or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of some person or persons as commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout, or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith.

“**63B.** The Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, either upon or without any application in that behalf, make or cause to be made any inquiries he thinks fit regarding industrial matters, and may cause such steps to be taken by his department and the officers thereof as seem calculated to secure industrial peace and to promote conditions favourable to settlement of disputes.”

None of the modifications included in the amending Act affected the underlying principles of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but were intended simply to increase its effectiveness and to give a greater degree of elasticity in procedure.

#### IMPORTANT RULING AS TO MUNICIPAL DISPUTES.

A phase of industrial disputes which has come considerably to the fore during recent years in Canada, as in other countries, and which has led to a ruling of considerable importance with respect to the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, is that involving employees of municipalities and particularly as affecting firemen and policemen.

When, in the early days of the life of this statute, a dispute between a municipality and its employees would be brought to the attention of the department by means of an application for a board, it was the practice to establish a Board of Con-

ciliation if the dispute affected any class of labour which could be regarded as a public utility; also in the absence of any distinct protest by the municipality on the ground of jurisdiction. In this way various municipal disputes affecting clerical workers and classes of labour other than police and firemen were arranged; the question of jurisdiction was avoided rather than determined. At the same time various municipalities, while not formally objecting to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for the settlement of a particular dispute, had questioned if the Act properly extended to a class of disputes in which the employer was a body created by and responsible to the government of the province. The point raised had been, at various times, discussed informally by the Department of Labour with the Department of Justice, and the view had been formed that, if and when the question of jurisdiction should be raised by a municipality or province, it would be desirable to establish a board only if the municipality in question and the employees specially concerned were mutually agreed on this course, procedure being then taken as under section 63, which extends the Act to any dispute provided both disputants concur in this course.

The question was raised definitely in connection with a dispute affecting the employees of an electric street railway operated and owned by a municipality. Electric railways as such are specifically included within the terms of the statute, but such inclusion would obviously not apply where the statute had no jurisdiction. In the case in point a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been established before it had been realized that the municipality concerned would not be a consenting party. The fully constituted board, being duly convened to open its inquiry, was served with an injunction restraining it from proceeding. The injunction was not opposed by the Dominion authorities and no inquiry into the dispute took place before the board.

The ruling was then made that the Minister of Labour would not, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, claim jurisdiction in a dispute where the employer is a province or a municipality or an undertaking controlled by either of these authorities, but would encourage the use of the machinery of the statute under clause 63, that is, by joint consent. Since this ruling was made there have been numerous such disputes, many of which have been the subject of application to the minister for a Board of Conciliation; the department has strictly adhered to the practice above indicated.

#### POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE DISPUTES.

The most acute aspect of industrial disputes involving municipalities is found in the case of firemen and policemen. It is not clear that these occupations could be in any event classed as public utility industries. Apart from the question of Dominion-Provincial jurisdiction, a board could be presumably, when demanded, established only by mutual consent of both parties to the dispute. There are thus, in this class of cases, two distinct grounds for disclaiming positive jurisdiction under this statute.

The heads of municipalities have been by no means consistent in the attitude taken to the question of the applicability of the statute to municipal industrial disputes. For several years requests for conciliation boards came only from the employees

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and in no case from a municipality. The jurisdiction of the department, if questioned at all, was questioned by the municipality, but procedure under the statute was arranged by formal or informal consent of both parties. After the departmental ruling had been made that where the employer is a municipality, etc., no board will be established save by joint consent, pressing requests were received, in several cases from municipalities, that conciliation boards might be established. In two important cases such requests were received from the municipal officers of cities which had previously denied the jurisdiction of the statute. This inconsistency would have been immaterial if the employees had concurred in having the dispute referred to a board; but the employees, having in mind the treatment their application had previously received from the municipal officers, and being now aware that concurrence was optional, could not resist the temptation of imitating the previous action of the municipality and refusing concurrence, thus preventing an inquiry before a Board of Conciliation.

Several disastrous municipal strikes have occurred as the result of the unwillingness of one or other of the parties concerned to submit the dispute to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (though the refusal is most frequently from the municipality); on the other hand no alternative and competent tribunal has been suggested. Policemen were during the year on strike in Toronto and St. John, and firemen struck in several cities of the Dominion. The members of the police and fire forces had as a rule organized as separate trades union bodies entirely distinct from and independent of each other. In the case of the police no central organization had been yet evolved, either for the Dominion or on an international basis; each unit is independent, though should the movement persist a central organization will in all probability arise. In the case of the firemen a central body known as the International Fire Fighters' Association had already come into existence, with headquarters at Washington, D.C. The local units both of police and firemen affiliated in a number of cases with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and that body seems to have had no hesitation in granting charters to the two services. It was frequently on this point that disputes between municipal authorities and police or fire workers took on their most serious aspects, the municipality almost invariably taking strong ground against the affiliation of the members of either of these forces with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, such affiliation involving, it was generally understood, the right to exercise the power of strike common to other unions so affiliated. In the case of the police it was urged, with much apparent reason, that, since the enforcement of the law is the special duty of the police force, members of police trades unions might not infrequently find themselves in a position where the principles of trades unionism clashed with the duty of enforcing the law; as, for instance, where, in a tumult growing out of a strike or lockout, a police officer might be requested to take action antagonistic to strikers and contrary perhaps to his natural promptings as a trades unionist. That the guardians of the law might themselves be on strike seems hardly to have been deemed possible.

In the case of the firemen the arguments against trades unions ran necessarily on somewhat different lines. It was held inconceivable that men appointed for the special purpose of protecting the community from fire should desert their posts and leave a city to be a prey to the devouring flames.



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Members of the police and fire brigades were not, however, convinced by these arguments, and local unions of both bodies continued to affiliate with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to claim the right of exercising the usual powers of a trades union. It is a striking illustration of the general community of sentiment in different countries as to these matters that, at about the time the question of the trades-unionizing of police and firemen was being most actively discussed in Canada, the same subject was a matter of acute dissension also in both Great Britain and the United States. Questions of wages and conditions of work were of course causes of contention between the controlling municipalities and the bodies in question, but in all cases what appears to have been the practically insurmountable obstacle to an agreement was the determination of the members of the police and fire forces to identify themselves with the trades union movement and the refusal of the authorities to permit such a course. In Great Britain the dispute resulted in a strike of the firemen of the vast metropolitan district, and London was for a period without protection from fire, save for such as might have been accorded by volunteer agencies. The police dispute in Great Britain was on a wider scale, being practically on national lines, a strike here also ensuing. In this case the police of the metropolis and those of practically all the large cities were ordered out; the strike order was not, however, as widely obeyed as the leaders had expected, and, after a week or two of excitement with half the police forces on strike in many cities, a compromise was effected, leaving, however, no satisfactory solution with respect to the question of trades unionism of either policemen or firemen.

In the United States firemen were, from time to time, on strike in different cities; the police were a little later in organizing in the United States, and it was some time after the close of the Dominion fiscal year 1918-19 that there occurred in Boston a spectacular police strike. The strike was resolutely opposed by municipal and state authorities, and the strikers were entirely defeated, even to the refusal of reinstatement to former positions. In Cincinnati, Ohio, the settlement of a police strike was more in the nature of a compromise.

This subject has been discussed somewhat fully because the question involved remains in all English-speaking countries unsettled, and the trouble is one which will undoubtedly re-occur from time to time, in Canada as in other countries. So far as Canada is concerned, if the official view of the question of jurisdiction as above indicated is correct, then the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is ineffective as an instrument to meet the emergency, not because of any remediable defect in its provisions, but because of the constitutional limitations of federal power; neither the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act nor any other Dominion statute could give the Dominion a jurisdiction which belongs to the provinces. The point involved is a highly legal one and no positive opinion is here ventured.

Apart from the question of jurisdiction, the right of the members of a fire or police brigade to join a trades union is a matter which also requires consideration. Neither police nor firemen appear to have been, by any law, federal or provincial, forbidden the right to join a trades union; the point involved would therefore seem to be rather one of policy than of legal rights, and undoubtedly the arguments above indicated are strong reasons why these protectors of our cities and towns should abstain from unionizing.



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It is, however, unreasonable to expect that a particular class of workers should voluntarily hold themselves aloof from what they, in common with other workers, may conceive to be the advantages of trades unionism. If membership in a police or fire brigade is understood to deprive workers of the privilege exercised by other workers with respect to trades unionism, it would seem but just that the workers concerned should receive some compensating advantage.

One of the chief advantages of a union which has succeeded in establishing good relations with the employees or employers with whom the union members are connected, is that the union through its officers represents the union members in securing adjustment of the various grievances inevitably arising in connection with the activities of any considerable number of industrial workers. This has become the ordinary and perhaps most effective means of securing a collective bargain. It is true that other methods may be employed to accomplish this end, and there has been, during the past year or two, much publicity given to the subject of industrial councils, and the trades union has not been always regarded as an essential part of such a system. No system has been as yet worked out, whether by way of industrial councils or otherwise, which seems to displace the trades union as the most effective present means of securing a collective bargain. It would seem therefore that any class of work-people who by law or public opinion are restrained from becoming trades union members should be equipped with other means whereby they may have a reasonable hope to secure a redress of grievances. It may be objected that since the classes named are servants of the public, then public opinion will itself serve this end and that no special agency or method is necessary. This has not, however, been the experience of the classes in question. There is at present no means whereby on the one hand public opinion can be accurately informed on the subject or on the other hand whereby the consensus of public opinion can be satisfactorily expressed.

Such contact as the Department of Labour has had with disputes between municipalities and their employees seems to show that this class of work-people, instead of faring better than their fellows in the service of private employers with respect to means of securing reasonable attention to grievances or to better conditions of work, fare usually a good deal worse. In municipal employment the capital and labour aspects of an industrial dispute do not appear. The employer cannot be held to be enriched at the expense of the worker, and tirades against the capitalistic class are not in order. The fact remains that there have been, during the past year or two, numerous strikes in Canada on the part of the classes named and even worse conditions have prevailed in other countries. The cost of living has risen greatly during the past five years. Wages have kept pace with the increased cost of living or have failed to do so in proportion as the workers have received increases. Pressure on the employer has been chiefly by means of trades unionism. Some generous and enlightened employers have, no doubt, anticipated the necessities of their work-people. Public servants, whether of federal or provincial governments or of municipalities, have not, as a rule, been organized, or have not, at any rate, been organized on trades union lines, and were thus not in a position to apply the pressure that came from trades union organization. Their wage increases were in many cases meagre in comparison with the increased cost of living and with increases obtained by industries supported by

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trades unions. Hence from all these classes of workers there have been, during recent years, large accessions to the ranks of trades unionism.

In the case of differences between a private establishment and its employees there has not been, as a rule, any doubt on the part of the workers as to the particular person, whether known as president, general manager, or superintendent, to whom a grievance or the question of a renewal of working agreement should be carried. In the ordinary industry, be it mine, railway, or factory, there is usually a regular gradation of appeal, and, where trades unionism has established itself, each appeal brings into conference higher officers on each side. Public service methods in these matters compare unfavourably with those of private employers. Confining ourselves to the case of police and firemen, or other classes, as for instance, waterworks employees, where industrial disputes threaten definite perils to the municipality, we find the workers as a rule voicing their grievances in the first place to the chief of the service concerned. The chief is unable on his own authority to deal with the larger grievances, particularly with respect to a general increase in salary, and it is demands of this nature which have come most frequently before municipal officers during recent years; the chief must himself report to the next higher authority. It is unnecessary to go into detail, but the grievance has to run the gauntlet, in most cases, of a committee of the city council and again of the city council as a whole; the board of control also has certain functions. These bodies are not in constant session, and at most sessions other questions may push aside grievances of firemen or police. Then there is the mayor. The various authorities rarely see eye to eye; perhaps are largely at cross purposes. The situation is frequently complicated by the fact that the municipal elections are not far off, and mayor, aldermen and controllers cannot refuse to bear this fact in mind. Also there is the question of estimated expenditure for the coming year. Under the civic system the men controlling municipal expenditures may pass out of office, sometimes willingly, sometimes unwillingly, at the end of the year. All these facts tend greatly to confuse negotiations respecting an industrial dispute arising between a municipality and its employees. The arrival of a trades union generally throws the grievance itself temporarily into the background, and agitation centres chiefly on the question whether or not civic employees, particularly when police and firemen are concerned, should have the right to become trades unionists in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The strike in such cases looms nearer and, as in many cases both in Canada and elsewhere, actually materializes. It has been the same story whether in Montreal, or Toronto, or Ottawa, or Winnipeg, or Vancouver, or, looking to other countries, whether in Boston, Mass., or Cincinnati, Ohio, or London, or Liverpool, or other cities of Great Britain; many other lands than these have been affected, and the police of Montreal, in Canada, and those of Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, were on strike simultaneously.

So far as concerns Canadian municipalities, the Dominion being, if the law has been interpreted correctly, powerless to act otherwise than by consent, it would seem to lie with the provinces to develop a system whereby employees of the classes under consideration would have access to a tribunal vested with authority to adjust grievances relative to wages and conditions of labour. Only when provision to this end has been made will the municipal authorities have the moral right to ask their police or firemen, or waterworks employees, or other employees engaged in the performance

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of essential work, to refrain voluntarily from unionizing themselves. Should any province go so far as to render illegal trades union membership on the part of a policeman or fireman, the provision of a tribunal of the character indicated would seem to be the more necessary. There seems otherwise every reason to expect in the future a continued and increasing number of industrial disputes, frequently resulting in strikes, on the part of police and firemen and members of other classes of public servants who have not at present means of securing redress of their grievances and to whose active membership in trades unions there are some manifest objections.

At the moment of writing, the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation is in receipt of an application from the members of the police force of a great city of Canada for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation. On a previous occasion, when a similar application was received from the same applicants for the same organization, it was explained to the applicants that a board could be established only with the consent of the municipality concerned, and that an attempt would be made immediately to secure that consent. On that occasion the consent of the municipality was refused, and the policemen, after carrying on for several weeks somewhat futile negotiations and vainly requesting a formal inquiry, declared a strike. The municipality then found the means of acting promptly. A formal inquiry was made and the dispute was adjusted; the men resumed work as soon as the formal inquiry was promised. On the present occasion the familiar ground is being again traversed. The applicants have been informed that the department is without jurisdiction save by consent of both parties; the municipal authorities are being again urged to give their consent. If the consent of the municipality is received in time a Board of Conciliation will be constituted, the dispute investigated, and in all probability adjusted, this being the result in the vast majority (ninety per cent) of disputes referred to Boards of Conciliation. If the consent of the municipality is refused and other means is not immediately found of arranging the dispute, the patience of the workers will be again exhausted and the public are likely once more to suffer the extreme inconvenience and considerable danger resulting from a strike of the police force. The machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is admirably suited for the purpose of the inquiry which is sought by the workers. The jurisdiction lies apparently with the provinces, and the provinces individually or collectively can alone take action effectively to meet the situation.

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINS.

Incidental reference has been made in the foregoing pages to industrial councils and collective bargains, subjects which during the past year or two have received much publicity in the press in Canada and elsewhere, but particularly in English-speaking countries. This is not the place to discuss these matters at length. Interest in industrial councils has centred especially in reports published in the United Kingdom by the body known as the Whitley Committee, named after Mr. J. H. Whitley, a member of the British House of Commons who became Chairman of a Committee appointed by the British Government to inquire into the subject of relations between employers and work-people. The reports issued by this committee



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recommended a system, stated briefly, of joint councils whereby employers and work-people in a particular industry, either on a national scale or in districts or in individual establishments, might work effectively together in the management of all matters affecting the welfare of the establishment and the employees connected with it. The reports of the committee, appearing at a time of industrial unrest in the United Kingdom, received much publicity in the press and attracted considerable attention on this side of the Atlantic as well as in the United Kingdom. Other industrial council schemes, originating chiefly on this continent, were similarly to the front for discussion in the press and at public gatherings. Considerable attention was given to these matters in the *Labour Gazette*, and by the issue and distribution on a wide scale of special pamphlets, etc. The reports of the Whitley Committee were, in response to much inquiry for information thereon, collected and published by the department.

It may be said generally that the work of the department for many years with reference to industrial unrest and governmental participation in the settlement of industrial disputes has been on lines wholly favourable to the development of industrial councils. Here and there many years ago were established what were intended to be permanent conciliation committees, which committees, however, proved for various reasons not to be permanent. Conciliation committees had existed for many years in numerous industries in Great Britain, and the employers and work-people had been long accustomed to meet each other around the table and discuss many aspects of their mutual interests, both in efforts to secure a settlement of a particular grievance and also in periodical attempts to reach working agreements. The transition to industrial councils in such trades was not difficult, and, since the publication of the Whitley Reports, much has been accomplished in the formation of Whitley Industrial Councils in Great Britain. In Canada the movement towards industrial councils is not pronounced, but the tendency is growing.

The desire for the collective agreement is very marked in Canada. The term "collective agreement" is somewhat vague and is often used loosely. Speaking generally it must be taken at its face value and regarded as signifying agreement between the management of an establishment and the workers connected therewith. When sometimes there are several employers on one side and on the other side workmen of many crafts, members of different unions acting locally and temporarily together, collective bargaining becomes a complicated question. Collective bargaining has of course been long practised extensively in Canada. Such bargains have been for many years made periodically between the great railways and numerous classes of their workers, also in the case of telegraph workers, street railway employees, coal and metal miners, printers and some branches of the building trades. The operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act have undoubtedly tended directly to increase the practice of collective bargaining in industrial life, every agreement made before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation being necessarily a collective bargain. The extension and full development to all branches of industry of the principles of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would in fact leave little to be desired in Canada with respect to this matter, whilst collective bargaining in its turn would do not a little in the way of promoting the disposition to some sort of permanent joint council between bodies of employers and their workmen.



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Many disputes have come before the department during the year in which one side or the other has urged the extension of the statute beyond its present limitations. The invariable reply has been that the Minister of Labour would gladly recommend its extension as soon as there is reasonable evidence, particularly on the part of those chiefly concerned, namely, employers and work-people, that such extension is supported by public opinion.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

A new branch of departmental work was developed during the year in connection with the administration of the statute entitled "An Act to Aid and Encourage the Organization and Co-ordination of Employment Offices," briefly known as the "Employment Offices Co-ordination Act." This statute was passed at the parliamentary session of 1918 and was briefly discussed in last year's report. The powers of the minister under this statute are defined in clause 3 as follows:—

"3. The Minister is authorized and empowered,—

(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

Clause 4 of the statute provides for grants of money to the various provinces and reads as follows:—

"4. For the purposes of such organization and co-ordination, and subject to the conditions set forth in section seven, the following sums shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, namely:—

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars;

During each succeeding fiscal year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Clauses 5 and 6 provide respectively for the allotment of the moneys paid by the Dominion and making payments of such moneys conditional upon agreement between the Minister of Labour and each province. Following are the terms of clauses 5 and 6:—

"5. The moneys appropriated for each year shall be allotted and paid to the governments of the respective provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes, but in no case shall the allotment to any province exceed one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by such province.

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"6. The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

The sum set aside for distribution to the provinces for the fiscal year 1918-19 was \$50,000, but, the armistice being declared shortly before the beginning of winter, some apprehension was felt that, by reason of the return to Canada in large numbers of members of the Overseas Forces and the sudden and complete cessation of munitions work, there would be much unemployment during the winter of 1918-19, and the amount made distributable to the provinces for the fiscal year was increased to \$250,000.

Preliminary work looking to the development of a Dominion-Provincial Employment Service proceeded through the summer months of 1918, and was well under way when the armistice was declared. At the conclusion of the fiscal year 66 offices had been established in the various provinces, and this number has been increased to over 90 at the date of writing. The governments of the three Maritime Provinces, not anticipating any considerable unemployment, did not deem it proper to take advantage of the statute, and the minister accordingly, under the provisions of the statute, caused the establishment in those provinces of employment offices under the direct control of the Dominion Government. The number of placements made during the year by all the offices in operation was reported as 52,341, though exact figures were not available for all the provinces. The Employment Service being aimed in part to meet the needs of the returning soldiers, arrangements were effected with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment whereby the necessities of returned men would receive special attention at the employment offices. Mr. B. M. Stewart, who had been for some years chief of the Statistical Branch of the Department, was appointed Director of Employment Service, and a complete report of the operations of the Employment Service Branch to the close of the fiscal year appears on another page.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Bill entitled "An Act for the promotion of Technical Education in Canada," was before Parliament at the session of 1919 and became law soon after the close of the financial year. Under the statute technical education is defined as meaning and including "any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction, approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein."

The statute provides for the distribution of money grants to provinces as follows:—

"(1) For the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period

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of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, namely,—

(a) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars;

(b) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars;

(c) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars;

(d) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the sum of one million dollars;

(e) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars;

and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

“(2) Such sums, subject to the conditions of this Act, shall be allotted and shall be paid quarterly as grants to the Governments of the several provinces as follows:—

(a) The sum of ten thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province;

(b) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively as determined by the last federal decennial census.”

Section 6 provides that payment of the grants in question shall be made subject to the following terms and conditions:—

“(a) All payments shall be applied and used for technical education in the manner agreed upon by the Minister and the Government of each province; every such agreement shall be approved by the Governor in Council;

(b) No portion of any grant shall be used in whole or in part in meeting any liability or expenditure of any kind whatsoever incurred in any province prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, for lands, buildings, furnishings or equipment secured or provided for technical education purposes;

(c) Not more than twenty-five per centum of the annual grant payable to any province shall be applied for acquiring land, erecting, extending or improving buildings or supplying furnishings and equipment;

(d) There shall be forwarded to the Minister annually, by each province taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a report setting forth the work done in such province in promoting technical education, containing such details and information as may be prescribed by the Minister;

(e) Every province receiving a grant shall furnish the Minister with such evidence as he may require, to show that the grants paid hereunder are expended for technical education as provided by this Act.”



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The Minister of Labour was charged with the administration of the statute, and at the end of the fiscal year, in the expectation of the early enactment of the statute, it was the intention of the minister to proceed without delay to develop work along the lines indicated by the proposed statute.

#### SEPARATION ALLOWANCE TO MUNITIONS WORKERS.

A minor but interesting feature of the work of the department during the greater portion of the war has been that relating to the payment of the separation allowance made by the British Government to dependants in Canada of Canadian workmen who went overseas to do munitions work. It will be recalled that, simultaneously with the serious unemployment which developed in Canada in the winter of 1914-15, there was a shortage of labour in the United Kingdom, caused by the heavy recruiting on the one hand and the pressing necessities of war munitions on the other hand. Many Canadian workmen who had fallen out of employment urged on the Dominion Government that steps should be taken immediately to transfer them to Great Britain to meet the labour shortage reported in that country. It was undoubtedly desirable that the Dominion should do what was possible to assist the mother country in this as in other respects. The situation was, however, one which needed careful procedure. It was uncertain how long the labour shortage in the United Kingdom would last, or if the surplus labour in Canada would not shortly disappear, as in fact it did within a year or so. Also it was by no means clear that the labour unemployed in different trades in Canada was necessarily such as was specially needed in Great Britain. Cables were exchanged on these and other matters. Some labour organizations in Canada were impatient of delay and communicated direct with the Imperial authorities. Finally the British Government despatched to Canada a mission composed of Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., later to become a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Government, and Mr. William Windham, a government official of long standing who had visited Canada on previous occasions, the object of the commission being to look into the unemployment situation and to select from those who might volunteer for overseas work as many men as possible of approved efficiency in certain trades. The British Mission made its headquarters in the Department of Labour, which provided clerical facilities, etc.; the mission was accompanied by experts, by whom the volunteer workers were tested. The commission visited the chief industrial centres, making known generally by advertisement and otherwise the conditions of employment in the United Kingdom, rates of pay, etc., and indicating also the undesirability of men giving up employment in Canada to undertake munitions work overseas. In all somewhat under two thousand men were signed on by the commission. An uncertain number of other workmen, probably some hundreds, crossed on their own responsibility, or, occasionally, by arrangement with firms in Great Britain; many of the volunteers were originally from the United Kingdom and were therefore fairly acquainted with pre-war conditions of work in that country. The Department of Labour had no part in the transfer, but kept in touch with the matter and became generally aware of the conditions under which the transfer was effected; also a copy was left with the department of the form of contract signed up with the British Mis-



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sion by each member of the munitions workers party. It was a condition of the transfer that the British Government should not be responsible for the removal overseas of any of the families of the munitions workers. The cost of transfer, with a stipulated living allowance until the volunteer commenced work, was of course provided by the British authorities. The contract provided also that each workman, if placed at work and found efficient, should stay for a period of six months and should be free to return to Canada at the end of that period, but the British authorities became liable for the expenses of the workman's return to Canada only if the workman remained at munitions work in Great Britain until the close of the war or so long as his services were desired.

Shortly after the workmen started employment in Great Britain it was found that they had under-estimated either the amount or the purchasing power of the wages they would receive. Perhaps there had been, in fact, some misapprehension on both points, prices of food commodities, clothing, lodging, etc., having risen in the United Kingdom even more swiftly than in Canada. In any case, the workmen found that the amount left with them after paying board and lodging was inadequate for the maintenance of the families which had been left in Canada. Representations on this subject were made to the British authorities, and, an inquiry ensuing, it was decided to grant a separation allowance not exceeding \$4.25 weekly to dependants in Canada of all Canadian workmen who had engaged with the Barnes-Windham mission and were at work in the United Kingdom. The Department of Labour of Canada undertook, at the request of the British authorities, to distribute the separation allowance, subject to verification of claims, etc. The workmen had come chiefly from the western parts of Canada, but many were from Ontario cities, and a sprinkling from Montreal and the Eastern Provinces. The allowance was distributed fortnightly. The regulations made by the British authorities required that the workmen whose dependants in Canada were receiving the separation allowance should report regularly to the nearest branch of the Employment Exchange, and the British authorities, on learning that a particular workman had failed to register, notified this department to cancel the allowance; this presumably on the assumption that the workman had ceased employment at munitions work and had perhaps returned to Canada, as, in fact, was occasionally the case. Frequently, however, it happened that the workman, from forgetfulness or other cause, had failed to report, though continuing at munitions work. Under the practice the Department of Labour was instructed by the British authorities to cancel the allowance, and these instructions were followed. Correspondence followed with the dependent family in Canada, and again with the British authorities, and ultimately, where the workman continued at munitions employment and resumed registration, satisfactory adjustments were effected.

A few of the workmen, at the close of the first six months' employment, took advantage of the clause in the contract permitting their return to Canada at their own expense; employment conditions in Canada had greatly improved and wages were, as a rule, much higher here than in Great Britain, even in war time. The majority of the workmen remained on, but the long continuance of the war caused a good many during the last year or two to sacrifice the return transportation charges and to return to Canada at their own expense.

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It should be added that the Canadian workmen who had crossed to Great Britain independently of the Barnes-Windham mission and had performed approved munitions work were allowed to sign up with the British authorities and receive the benefit of the separation allowance for their dependants in Canada, and those families were placed on the pay-lists of the Department of Labour.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice the British authorities announced, with regard to munitions workers who had gone to Great Britain from the various overseas dominions, that the workers themselves and those of their families who had removed to Great Britain would be repatriated free of expense, so far, at any rate, as concerned the workman's wife and boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen. This was a concession over and above the terms of the engagement, and was of considerable value in view of the fact that many of the Canadian munitions workers removing to Great Britain had, owing to the continuance of the war longer than had been expected, brought their families from Canada and were now confronted with the somewhat formidable expense of returning them to Canada; the workmen themselves were, if continuing at munitions until the close of the war, entitled under the contract to have their transportation paid by the British authorities. Certain additional allowances were granted to returning munitions workers, namely, a boat allowance of £2 payable on embarking, £5 paid during the voyage for repatriation purposes, and a subsistence allowance of \$2 per day from the port of landing to the workman's home in Canada, this last being, of course, in addition to railway fare. The workers are understood to have received an unemployment allowance to cover any unemployment prior to date of sailing, but shipping difficulties caused delay, and at the close of the financial year the separation allowance was still being paid to several hundred dependent families, the workers being still in Great Britain. The repatriation was completed about the end of September, 1919.

Much correspondence arose on account of claims made by munitions workers after they had reached Canada to the effect that they were entitled to special treatment by way of land grants, unemployment allowance, etc.; this last in the case of those who, on reaching their homes, failed to find immediate employment. The munitions workers pointed to the unemployment grant made under a special statute in Great Britain to British workmen not securing employment after the closing down of munitions works. The Canadian munitions workers claimed to be entitled to equal benefit from either the British Government or the Dominion Government. Payment of an unemployment gratuity to Canadian munitions workers by the British Government was, however, not contemplated under the contract signed with the British Mission, and there was no clear ground for pressing the case of the Canadian workmen; the Dominion Government on its part was unable to admit any claim advanced by overseas workers for treatment superior to that received by other classes of workers. These matters were the occasion of much correspondence with the department. In a considerable number of cases claims were advanced which appeared to deserve special consideration by the British Government, and satisfactory adjustments in such cases were usually effected.

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While this report was in preparation a message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was received by the Dominion Government expressing the King's satisfaction with the work accomplished by the overseas workmen. The message in question, which was given publicity in the press, read as follows:—

"Now that the repatriation of the overseas workmen who volunteered their services for the production of ships and munitions during the war is completed, I am commanded by the King to request you to give publicity to His Majesty's appreciation of the value of the services rendered by the men who volunteered from Canada. He understands that the excellent behaviour of these volunteers and the sustained and steady application displayed by them in their work has earned the highest praise."

## PRICES STATISTICS.

The vital association between cost of living and industrial unrest is obvious and the point need not be argued. An illustration of the close association of the two conditions is found in the extreme interest which has been manifested during the last few years in the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* in its record respecting wholesale and retail prices, with its index figure for wholesale prices and typical family budget showing fluctuations in retail prices. The interest in question has been sometimes mingled with criticism, the latter being directed chiefly to the composition of the budget, which has been in some quarters held to be on lines too lavish for the times. A few words of explanation will not be out of place.

One of the duties placed on the Department of Labour is that of collecting statistics relating to industrial matters, and the work undertaken under this mandate has developed in different directions. It was in 1909 that the department began to publish in the *Labour Gazette* records of wholesale and retail prices. An annual report on wholesale prices in Canada, together with appendices referring to retail prices, was published also for a number of years, this series of reports being, however, closed with that published for the calendar year 1917, and arrangements were made to have the collection of information as to wholesale prices largely taken over by the Dominion Statistician. The wholesale prices index number of the Department of Labour has, however, become widely recognized as an official gauge of price fluctuations in Canada, and it stands to Canada in these matters as do the Board of Trade, Sauerbeck, and Economist index numbers for the United Kingdom; the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, Dunn's, Bradstreet's, and Gibson's index numbers for the United States, and equally well-known standards in other countries; but it may be noted that, whereas in the United Kingdom and the United States, and to a less extent in some other countries, commercial index numbers are maintained by several commercial journals or institutions or official authorities, no index number in Canada, save that of the Department of Labour, has been, so far as the public is aware, maintained. The researches of the Department of Labour on the subject of wholesale prices date back to 1890, and the average of the prices covering the period 1890 to 1899 forms the base of 100 with which the yearly average prices of all subsequent years are measured by the departmental index number. The wholesale prices index number is therefore continued in the *Labour Gazette*, and ample evidence reaches the department that it is both understood and appreciated.



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It is as to retail price statistics as appearing in the *Labour Gazette* that a certain misapprehension has been sometimes found. The department has pursued the system of gathering, by means of its correspondents, retail prices of the chief necessities of life, including fuel, but not including clothing; particulars of rents also have been gathered. The inquiry has extended to about sixty leading industrial centres. These prices are printed as for each city in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, as also are the averages of these prices in the case of each province and the average also for the Dominion as a whole. These figures have been collected now for about ten years, and the records permit comparison over the whole of that period. Publicists and others specially interested in wholesale prices regard the index figure system as the most effective and convenient method of measuring fluctuations. Fluctuations in retail prices, however, reflect more immediately than do wholesale prices the actual cost of living, and attract, therefore, a more definite interest on the part of the wage-earners, who devote special study to this aspect of the subject. An index number for retail prices as in the case of wholesale prices would have been of value, but it was decided that a family budget would, for the limited number of commodities included, serve even better than an index number to mark price fluctuations and would appeal more effectively to the wage-earner or other student of the subject. This has proved, indeed, to be the case. It has become more and more a practice in negotiating an industrial agreement to introduce the family budget of the *Labour Gazette* as a means of indicating price fluctuations, and, as has been already shown in several notable cases, wage adjustments are based on the information printed in the *Labour Gazette*, and chiefly on that contained in the family budget. The numerous applications which reach the department for family budgets for particular cities or districts and covering special periods show also that the information in question is taken into account in connection with wage adjustments which are arranged privately.

The budget is framed as for a family of five—father, mother, and three children—and the prices quoted in the budget are the averages of those, as stated above, collected from about sixty different cities. The quantities of food or other articles were arranged with much care, the budget having been in this respect, so far as possible, placed on a scientific basis with a fair margin. The plan of the budget as arranged is to afford the human system the number of calories which according to medical experts is deemed necessary to maintain health. If some commodities were, for instance, removed from the list because of their high price and cheaper ones were substituted, it would probably be found that to secure equal food values there would be, as a rule, an equal expenditure of money. There are, of course, numerous individual habits, local practices and temporary conditions which cannot be reflected in a budget framed for the Dominion as a whole and which is intended specially as a means of affording a measure of price fluctuations from month to month and from year to year.

While retail prices of household and other commodities have been printed in the *Labour Gazette* for about ten years, the family budget was not included in the monthly article on the subject of prices until August, 1915, when the rapid price movements made desirable a simple means of measuring price fluctuations. Criticisms have been occasionally received to the effect that the budget was too lavish or prodigal for the table of a workman, and suggestions were made that a war-time



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budget framed on more frugal lines would require less expenditure. The budget was, however, as above stated, framed largely on a scientific basis, and from its first publication the figures printed in each issue of the *Labour Gazette* extended back to a period several years prior to the outbreak of war, thus always permitting comparisons with earlier years. It would, therefore, have been obviously undesirable to frame a budget, were it practicable to do so, especially suiting war conditions and at the same time containing information properly comparable with figures of expenditures during the years before the war and since. The formidable appearance of the figures of the family budget caused in some quarters the objection that the publication of such figures was harmful. This view was not, however, generally accepted, and there have been many indications that the information gathered on this subject and printed in the *Labour Gazette* has been of the highest value in the adjustment of disputes. Suggestions to the effect that the quantities and articles included in the budget are on lines too lavish or prodigal have, as a rule, grown out of the fact that the expenditure on a family budget in these later years has been obviously in excess of the resources which would be available to the average workman's family were not the increased cost of living accompanied by a proportionate increase in wages. Looking for a moment, for instance, at the relative food costs as reflected in the family budgets which have been printed in the *Labour Gazette*, we find that food supplies which could have been in the year 1910 secured for the sum of \$6.95 would cost in the year 1914, taking the month of August of that year, \$7.68, not perhaps a very serious increase extending over the period of four years; the same articles purchased in the same quantities would in August, 1915, cost \$7.78; in August, 1916, \$8.63; in August, 1917, \$11.68; in August, 1918, \$13.41; and in August, 1919, \$14.43.

The figures quoted relate to food alone. The budget swells when fuel and rents are included. The averages worked out for Canada and printed in the *Labour Gazette* show a weekly average cost for the year 1910 of \$12.79; for August, 1914, the weekly average was \$14.40; for August, 1915, \$13.74; for August, 1916, \$14.63; for August, 1917, \$18.48; for August, 1918, \$21.20; for August, 1919, \$22.86.

Occasionally figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* were contested, and inquiry led, now and then, in such cases, to the detection of minor clerical errors, not in any case of a nature to affect the general conclusions reached as to the budget and cost of living.

As has been said, clothing was not included among the commodities contained in the budget. The term includes so great a variety of articles, and prices are so largely determined by personal preferences as to material, design, and other points which cannot be reflected in figures, that clothing was omitted from the departmental list. Considerable information regarding clothing prices was, however, gathered, though not printed, and a study of the price fluctuations showed that the increases in clothing had been on the whole at least equal to those common to foods, fuel, etc.

A complete family budget would require a yet further section which might be best described as "miscellaneous," including numerous items of household expenditures which are of uncertain volume and the cost of which depends in a measure on personal idiosyncrasies and on circumstances largely uncontrollable; "miscellaneous"

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would, for instance, include such disbursements as fees to doctors and dentists, street car fares, church collections, fire and life insurance, occasional railway fares, newspapers and books, stationery and postage stamps, union dues, tobacco and innumerable petty expenses which are paltry to the full purse but each of which must be carefully counted when the owner of the purse can rarely hope to do more than meet the charges of bare subsistence. The idealist would perhaps add yet to this budget by including an item for savings, but this must be regarded as at least premature. The family budget, therefore, as printed in the *Labour Gazette*, including food, fuel and rent, and minus clothing and miscellaneous, may be regarded as representing roughly 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of living, the remaining 30 to 40 per cent representing clothing and miscellaneous. It may be said that many workers are single men and women and many families are less than five; such conditions are, however, usually accepted as abnormal and the family of five will be taken generally as a reasonable as well as perhaps a desirable average. If then, looking back to the figures of the departmental family budget comprising food, fuel and rent, we add the remaining 35 per cent to cover the cost of clothing and miscellaneous, we get the following totals: for 1910 a weekly average of \$19.67; for August, 1914, a weekly average of \$22.15; for August, 1915, \$21.14; for August, 1916, \$22.51; for August, 1917, \$28.43; for August, 1918, \$32.62; for August, 1919, \$35.17. In adding 35 per cent to include clothing and miscellaneous, the rate of increase allowed the new items is equivalent to the averages of other commodities, but, as a matter of fact, this increase in clothing has been during 1918 and 1919 considerably larger than increases in most other articles.

These figures are, of course, considerably in excess of the earnings of many workers, and it is equally true that many families succeed in living well within the limits of the suggested budget. Thrift, favourable conditions, climate, good health, and countless circumstances are elements in the situation of which the weight cannot be determined; but the same is true of the reverse of these conditions, which must be equally regarded. The department has been frequently urged to proclaim the precise cost of a comfortable subsistence for a family, but this it has up to the present time refrained from doing. Just what constitutes a comfortable living depends so much on the point of view, and any statements offered on the subject would become immediately the subject of controversy. Less danger of controversy is involved in giving particulars of prices and averages.

The departmental budget is not, in any event, given out as a minimum budget, but is simply presumed to be typical of conditions at large, and was prepared under the circumstances above indicated. The United States Department of Labour has been less reserved in its discussion of the minimum of comfortable subsistence and has at different times proclaimed a minimum. The latest official announcement on the subject by the United States Department of Labour puts the minimum of comfortable subsistence for a family at Washington, D.C., for one year at \$2,288.25, and for a single man at \$1,067.78. This, it will be seen, is greatly above the total of the family budget of the Department of Labour of Canada. The conditions as to cost of living and wages in Canada and the United States respectively are closely alike, and the difference in the findings of the two departments in this important respect should satisfy

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Canadian inquirers that the estimate for the Dominion is on the whole a conservative one. This, too, is invariably found to be the case when the family budget of the department is compared with the numerous subsistence statements, some actual and some hypothetical, put before Boards of Conciliation and other bodies engaged in the adjustment of industrial disputes.

It has been thought worth while discussing these points in some detail, since they relate vitally to the work of the department and are continually the subject of correspondence and of press comment.

## COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

Considerable confusion has existed in the public mind as between two branches of the work of the department, first, that relating to the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* with regard to wholesale and retail prices and particularly the family budget and, second, that of what has been generally known as the Cost of Living Branch. The Prices Branch, the duties of which have been discussed in the preceding pages, was conducted as part of the ordinary statistical work of the department; the Cost of Living Branch originated under the War Measures Act, being established under P.C. 2777 passed on November 10, 1916, as set forth in the annual report of last year. This measure was among the steps taken by the Government to meet the growing apprehension and difficulty caused by the rapid increase in the cost of living. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., an officer of the Department of Justice, was placed in charge of this branch and inaugurated a system of obtaining monthly reports from cold storage companies and from dealers in various commodities including coal. The Cost of Living Branch issued during the present and preceding fiscal year reports on some aspects of trade, in sugar, anthracite coal, operations of cold storage companies and operations of flour milling companies, etc.; regular reports were issued also by this branch as to cost of production of bread, quantities of meats, butter and eggs in storage, and similar matters. Early in the fiscal year Mr. O'Connor resigned his position as chief officer of the Cost of Living Branch, and the position was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. McFall, Ph.D., an officer of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the work of the branch was continued by Dr. McFall on the same lines as formerly.

It will be seen that the work of the branch which has had charge of price quotations, family budgets, etc., differed widely from that of the branch constituted especially to meet necessities growing out of abnormal conditions caused by rising prices and which was to that end invested with special powers. Looking somewhat beyond the end of the financial year it may be remarked that shortly after the enactment in July, 1919, of legislation creating a Board of Commerce, the Cost of Living Branch of the Department passed out of existence, its functions being included in the duties placed on the new body, and many of the officers who had been employed in the work of the Cost of Living Branch were taken over by the Board of Commerce.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

Other activities of the department have continued on the lines of previous years. The reports on Labour Organization and Labour Legislation appeared in due course, and it has become necessary continually to increase the number of copies printed.



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One of the statutes of which the Minister of Labour is vested with the administration is the Combines Investigation Act. There have been no proceedings under this Act for several years. Occasional requests for information as to its provisions have been received and answered. There is therefore no formal report to make. Some of the leading features of the Combines Investigation Act were incorporated into the legislation enacted some time after the close of the financial year creating a Board of Commerce, and by clause 23 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, a companion measure to the Board of Commerce Act, the Combines Investigation Act is wholly repealed.

The *Labour Gazette* has not failed to keep its readers in touch with the momentous events proceeding in the industrial world. More than the usual number of special articles have appeared during the year, and requests for information on many difficult matters received from points far and near on this continent, as well as across the seas, are frequently best met by forwarding the correspondent a copy of a recent issue.

#### NEW MINISTER APPOINTED.

It is proper to note that early in November the Honourable T. W. Crothers, who had been Minister of Labour since October, 1911, was compelled by ill health to withdraw from the Government, though retaining his seat in the House of Commons. The portfolio was filled by the appointment as Minister of Labour of the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, a member of the Dominion Senate. Senator Robertson had been for about a year a member of the Government without portfolio, though occupying during 1918 the position of Chairman of the Registration Board. The new Minister had long been in touch with the Department of Labour in his capacity of Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and, particularly since his membership in the Government, had on many occasions participated in the settlement of industrial disputes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
OTTAWA.



## I. CONCILIATION AND FAIR WAGES WORK.

There are at present five officers whose time is given specially to conciliation and fair wages work. Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins, who are stationed at Toronto and Ottawa respectively, are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario; Mr. F. E. Harrison, stationed at Calgary, keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces and acts also as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations whose headquarters are at Calgary; Mr. D. T. Bulger, stationed at Vancouver, has territory embracing the province of British Columbia; and Mr. T. Bertrand, with headquarters in Montreal, works chiefly in the province of Quebec, although occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, has jurisdiction over the southeast portion of the province of British Columbia and southern Alberta, being chiefly territory lying within District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Armstrong has to do with the adjustment of all disputes in the mines in the coal fields of this district. Fuller reference to his work appears in another chapter.

Following certain negotiations between the shipbuilders of British Columbia and employees of various trades, an agreement was effected through Senator Robertson whereby Mr. W. L. MacDonald, of Vancouver, was, on joint recommendation of employers and workmen, appointed an adjuster to give special attention to any disputes which might arise in the shipbuilding industry and to make a quarterly adjustment of wages based on prices quoted in the *Labour Gazette*.

Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at several points have also rendered special assistance in conciliation work during the year.

### ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Various disputes occurred during the year in which there were concerned on the one side different employers, and on the other side, as a rule, several labour organizations. The machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act not being easily adapted to dealing with such disputes, Royal Commissions were appointed. The industries concerned were, as a rule, either public utilities or war industries. In all cases the inquiry led to a settlement of the dispute effected on the basis of the Commission's findings. The personnel of these various Commissions, together with the nature of the industries involved and the territories affected, are given below:—

(1) The Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, Chairman, Messrs. Thos. E. Robb and John M. Walsh, Montreal; the shipbuilding establishments of the Province of Quebec, and their workmen.

(2) The Honourable Mr. Justice Jos. A. Chisholm, Chairman, Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Halifax; different coal and iron companies of the Province of Nova Scotia and their coal miners and steel workers.

(3) The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice T. G. Mathers, Chairman, Messrs. Geo. Fisher and F. G. Tipping, Winnipeg; various employing establishments in the city of Winnipeg and their workmen, members of organizations included in the Metal Trades Council.

(4) Mr. W. E. Burns, Chairman, Mr. Jas. H. McVety and Mr. E. A. James, of Vancouver; shipowners of British Columbia and their employees, masters and mates, members of the organization known as the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, engaged in water transportation between British Columbia ports and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska; the powers of this commission were later extended to embrace also the same classes of employers and workmen doing business on the lakes and rivers of British Columbia.

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(5) Mr. D. T. Bulger, Vancouver, Chairman, Mr. Tully Boyce, Nanaimo and Mr. J. McAllister, Cumberland, B.C.; the collieries of the Island of Vancouver and their workmen.

(6) The Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. Watson and F. W. Welsh; Messrs. J. J. Coughlan and Sons, Vancouver, B.C., shipbuilders, and their shipyard employees.

#### CONCILIATION WORK.

The following is a list of the more important disputes in which mediation work was done during the year. This list does not include disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, save when a reference to that Act is made, nor is it possible to include in the list numerous cases where a difficult situation has been relieved by correspondence with the department direct or with a departmental officer at other points than Ottawa. The term "dispute" is used, in this list, to indicate a situation which did not become a strike. Senator Robertson, before becoming Minister of Labour, and acting in his capacity as a member of the Government without portfolio, assisted as mediator in a number of cases and particularly in numbers 8 and 60 of the following list:—

(1) Lethbridge, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* demand for reinstatement of dismissed employee; settled by Director of Coal Operations, who ordered employee to be reinstated.

(2) Midland, Ont., longshoremen, threatened strike *re* wages; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(3) Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., shipbuilding and munitions workers in various firms, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(4) Greenwood and Thorburn, N.S., coal miners, strike in sympathy with steel workers; settled by Royal Commission.

(5) New Glasgow, N.S., steel workers, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled by Royal Commission.

(6) Sydney, N.S., coal miners, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled by Royal Commission.

(7) Montreal, Que., Fraser Brace Co., shipyard employees, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through Royal Commission.

(8) Fort William, Ont., various railway companies and freight and coal handlers, strike *re* wages; satisfactory adjustment reached through mediation of the Department of Labour.

(9) Montreal, Que., Montreal Dry Docks and Ship Repairing Co., Ltd., strike *re* wages and hours; settled by Royal Commission.

(10) Winnipeg civic employees, strike *re* wages; settled by Royal Commission.

(11) Victoria, B.C., machinists in various establishments, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through mediation of the department, the demands of the men being partially granted.

(12) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C., shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; settled through mediation, demands of men being met.

(13) Winnipeg, Man., civic firemen, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled through mediation, increased wages and modified demand *re* recognition of union being granted.

(14) Ottawa, Ont., American Bank Note Co., dispute *re* wages; difference adjusted through compromise.

(15) Guelph, Ont., Military Hospital, carpenters and labourers, strike *re* wages, hours and conditions; men returned to work pending investigation and adjustment.

(16) Quebec, Que., Quinlan and Robertson, shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; adjustment reached through Royal Commission.

(17) Thetford Mines, Que., Beaver Mine Asbestos Corporation, strike *re* wages; adjustment reached.

(18) St. Catharines, Ont., Willys Overland Co., strike *re* wages for women; strikers returned to work and an amicable adjustment reached.

(19) St. Catharines, Ont., McKinnon Industries, Ltd., and Welland Vale Mfg. Co., dispute *re* wages and hours; adjustment made.

(20) Port Hawkesbury, Ont., pulp and paper workers, strike *re* wages and alleged dismissals account union affiliation; men returned to work under former conditions.

(21) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, various departments, strike *re* wages and conditions; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under I. D. I. Act.



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- (22) Toronto, Ont., machinists and toolmakers, strike *re* wages, hours and working conditions; men's demands not granted at the time work resumed.
- (23) Kingston, Ont., tannery employees, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; settled through mediation of departmental officer.
- (24) Victoria, B. C., ship caulkers, strike regarding protest against working with caulkers trained in caulking school; settled by an adjuster appointed by the Government, on understanding that all future applicants pass an examination before a board of qualified caulkers.
- (25) Vancouver, B.C., Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd., electrical workers, strike *re* wages and hours; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the I. D. I. Act.
- (26) Toronto, Ont., York Knitting Mills, Ltd., strike *re* wages and union recognition; settled through mediation of a departmental officer and negotiations.
- (27) Entwhistle, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* wages; settled by Director of Coal Operations.
- (28) Sydney, N.S., steel workers, strike *re* Sunday overtime and wages; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.
- (29) New Glasgow, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., coal miners, strike *re* wages; settled by compromise through mediation of Fuel Controller and Department of Labour.
- (30) Trenton, Ont., British Chemical Co., carpenters and millwrights, dispute *re* wages; settled by reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.
- (31) Moncton, N.B., Atlantic Underwear Co., dispute *re* alleged discrimination account union affiliation; adjusted through mediation, the discharged employee being reinstated.
- (32) Montreal, Que., Montreal Tramways, dispute regarding failure of Company to carry out agreement *re* rates; adjustment reached without cessation of work.
- (33) Vancouver, B.C., British Columbia Sugar Refinery Co., dispute *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; satisfactory adjustment reached and discharged employees reinstated.
- (34) Inverness, N.S., Inverness Coal Co., strike *re* alleged dismissal of employee without sufficient cause; satisfactory adjustment reached, employee reinstated.
- (35) Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton Bridge Co., structural iron workers, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; conciliation effected.
- (36) Montreal, Que., Canadian Pacific Railway Company, freight handlers, threatened strike *re* wages; adjustment effected without cessation of work.
- (37) Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton Cotton Co., strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; demands not granted at time men returned to work.
- (38) British Columbia shipowners and employees, being masters and mates, concerned in water transportation between British Columbia and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska, strike *re* wages, hours and conditions and recognition of Merchant Service Guild; settled by Royal Commission.
- (39) Toronto, Ont., Polson Iron Works, Ltd., strike of certain employees *re* wages; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.
- (40) Vancouver, B.C., carpenters, strike *re* wages and standardization of wages of house carpenters working outside and in shipyards; settled through mediation of Department of Labour.
- (41) Toronto, Ont., blacksmiths and helpers employed by various firms, strike *re* wages; settled through appointment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the I. D. I. Act.
- (42) Vancouver, B.C., millmen, increased wages and shorter hours; settled through mediation of Department of Labour.
- (43) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Express Company, freight handlers, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through findings of Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under I. D. I. Act.
- (44) Hillcrest, Alta., coal miners, strike to secure revision of order issued by Director of Coal Operations; settled by the director.
- (45) Ottawa, Ont., street railway employees, strike *re* wages and other changes in conditions; settled by Labour Appeal Board.
- (46) Stellarton, N.S., coal miners, strike *re* demand for increased wages and a minimum wage; settled through mediation of the Dominion Fuel Controller and Department of Labour.
- (47) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* dissatisfaction over boarding house; compromise effected through mediation of a departmental officer.
- (48) Fernie and Michel, B.C., coal miners, strike *re* demand for single shift system in operation of the mines; settled by Director of Coal Operations; demands granted.

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(49) Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., elevatormen, strike *re* recognition of union, increased wages and better working conditions; settled through the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.

(50) Welland, Ont., various firms employing machinists, dispute *re* wages, hours, etc.; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(51) Brantford, Ont., various firms employing blacksmiths, dispute *re* wages, hours, etc.; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(52) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Allis-Chalmers, threatened strike *re* wages; men withdrew demands and continued work.

(53) Gananoque, Ont., various firms employing iron, steel and tin workers, dispute *re* wages; satisfactory adjustment reached through mediation of a departmental officer.

(54) Vancouver, B.C., civic employees, demand for increased wages; increase granted.

(55) Montreal, Que., boot and shoe workers of various firms, dispute *re* union recognition; adjustment effected.

(56) Victoria, B.C., firemen, strike *re* wages and hours; increase granted.

(57) St. John, N.B., Canadian Pacific Railway, freight handlers, alleged lockout; compromise effected.

(58) Fernie, B.C., Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway employees, dispute *re* wages; demands withdrawn by men.

(59) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Algoma Central Railway, dispute *re* wages and alleged discrimination against union member; amicable arrangements reached and dismissed employee reinstated.

(60) Calgary, Lethbridge and Western Lines of C.P.R., freight handlers, and others in sympathy, strike *re* recognition of union and retroactive payment of McAdoo award rates; compromise effected through mediation of Department of Labour.

(61) Vancouver, B.C., laundry workers in various firms, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(62) Wingham, Ont., Western Foundry Co., iron moulders, strike *re* union recognition; adjustment effected through negotiations.

(63) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd., dispute *re* union recognition; adjustment effected.

(64) St. John, N.B., coal handlers of various shipping companies, strike *re* wages; Board of Conciliation and Investigation applied for but dispute settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(65) Trenton, Ont., Eastern Car Co., (Erection Dept.), strike *re* wages; Board of Conciliation and Investigation applied for, but dispute settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(66) Kingston, Ont., Dominion Textile Co., strike *re* wages and union recognition; settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(67) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* objection of men to a system of dockage put into effect by company without notice; settled by Director of Coal Operations.

(68) Oliphant Mines, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* increase demanded by the company for board; settled by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour.

(69) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike in sympathy with miners at Rosedeer Mine; settled by the Director of Coal Operations.

(70) Canmore, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* company's refusal to hire a certain man; settled by Director of Coal Operations.

(71) Calgary, Alta., carpenters, threatened strike *re* wages; settled through mediation of a Fair Wages Officer; no cessation of work occurred.

(72) Windsor, Ford Motor Co., alleged lockout of machinists account union affiliation; settled by negotiations.

(73) Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver and various points throughout Canada, strike of postmen and mail clerks *re* wages; settled by arbitration.

(74) Minto, N.B., Minto Coal Co., coal miners, strike *re* wages and conditions; settled by mediation.

(75) Montreal, Que., A. Hollander & Sons, Ltd., fur workers, dispute *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; adjustment reached without cessation of work.

(76) St. John, N.B., longshoremen, strike *re* wages and hours; compromise effected through mediation and negotiations.

(77) Shawinigan Falls, Que., carpenters in various firms, dispute *re* wages; investigated by Fair Wages Officer; men's demands granted.

(78) Union Bay, B.C., Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), miners, strike *re* wages; settled by appointment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under I. D. I. Act.

(79) Vancouver, B. C., J. J. Coughlan & Sons, shipyard employees, dispute *re* wages; adjusted through Royal Commission.

(80) Ottawa, Ont., bricklayers and masons, strike *re* employment of non-unionists; settled through mediation of Fair Wages Officer.



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(81) Edmonton, Alta., Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, machinists and helpers, *re* alleged unjust suspensions; conciliation effected.

(82) Hamilton, Ont., Dominion Power and Transmission Co., electrical workers, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union workers; adjusted through mediation.

(83) Chilliwack, B.C., telephone operators, alleged lockout; positions filled and work continued satisfactorily to both parties.

(84) Moncton, N.B., Record Foundry, sheet metal workers, alleged lockout account union affiliation; investigation indicated contentions not bona fide.

(85) Toronto, Ont., street railway employees, threatened strike *re* wages; compromise effected through mediation.

(86) Three Rivers, Que., Tidewater Shipyards, shipyard employees, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; men reinstated and satisfactory adjustment reached.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The Fair Wages Branch of the department has to do also with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

“That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

“It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, “to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900,” by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

“1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

“2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.”

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

“All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current

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rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

"These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

"In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of , and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

"The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

"The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was 99.

These were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works, 63; Railways and Canals, 19; Militia and Defence, 6; Interior, 8; Naval Service, 1; and Marine and Fisheries, 2.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

#### TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1918-19, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 23.....	Rapide Plat Canal, Ont.	April 19, 1918	July 8, 1918	Schedule rates. \$ cts.	Vol. Page. XVIII 635
Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 25.....	Galops Canal, Ont.	" 19, 1918	July 8, 1918	Schedule rates.	XVIII 635
Construction of a number of section houses on the Trans-continental Railway between.....	Moncton and Winnipeg	May 5, 1918	August 17, 1918	82,748 00	XVIII 752
Line of railway about three miles in length near Moffatt Station.....	New Brunswick.	" 28, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates.	XVIII 1128
Extensions to car shops and toilet rooms, Moncton Shops.	Moncton, N.B.	June 20, 1918	No contract.		
Small oil house.....	St. John, N.B.	July 19, 1918	October 15, 1918	2,800 00	XVIII 1004
Wooden station building.....	Emerald Jct., P.E.I.	Aug. 1, 1918	No contract.		
Placing of stone protection on summit level of.....	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 6, 1918	No contract.		
Erection of the superstructure of the River du Gouffe Bridge on the line of the Quebec and Saguenay River.....	Quebec.	" 19, 1918	September 17, 1918	\$0-0755 per lb.	XVIII 857
Construction of section houses and double cottages along the line of the Canadian Government Railways between.....	Moncton and Winnipeg	" 19, 1918	August 21, 1918	96,800 00	XVIII 752
Rebuilding a portion of the northeast guide pier at the lower entrance to the.....	Carillon Canal, Que.	" 27, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates.	XVIII 1003
Renewing a portion of the wharf on the west side of the upper entrance to the.....	Chambly Canal, St. Johns, Que.	" 27, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates.	XVIII 1003
Repairs to the dam and the construction of the sub-structure for a highway bridge across the Grand River.....	Dunville, Ont.	Sept. 7, 1918	No contract.		
Wooden car shop, bunk house and ice house.....	Edmundston, N.B.	" 11, 1918	January 4, 1919, ice house only	15,500 00	XIX 191
Stores building.....	Campbellton, N.B.	" 11, 1918	December 16, 1918	11,650 00	XIX 72
Construction of a transmission line approximately 13 miles in length for the lighting of the.....	Grenville and Carillon Canals, Que.	" 26, 1918	October 28, 1918	Schedule rates.	
Removal of old highway swing bridge over the canal and the erection of a steel span (now at Cardinal, Ont.) at.....	St. Peter's, N.S.	Oct. 15, 1918	November 27, 1918	Actual cost plus 10% profit.	XVIII 1128
Resumption of work on.....	Welland Canal and Trent Canal, Ont.	Jan. 16, 1919	January 17, 1919	Actual cost plus 8% profit.	XIX 191
Construction and erection of a two stall wooden engine house and foundations for a new turn table and ash pit on Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines.....	Dartmouth, N.S.	Mar. 26, 1919	March 31, 1919	Cost plus 8%.....	XIX 475

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Construction of steel highway bridge between.....	Ottawa and Hull.	April 3, 1918	May 15, 1918	334,650 00	XVIII 456
Construction of Dominion Government office building.	Ottawa.	" 11, 1918	August 13, 1918	1,000,969 00	XVIII 752
Harbour improvements.....	Inverness, N.S.	" 19, 1918	August 27, 1918	Unit prices.....	XVIII 855
Hospitals, sanitoriums, etc., throughout Canada.....		" 27, 1918	Published in various numbers of <i>Labour Gazette</i> throughout year.		



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE: prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1918-19, showing the names of the locality concerned, etc.— <i>Con.</i>						
Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Vol.	Page.
Removal of the pile wharf known as C.N.R. coal dock.	Fort William, Ont.	" 30, 1918	July 2, 1918.	Unit prices approx. 8,102 00	XVIII	635
Proposed repairs to the Langevin Pier.	Cobourg, Ont.	May 5, 1918	July 18, 1918.	Schedule prices...		
Division of river into Pelican Lake.	Little Pembina River, Man.	" 25, 1918 (Subsequently cancelled).	October 7, 1918.	Unit prices approx. 18,600 00	XVIII	
Renewal and repairs to wharf.	Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N.S.	" 29, 1918	No contract.		XVIII	856
Proposed addition to, breakwater.	Battery Point, Annapolis Co., N.S.	June 6, 1918	September 11, 1918.	3,450 00		
Proposed reconstruction and repairs of a portion of a retaining wall.	Ft. Dufferin, St. John, N.B.	" 6, 1918	Day labour.			
Rebuilding of superstructure east end of east breakwater.	Pt. Colborne, Ont.	" 8, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed repairs to breakwater (crib and concrete).	Cow Bay (Port Morien), Cape Breton Co., N.S.	" 10, 1918	Day labour.			
Proposed reconstruction of part of breakwater at.	Mackay's Point (Judique), Inverness Co., N.S.	" 10, 1918	August 29, 1918.	3,740 00	XVIII	855
Construction of proposed wharf (cribwork).	Chimney Corner, Inverness Co., N.S.	" 11, 1918	August 26, 1918.	5,700 00	XVIII	855
Proposed repairs to public wharf.	Shediac, Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 12, 1918	Day labour.			
Proposed reconstruction of two parts of wharf.	Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure Co., Que.	" 25, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed repairs and renewals to public wharf.	Meteghan, N.S.	" 27, 1918	September 4, 1918.	3,950 00	XVIII	855
Proposed groynes.	Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont.	" 28, 1918	Day labour.			
Repairs to South Pier.	Bayfield, Huron Co., Ont.	" 28, 1918	September 3, 1918.	Unit prices.....	XVIII	855
Reconstruction of the renewal of the South Pier.	Saugeen River, Bruce Co., Ont.	" 28, 1918	Day labour.			
Reconstruction of southern wing of western breakwater.	Tymouth Creek, St. John, N.B.	" 28, 1918	January 21, 1919.	19,908 00	XIX	190
Water supply system.	Sutherland, Sask.	July 21, 1918	September 17, 1918.	Unit prices approx. 13,450 00		
Repairs to pier.	Burlington Channel, Wentworth Co., Ont.	" 2, 1918	August 22, 1918.	Unit prices.....	XVIII	752
Proposed wooden shed on Pier No. 3.	Victoria, B.C.	" 2, 1918	September 7, 1918.	76,495 00	XVIII	856
Reconstruction of Naval Coast Wharf (pile work).	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 2, 1918	" 4, 1918.	45,157 60		
Proposed sprinkler system in two freight sheds.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 3, 1918	" 27, 1918.	32,853 45	XVIII	1003
Repairs and placing additional ballast in No. 7 Wharf.	West St. John, N.B.	" 5, 1918	August 23, 1918.	Schedule prices...	XVIII	751
Repairs to breakwater.	Shippigan Gully, Gloucester Co., N.B.	" 9, 1918	No contract.			
Repairs to east pier.	Cobourg, Northumberland Co., Ont.	" 9, 1918	September 2, 1918.	Schedule prices...	XVIII	856
Improvements to protection dyke.	Laprairie, Laprairie Co., Que.	" 17, 1918	" 14, 1918.	Unit prices.....	XVIII	1002
Improvements to warehouse.	Belleville, Ont.	" 17, 1918	" 2, 1918.	2,136 00		
Float at Hardy Bay.	Comox, Alberni Dist., B.C.	" 22, 1918	" 3, 1918.	Unit prices.....	XVIII	856
Repairs to pier (pile work).	Pt. Burwell, Elgin Co., Ont.	" 2, 1918	December 7, 1918.	Schedule prices...	XVIII	1002
Proposed breakwater, skidway and boat shed.	Lower Kingsbury, Lunenburg Co., N.S.	Aug. 2, 1918	November 19, 1918.	Unit prices.....	XVIII	72
Proposed floating pontoon.	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que.	" 10, 1918	No contract.	Schedule prices...	XVIII	1127
Boiler house.	Grosse Ile, Que.	" 10, 1918	"			
Proposed delivery and placing of stone at breakwater.	Souris, King's Co., P.E.I.	" 15, 1918	"			
Renewal of the flooring of the Matapedia Interprovincial Highway Bridge over the Restigouche River.	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 15, 1918	"			
Proposed crib retaining wall, fill and stone talus.	Quebec.	" 27, 1918	December 3, 1918.	4,997 00		
Renewal of the wharf.	Vercheres, Que.	Sept. 3, 1918	No contract.			
Reconstruction of the wharf.	Port Dover, Ont.	" 9, 1918	Day labour.			
Repairs to pier.	Grosse Ile, Que.	" 11, 1918	November 16, 1918.	25,590 00	XVIII	1127
Boiler house at Quarantine Station.	Cape Bald, Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 17, 1918	Day labour (small portion only).			
General repairs to breakwater.	Halifax, N.S.	" 20, 1918	February 3, 1919.	Unit prices.....	XIX	341
Retaining wall and dredging at King's Wharf.	Steveston, B.C.	" 23, 1918	November 28, 1918.	Schedule prices...	XIX	71
Protection work at mouth of Fraser River.	Victoria Harbour, B.C.	" 23, 1918	February 13, 1919.	3,500 00		
Adjustment slip for Pier No. 3.						



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Construction of fence around Lorne and Champlain dry docks.....	Lauzon, Levis Co., Que.....	Oct. 31, 1918	No contract.	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Renovail and repairs to wharf.....	Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N.B.....	Nov. 7, 1918	March 11, 1919.....	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed steel highway bridge over Ottawa River, between Hull and Ottawa.....	Esquimaux, B.C.....	Dec. 9, 1918	No contract.	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed reconstruction of dock yard wharf.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Jan. 18, 1919	March 1, 1919.....	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Construction of an educational block, Royal Military College.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Jan. 18, 1919	No contract.	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Construction of a wooden shed.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 18, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Repairs to wharf at Quarantine Station.....	William Head, B.C.....	Jan. 18, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Reconstruction of wharf.....	Vercheres, Vercheres Co., Que.....	Jan. 20, 1919	No contract.	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Building of a sewerage system for two hospitals.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Jan. 22, 1919	February 8, 1919.....	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed fence around the Lorne and Champlain drydocks.....	Lauzon, Levis Co., Que.....	Feb. 4, 1919	No contract.	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Dominion Government Building (Examining warehouse, Front St.).....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 4, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Public Building.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Alterations to armoury.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 15, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed diversion of Little Pembina River into Lake Pelican.....	Manitoba.....	" 15, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed bridge superstructure.....	North Timiskaming, Que.....	" 26, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Wharf.....	Naramata, B.C.....	" 29, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
Proposed repairs to North Pier.....	Bayfield, Huron Co., Ont.....	" 31, 1919	"	Unit prices.....	XIX	474
FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1918-19, showing the names of the locality concerned, etc.						
Certain trades.....	Victoria, B.C.....	April 25, 1918	Day labour.			
Civilian labour.....	Quebec, Que.....	May 25, 1918	"			
Certain trades.....	Kingston, Ont.....	July 2, 1918	"			
"	"	13, 1918	"			
"	Quebec and Levis, Que.....	Oct. 7, 1918	"			
"	"	Mar. 2, 1919	"			
FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.						
Certain work, Rocky Mountains Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	Mar. 18, 1919	No contract.			
" Jasper Park.....	Jasper, Alta.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Buffalo Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Waterton Lakes Park.....	Waterton, Alta.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Elk Island Park.....	Lamont, Alta.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Yoho Park.....	Field, B.C.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Glacier Park.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 18, 1919	"			
" Revelstoke Park.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 18, 1919	"			
FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.						
Erection of reinforced concrete tower, vicinity of.....	Cape Spencer, St. John Co., N.B.....	April 15, 1918	July 5, 1918.....	3,200 00		
Current wages for erection of concrete tower and frame dwelling.....	Barrett Rock, vicinity Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Mar. 18, 1919	No contract.			
FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.						
Wages of longshoremen.....	Pacific Coast, B.C.....	July 10, 1918	No contract.			

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SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared 1918-19.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Affecting more than one province.	Total.
Public Works.....	8	8	1	12	19	2	1	9	3	63
Railways and Canals.....	2	5	1	4	5				2	19
Militia and Defence.....				2	3			1		6
Naval Service.....								1		1
Marine and Fisheries.....		1	1							2
Interior.....							5	3		8
Total.....	10	14	3	18	27	2	6	14	5	99

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1918-19.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ cts. 8,288 77
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.....	772 07
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	11,231 01
Making and repairing post office scales.....	8,748 00
Supplying new mail bags.....	25,784 49
Repairing mail bags and satchels.....	15,215 65
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	58,706 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, also cloth supplied for official uniforms.....	60,459 54
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	702 04
Supplying street letter boxes and keys, mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and parcel receptacles, also repairing street letter boxes, steel portable boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes and parcel post hampers.....	2,260 16
Total.....	192,167 83

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TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 11, 1918	Three Rivers, Que.	Public Works.	Alleged non payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Enquiry did not sustain the claims.
April 12, 1918	Public building, N.S.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged that carpenters had not been paid for the full time they worked.	The matter was referred to the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries which advised that these men had ceased work and refused to return when requested; therefore no pay was allowed them from the date they ceased work.
April 19, 1918	Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works.	Regarding requests for increased wages for blacksmiths, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and labourers.	Investigations were made by fair wages officers of the Department of Labour and the matters referred also to the Department of Public Works. Various revisions of the schedule of wages were made throughout the year, providing for increases in wages.
July 25, 1918	Parliament Buildings.			
Aug. 20, 1918				
Nov. 21, 1918	Quebec, Que.	Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding demand for increased wages by labourers in employ of Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.	This matter was referred to the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries for attention
May 22, 1918	Government work.			
May 28, 1918	Cornwall, Ont.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that low wages were being paid on a Government contract.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
May 31, 1918	Halifax, N.S.		Alleged that carpenters had not been paid the schedule rate of wages in connection with the reconstruction work.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
June 4, 1918	Quebec, Que.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding demand for increased wages to blacksmiths and tool handlers.	Subsequent correspondence and investigations resulted in increased wages being granted to all employees of the Arsenal.
July 13, 1918	Vancouver, B.C.	Public Works.	Regarding demand of carpenters for increased wages.	The contractors refused to grant this demand and the claim was not further pressed
Aug. 6, 1918	Pt. Arthur, Ont.	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors were requiring men to work ten hours at union rates.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department showed that the men were being paid according to the rate and hours they had agreed upon. This contract, however, was one under Provincial control.
25, 1918	Halifax, N.S.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non payment of the current rate of wages to carpenter.	This matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, which advised no discrimination had been shown in the case of this workman, he having been paid on the basis on which he had accepted the work in question.
Nov. 21, 1918	Deseronto, Ont.	Militia and Defence (Imperial Munitions Board).	Alleged that carpenter had not received full amount of wages due.	Matter satisfactorily adjusted.
Jan. 16, 1919	Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works.	Alleged that workmen were not receiving a fair wage and that no fair wage schedule or fair wage clause had been posted on this contract.	Arrangements were made through the Department of Public Works that the general clause should be posted in connection with this contract and wages paid accordingly.
Jan. 30, 1919	Kamsack, Sask.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non payment of backpay to a work man for work performed in the Bridge and Building Dept. of the C.N.R.	The matter was taken up with the management of the C.N.R. and investigation showed that the claim was justified, and the amount due this workman was paid to him.
Feb. 8, 1919	St. John, N.B.	Public Works.	Alleged failure on part of contractors to post fair wages schedule, and to pay the rates of wages required therein.	Investigation by the Dept. of Public Works showed that, as the existing fair wages schedule covering this work was some years old and that higher rates than shown therein were being paid, it was not thought necessary to post the schedule. A revised schedule was prepared and posted on the work, and wages paid in accordance therewith.
Feb. 25, 1919	Vancouver, B.C.	Public Works.	Elleged that the current rate of wages was not being paid in connection with the construction of telephone lines in British Columbia.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Dept. of Public Works.
Mar. 17, 1919	Esquimalt, B.C.	Naval Service.	Regarding demand from dockyard officers for new terms of agreement and increased rates of pay for boilermakers and iron ship builders.	The investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 18, 1919	Tranquille Sanatorium, B.C.	Military Hospitals Commission.	Alleged that low rates of wages were being paid for lathing.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department showed that the claim was not well founded.





## II. LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly in English and French, and, judging by the increasing number of extracts from its pages that have appeared in various publications in this and other countries, it would appear to be receiving wide recognition as an authoritative source of information upon industrial matters. In addition to being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the *Labour Gazette* endeavours to keep its readers informed upon such matters as industrial disputes and agreements, the labour market, wholesale and retail prices, the more important legal decisions affecting labour, and legislation enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures bearing upon wages, hours of labour, workmen's compensation, and industrial conditions generally.

In order that such information shall cover the widest possible field, the department maintains correspondents in some sixty industrial centres in the Dominion. In addition to the above, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains summaries of important reports, Canadian, British and foreign, also notes and special articles upon matters of interest to those concerned in labour problems.

In Volume XVIII of the *Labour Gazette*, which extends over the calendar year 1918, further efforts have been made towards improvement in presentation of material and in condensation, with a resultant economy in the matter of space.

The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 7,519, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1919, being 8,300, an increase of 1,643 over that reported for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918. All subscriptions were promptly entered, and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month, and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year. In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1919, 3,822 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,138 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 251 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 433 to other matters. For the same period, 8,652 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 1,400 parcels were also forwarded from the branch.

During the fiscal year 1918-19, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,262 copies, of which 7,439 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,823 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows: Annual subscriptions, 8,300; free and exchange distribution, 5,871, a grand total of 14,171 copies per month.

The following summary shows, by provinces, the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 866; New Brunswick, 706; Prince Edward Island, 131; Quebec, 2,327; Ontario, 2,578; Manitoba, 396; Saskatchewan, 252; Alberta, 433; British Columbia, 448; the British Empire (other than Canada), 50; foreign countries, 113; total, 8,300.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazettes* sent to public departments of the Governments, both Federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses

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of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers, and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department.

*Subscription Rates.*—Single copies of the *Labour Gazette* are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues for the calendar year, are sold at 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are subscribed for by the same person or institution, 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1918-19 show a net revenue of \$1,467.80.

### III. PRICES AND COST OF LIVING BRANCHES.

As in previous years (since 1910) statistics as to the retail and wholesale prices of the more important commodities in the principal trading and industrial centres have been secured, the retail prices of some forty staple foods, of coal, wood, coal oil and rentals for six-roomed houses, in sixty cities at the middle of each month, being published in the *Labour Gazette* with averages for each province, family budgets, index numbers of wholesale prices, accompanied by notes as to market changes and conditions. Statistics as to the price movements in other countries have been available to an increasing extent, and the reviews and analyses of these statistics each month in the *Labour Gazette*, have proved to be of considerable interest.

The statistics of prices in other countries, as well as in Canada, were used considerably by the other departments of the Government, especially in connection with food control. Tables showing the retail prices of 40 foods in sixty cities were forwarded each week to the United States Food Administration, as well as to the Canada Food Board, until after the signing of the armistice. As during 1917, statistics as to prices, in various cities, from time to time, were in demand for use in the adjustment of wages owing to the rapidly increasing cost of living. Numerous statements on this subject were compiled and forwarded to various correspondents.

Officers of the department were called upon to make statistical investigations into the cost of living for the adjustment of wages according to changes in the cost of living, especially in the coal mining districts, in the Alberta-British Columbia field (District 18, United Mine Workers of America) under the Director of Coal Operations, in the Vancouver Island district and in Nova Scotia.

#### COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

The investigation into matters connected with the cost of living, under Order in Council No. 2777, November 10, 1916, and amending Orders, was continued. The work had been carried on under the direction of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., one of the law officers of the Justice Department, who had been authorized, in January, 1917, by an Order in Council, to act as Cost of Living Commissioner for the Minister of Labour. In April, 1918, Mr. O'Connor gave up this part of his work and the cost of living investigation was placed under the direction of R. J. McFall, Ph.D., chief of the Internal Trade Statistics Branch in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who had been acting as statistician for the Food Controller (and later the Canada Food Board) and the Fuel Controller since the establishment of those offices. Certain sections of the statistical work of the Cost of Living Branch were then amalgamated with similar sections under the Canada Food Board and the Fuel Controller, thus obviating duplication in reports from dealers and manufacturers throughout the country and centralizing control.

In May, 1918, a report on the operations of flour milling companies in Canada was submitted to the Minister of Labour by Miss B. J. McKenna, of the food section. This report covered the operations of the companies producing 500,000 barrels a year or over, including nine companies that produced nearly 75 per cent of the flour in Canada in 1915. It was ascertained that these companies had made large profits owing to their low cost of production and great output, and the increase in export trade. It was stated that as it was necessary to have the price of flour high enough to permit the

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small mills with a high cost of production to operate (in order to keep up the supply) the large profits of the big companies with a low cost of production could be reached only by a business profits war tax.

As in 1917, reports on cold storage stocks and on the cost of bread in the various cities were obtained, and summaries were issued monthly to the press. Special reports on various aspects of the cost of living were forwarded from time to time to the minister. These covered such matters as the trade in gasoline and in matches, prices in restaurants, regulation of profits in the produce trade, prices of sugar, canned salmon, soda biscuits, bread, oranges, and of meat and milk in certain localities where there were complaints. In some cases the evidence was forwarded to the proper authorities for prosecution, if considered advisable. The report on gasoline recommended the fixing of prices and the margins of profit taken by retailers and regulations in this respect were made in October, 1918, by the Fuel Controller, but the end of the war made the continuance of these regulations unnecessary. In October, 1918, and again in December, the Order in Council was amended to secure better results from investigations under the authority of municipalities and to bring rents within the scope of the investigation.



#### IV. REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

##### FIRST REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service, reports as follows:—

##### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA.

At the 1918 session, Parliament passed the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, which authorized the Minister of Labour "to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them; to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters; to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

The Act set aside the sum of \$50,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, \$100,000 for the year 1919-20, and \$150,000 for each succeeding fiscal year, for distribution among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures for the maintenance of employment offices. It was also stated that no province should receive more than fifty per cent of its expenditure. The subventions were made conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Provincial Governments as to the terms, conditions and purposes upon and for which the payments should be made. The Act was assented to in May, 1918, and the Minister of Labour immediately brought the legislation to the attention of the various Provincial Governments and agreements under the Act between the minister and the Provincial Governments were completed in several of the provinces before the end of the year

##### CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICIALS.

At a conference of the employment officials of the Labour Department and the Provincial Governments, held in Ottawa in November, plans were laid for the work under the Act; agreement was reached as to the measure of co-ordination necessary to enable the provincial systems of employment offices to function as units in a national employment service, and a standard system of forms and records was decided upon. The fields of work for the Labour Department and the various provincial departments were outlined and general rules to govern the operation of all employment offices under the Act were adopted. The regulations agreed upon were passed as an Order in Council (P.C. 3111), under date of December 17, 1918. The Order in Council makes provision for the establishment of a council, the Employment Service Council of Canada, to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of the Act, and sets forth the duties of the Department of Labour, the Provincial Governments and the local employment offices, in the administration of the law. The procedure to be followed by employment officials in dealing with questions of wages, employment conditions and industrial disputes is also laid down.

##### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

The regular procedure under the Act was modified to some extent in the Maritime Provinces. In those provinces there had been no beginnings in employment work as

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in the other provinces, and in view of this fact and the urgency of the demobilization problem an arrangement was completed with the Provincial Governments concerned by which the Department of Labour will operate the employment offices during the demobilization period, the Provincial Governments co-operating to the extent of supplying premises and equipment. Authority in the matter was given the Minister of Labour by an Order in Council (P.C. 3171), of December 24, 1918.

#### SUBVENTIONS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE YEARS 1918-19 AND 1919-20.

At a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, held at Ottawa shortly after the signing of the Armistice, there was general agreement that during the period of reconstruction the subventions paid to the Provincial Governments for the purpose of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act should be equal to half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by the provinces, the total amount of the subventions not being limited to the sum of \$50,000 for the year 1918-19, or \$100,000 for the year 1919-20, as stated in the statute. This view was accepted and embodied in an Order in Council of March 12, 1919. For the former year an additional vote of \$30,000 was provided, making a total of \$80,000 available for subventions under the Act. For the year 1919-20 a special appropriation of \$150,000 was made in addition to the amount of \$100,000 stated in the Act, making a total of \$250,000 for that year.

#### CO-OPERATION OF THE SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT.

Immediately after the signing of the Armistice the problem of the placement of the returned soldiers came to the fore. Conferences with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment resulted in the view that a special organization should not be established for the returned soldier, but that the regular employment offices should be utilized and that their routine should be modified wherever necessary to meet the special problems of the returned man. Accordingly, it was arranged that the Information and Service Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department should have a representative in each local employment office to render special service to soldiers. By this plan, when a soldier calls at the employment office, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment representative gives such information as he may require and deals with complaints. If the soldier makes application for employment he is introduced to the employment office officials. If for any reason the soldier applicant proves temporarily or permanently unfit for employment, his case is brought to the attention of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment representative in the employment office for action by his department.

A special arrangement for the establishment of employment offices in some of the smaller towns has also been completed with the Information and Service Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. In some localities where industrial conditions would not justify the opening of a permanent employment office, such numbers of soldiers have returned as to cause local unemployment problems. By arrangement with the Provincial Governments concerned, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department has opened temporary employment offices in these places, and appointed officers in charge who also deal with employment for civilian workers. In these cases the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department meets fifty per cent of the salary expense in connection with the office; the remainder of the salaries and all maintenance expenditure is shared between the Provincial Governments and Labour Department in the regular way.

In the Maritime Provinces, where the Provincial Governments have not taken direct part in the employment work, the expenses in connection with these so-called one-man offices are shared equally between the Department of Labour and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

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## CLEARANCE METHODS.

The work of clearance is being organized rapidly. Each local office reports daily to the clearing-house of the province (1) positions unfilled and impossible to fill locally, and (2) applicants unplaced and willing to leave the locality. From these reports the clearing house officials endeavour to relate an unsatisfied demand for labour in one part of the province with unemployed workers in another. If the provincial clearing house, after matching demand and supply as closely as possible, finds that there still remains a residuum of unfilled positions and unemployed workers on the books of the employment offices of the province, the situation is reported to the interprovincial clearing house of the Department of Labour, located at Moncton for the Maritime Provinces, at Ottawa for Ontario and Quebec, at Winnipeg for the Prairie Provinces, and at Vancouver for British Columbia. With the reports of the provincial clearing houses of the district in hand, the district clearing house takes up the work of equalizing supply and demand between provinces.

Each of the four district clearing houses of the Department of Labour also receives a weekly report from each employer in the district employing more than ten persons. These weekly reports indicate the number of persons on the payroll on the last day of the week, the number anticipated to be on the payroll on the last day of the next week, as well as additions and reductions in staff by occupations. Data as to changes in staff are forwarded without delay to the employment office nearest the firm in question, so that it may endeavour to supply the labour required, or to place the workers released. A summary of these employers' reports showing the trend of employment in each industry is forwarded to Ottawa headquarters weekly. The Ottawa clearing house is now receiving weekly reports from employers of more than 450,000 persons and in a short time a much larger number will be included. From these reports about 2,500 vacancies are being notified weekly to superintendents in Ontario and Quebec. In view of the arrangement with the Maritime Provinces, mentioned above, there will be no provincial clearing house in those provinces, but the Department of Labour's clearing house will function as a provincial and district clearing house.

## SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATE.

A special transportation rate for persons being sent to employment at a distance has been granted by the following railways: Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Michigan Central Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Wabash Railroad, Kettle Valley Railroad and Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Under this transportation arrangement a reduction from the regular fare is granted on all trips of 116 miles or more, a flat fare of \$4 being charged on trips of from 116 to 400 miles, and a one-cent-a-mile rate on all trips of more than 400 miles. Reduced fares are granted to applicants on presentation of a certificate signed by the local superintendent. It is granted, of course, only in cases of bona fide placements through the employment service. The rate presupposes the existence of a well organized system of provincial and interprovincial clearance to insure that persons will not be despatched long distances to employment when suitable employment is available near at hand.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

For the most part the opening of new employment offices by the provinces did not begin until after the Armistice, as the negotiations in connection with the agreement under the Act occupied several months. When the Act was passed there were not more than twelve provincial employment offices in the Dominion, nine in Ontario and three



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in Quebec. At the end of the fiscal year the number had been increased to 66, distributed among the provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 4; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 32; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 8; Alberta, 5; British Columbia, 5. (For list of offices as at August 1, 1919, see Appendix, p. 54). The offices in the Maritime Provinces were established by the Department of Labour under the arrangement indicated above towards the end of the fiscal year.

The number of placements made during the year by all the offices in operation was 52,341, approximately. Exact figures of placements are not available for Ontario, but in that province 54,889 persons were referred to positions. Subsequent experience indicates that about 75 per cent of the persons referred to positions in Ontario are placed in employment and on this basis placements for that province in the year 1918-19 numbered 41,167. The placements by provinces were as follows: Quebec, 4,667; Ontario, 41,167; Saskatchewan, 1,739; Alberta, 2,012; British Columbia, 2,170.

## EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditure on employment offices by the Department of Labour during the year was \$88,311.31, of which \$53,615.99 was paid to the provinces in subventions, and \$24,602.30 was incurred directly by the department for administration purposes at Ottawa, for the establishment and operation of the employment offices in the Maritime Provinces and the interprovincial clearing houses at Moncton, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The maintenance expenditures of the provinces under the Act totalled \$107,231.98, on which a subvention of fifty per cent, or \$53,615.99, was paid. The following is a statement of the provincial expenditures:—

*Province of Quebec—*

Salaries.. . . .	\$12,041 16	
Expenses.. . . .	1,891 22	
Rental.. . . .	1,685 80	
Office supplies.. . . .	1,181 78	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . .	158 54	
		\$16,958 50

*Province of Ontario—*

Salaries.. . . .	\$45,125 62	
Expenses.. . . .	5,264 66	
Rental.. . . .	8,833 00	
Office supplies.. . . .	1,369 12	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . .	2,950 20	
Printing and stationery.. . . .	2,814 88	
		\$66,357 48

*Province of Manitoba—*

Salaries.. . . .	\$3,641 66	
Expenses.. . . .	98 52	
Rental.. . . .	135 00	
Office supplies.. . . .	1,352 88	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . .	50 76	
		\$ 5,278 76

*Province of Saskatchewan—*

Salaries.. . . .	\$4,211 40	
Expenses.. . . .	267 54	
Rental.. . . .	507 50	
Office supplies.. . . .	87 64	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . .	297 18	
		\$ 5,471 26

*Province of Alberta—*

Salaries.. . . .	\$4,447 90	
Expenses.. . . .	565 40	
Rental.. . . .	670 00	
Office supplies.. . . .	1,026 96	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . .	289 64	
		\$ 7,000 00



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*Province of British Columbia—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$3,744 52	
Expenses.. . . . .	71 36	
Rental.. . . . .	854 06	
Office supplies.. . . . .	1,379 93	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . . .	116 06	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,165 98

The expenses incurred by the Department of Labour in the establishment and maintenance of the employment offices and the clearing house in the Maritime Provinces amounted to \$10,093.02. A statement of this expenditure follows:—

*Prince Edward Island—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$ 88 91	
Expenses.. . . . .	99 21	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	632 76	
	<hr/>	\$ 820 88

*Nova Scotia—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$ 978 79	
Expenses.. . . . .	613 13	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	3,168 29	
	<hr/>	\$4,760 21

*New Brunswick—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$1,327 72	
Expenses.. . . . .	608 00	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	2,576 21	
	<hr/>	\$4,511 93

A total of \$24,602.30 was expended by the Department of Labour for administration purposes at Ottawa (including the Ottawa clearing house) and on the Winnipeg clearing house. A statement follows:—

*Administration—Ottawa (including clearing house)—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$10,847 98	
Expenses.. . . . .	3,624 77	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	9,431 15	
Telephone and telegrams.. . . . .	11 66	
	<hr/>	\$23,915 56

*Winnipeg Clearing House—*

Salaries.. . . . .	\$ 198 20	
Expenses.. . . . .	445 15	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	43 39	
	<hr/>	686 74

## APPENDIX TO REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

## LIST OF LOCAL OFFICES AND CLEARING HOUSES.

Province.	City.	Street Address.
Prince Edward Island.....	Charlottetown.....	Market Building, Queen street.
Nova Scotia.....	Amherst.....	Commercial Building.
	Halifax.....	167 Granville street.
	New Glasgow.....	Maritime Block.
	Sydney.....	Dillon Block, Charlotte street.
	Sydney Mines.....	Christie Block, Commercial street.
	Yarmouth.....	Eakins Block.
New Brunswick.....	Bathurst.....	Court House.
	Campbellton.....	Town Hall.
	Fredericton.....	68 York street.
	Moncton.....	268 St. George street.
	Newcastle.....	Town Hall.
	St. John.....	49 Canterbury street.
Quebec.....	Hull.....	145 Principal street.
	Lachine.....	180 Notre Dame street.
	Montreal.....	8 St. James street.
	Montreal.....	186 Windsor street.
	Quebec.....	83 Dupont street.
	Sherbrooke.....	18 King street.
	Three Rivers.....	23a Des Forges street.
Ontario.....	Belleville.....	253 Front street.
	Brantford.....	136 Dalhousie street.
	Brockville.....	137 King street W.
	Chatham.....	189 King street W.
	Cobalt.....	Wallace Block.
	Fort William.....	300 Victoria avenue.
	Galt.....	Union Bank Building.
	Guelph.....	170 Upper Wyndham street.
	Hamilton.....	87 James street N.
	Kingston.....	22 Market street.
	Kitchener.....	194 King street W.
	Lindsay.....	20 William street N.
	London.....	108 Dundas street.
	Niagara Falls.....	Cor. Park street and Clinton avenue.
	North Bay.....	60 Main street E.
	Orillia.....	17 Peter street.
	Oshawa.....	Room 3, Felt Block.
	Ottawa.....	139 Queen street.
	Owen Sound.....	261 Ninth street E.
	Pembroke.....	Dixon Block.
	Perth.....	
	Peterboro.....	190 Charlotte street.
	Port Arthur.....	193 Park street.
	St. Catharines.....	200 St. Paul street.
	St. Thomas.....	580 Talbot street.
	Sarnia.....	120 Front street.
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	349 Queen street.
	Stratford.....	Windsor Hotel Block.
	Sudbury.....	Station street.
	Timmins.....	86 Pine street.
	Toronto.....	45 King street W.
	Toronto.....	172 Front street W. (unskilled).
	Toronto.....	1252 Bloor street W.
	Welland.....	15 Division street.
	Windsor.....	61 Sandwich street E.
Manitoba.....	Brandon.....	142 Tenth street.
	Dauphin.....	G. W. V. A. Building.
	Deloraine.....	Flynn Block, Main street.
	Portage la Prairie.....	Municipal Building.
	Winnipeg.....	177 Henry avenue (unskilled).
	Winnipeg.....	420 Bannatyne avenue.
	Winnipeg.....	439 Main street (farm labour).
	Winnipeg.....	189 Pacific avenue.
Saskatchewan.....	Estevan.....	McCready & Holden Block.
	North Battleford.....	Board of Trade Building.
	Moosejaw.....	18 High street W.
	Prince Albert.....	Masonic Building.
	Regina.....	1641 Broad street.
	Saskatoon.....	Connaught Building.
	Swift Current.....	115 Railway street.
	Weyburn.....	City Hall.
	Yorkton.....	First avenue.

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LIST OF LOCAL OFFICES AND CLEARING HOUSES—*Concluded.*

Province.	City.	Street Address.
Alberta.....	Calgary.....	142 Seventh avenue E.
	Edmonton.....	10220 One Hundred and First street.
	Lethbridge.....	Hull Block, Third avenue.
	Medicine Hat.....	Quebec Bank Building.
	Red Deer.....	17 Ross street W.
British Columbia.....	Cranbrook.	
	Fernie.	
	Kamloops.	
	Nanaimo.	
	Nelson.	
	New Westminster.....	Old Court House.
	Prince Rupert.	
	Vancouver.....	Hotel Europe Bldg.
	Vancouver.....	Cor. Homer and Dunsmuir streets.
	Vernon.	
	Victoria.....	Cor. Broughton and Langley streets.
Provincial Clearing Houses—		
	Montreal, P.Q.....	10 St. James street.
	Toronto, Ont.....	15 Queen's Park.
	Winnipeg, Man.....	439 Main street.
	Regina, Sask.....	1641 Broad street.
	Calgary, Alta.....	144 Seventh avenue E.
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dunsmuir and Homer streets.
Inter-Provincial Clearing Houses (Department of Labour)—		
	*Maritime Clearing House.....	792 Main street, Moncton, N.B.
	Eastern Clearing House.....	Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.
	Western Clearing House.....	311 Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.
	Pacific Clearing House.....	630 Birks Building, Vancouver, B.C.

\*Functions as Provincial Clearing House for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and combined with Inter-Provincial Clearing House for the three Maritime Provinces.

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## V. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations in District 18, United Mine Workers of America, comprising the coal mining areas of Alberta and the south-eastern part of British Columbia, reports as follows:—

Honourable G. D. ROBERTSON,  
Minister of Labour.

DEAR SIR,—For the information of the department, I beg to submit herewith a report upon the work performed by the office of the Director of Coal Operations from its inception to March 31, 1919, in District 18.

During the months of April, May and June, 1917, a serious condition had been created in the coal mining area of southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, known as District 18, by reason of a strike which for several weeks had prevented the operation of the coal mines. Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., who was sent to that district by the Federal Government to investigate the possibility of a settlement, reported that immediate action by the Government was necessary to insure resumption of operations. The Government therefore decided to appoint by Order in Council a Director of Coal Operations, who would have authority within said district to supervise and direct the operations of mines, including the rate of wages and general conditions of labour. Authority was also given to fix prices of coal so as to reimburse the coal operators for any increase in the cost of production. At the request of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, accepted the position of Director of Coal Operations and assumed his duties upon the 22nd of June, 1917.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Director of Coal Operations at Calgary (June 25, 1917), a conference was held with the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers with a view to the resumption of work in the coal fields of District 18. After a prolonged discussion, the officers of the United Mine Workers of America agreed to recommend resumption of work upon the following conditions:—

“That the conditions and rates set out in the tentative agreement arranged between District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association in or about March, 1917, shall apply with the following additions and amendments:—

(a) That a seven and one-half per cent ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) increase upon all wages scheduled to said tentative agreement.

(b) That the clause entitled “Stoppage of Work” and the words within brackets in the “Form of Order” set out in clause entitled “Deductions” shall be eliminated.

(c) That these conditions and rates shall be effective from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919, save that the rates shall apply to date only to employees who have continued at work since April 1, 1917, under clause entitled “Employees to Care for Mine,” and to rescue labour at No. 3 Mine, Coal Creek.

(d) That a commission shall be appointed consisting of a man chosen by the operators, a man chosen by the miners, and one appointed by the Government, who shall, four months from April 1, 1917, and every succeeding four months thereafter, if asked by either the operators or the miners, inquire into



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the cost of living as to the increase or decrease thereof, and adjust the wage scale as may be found necessary by such increase or decrease, but so that the scale of wages hereby fixed shall be a minimum basis throughout the said period.

(e) That the clause entitled "Settlement of Local and General Disputes" shall be amended so that the Director of Coal Operations shall act as or appoint the independent chairman mentioned therein.

(f) That any other matters of difference existing now are to be agreed upon by the men and the operators after resumption of work, and in the event of non-agreement shall be decided by the Director of Coal Operations."

The foregoing proposal was submitted by a referendum vote to the rank and file of the miners in District 18, who confirmed the same by an overwhelming majority. The Western Coal Operators' Association also approved of the arrangement, and work was resumed on July 2, 1917.

From the period of July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919, three hundred and ninety-five disputes were considered and adjusted by the office of the Director of Coal Operations. About fifty-five per cent of these disputes were decided in favour of the men; twenty per cent in favour of the coal operators, and the balance represented a compromise. Many of the matters submitted for adjustment were of a contentious nature, and on several occasions it was found necessary to have reports made by experts connected with the mining industry.

On the 2nd of February, 1918, a strike took place at the mine of the Rosedale Coal & Clay Products Company Limited, at Rosedale, Alberta, which was caused by a demand of the employees for recognition of the union. Two days later the men ceased work at sixteen other mines in the Drumheller area in sympathy with those at Rosedale. At the time the cessation of work occurred the mines at Rosedale were not under the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations, but an Order in Council was passed on the 20th of February extending the control over all coal mines in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia eastward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains. As a consequence the Rosedale Mine was brought under the authority of this office and an order was issued requesting them to recognize the union. In this instance the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America declined to recognize a sympathetic strike and insisted that the men should resume work, which they did on the 26th of February, at all mines in the area affected.

As a result of a coal shortage throughout Canada during the winter of 1917-1918, a conference was held at Calgary on the 11th of February, 1918, at which were present representatives of the miners and operators of District 18. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Grant Hall, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Augustus Nanton, both of whom represented the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence. Mr. Hall asked for the co-operation of the miners and the operators for increased coal production over that of the previous year, for consumption entirely in the west, of about two million five hundred tons. This production, Mr. Hall stated, was for railway and domestic consumption. Both the miners and operators assured the conference of their support and the former stated that if the men were assured of continuous work that there would be no doubt of a large increase in production.

## CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

At the suggestion of the Director of Coal Operations and as a sequence to the meeting at Calgary, a conference was arranged to take place at Ottawa on the 17th of April, which was presided over by the Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The object of the conference was to discuss ways and means of increasing the coal production and bringing about a more friendly relation between operators and miners of the coal industry. Meetings were held on the 17th and 18th

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of April. There were present Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour; Honourable Senator Robertson; Mr. James B. Neal, assistant to the United States Fuel Administrator; C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller for Canada; the various provincial fuel administrators of Canada; members of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence, and representatives of the miners and operators from different mine areas of Canada.

The conference was opened with an address by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister. He referred to the serious war situation and appealed to both operators and miners to compose any differences that might from time to time arise without interrupting operations. He pointed out that those at home had no less serious responsibilities in this war than the men overseas, and that the very life of the country depended on an adequate fuel supply. After the Prime Minister's address Sir George E. Foster spoke briefly on the subject of increased coal output and was followed by the Minister of Labour, Senator Robertson and Mr. Magrath. The meetings occupied two days and at the final sitting of the conference the following reports were presented as a result of the deliberations:—

#### Report No. 1.

“The representatives of the operating coal mining companies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, following the conference of this morning called by the Minister of Labour, have carefully considered the fuel situation as it was outlined by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster.

“The operators would respectfully refer the Government to the memorandum they prepared in Ottawa on April 2nd, last year. At that time the operators stated that in order to increase the production of coal two things were pre-eminently necessary, namely:

(a) An increase in the labour supply.

(b) An increase in the means of rail transportation.

“With regard to rail transportation, the operators are glad to be able to state that, while some improvement is still possible, the transportation facilities have become more adequate, and if they are maintained as they have been during the past four months this matter will not constitute a serious hindrance to the production of coal.

“The chief restriction on production arises from a scarcity of labour, more particularly of skilled miners, and this restriction is much more marked than it was at this time last year.

“The operators met in Halifax on July 14th last, at the request of the Fuel Controller, and submitted at that time an estimate of the probable output of Nova Scotia for 1917, which it was thought would reach 5,950,000 tons. The production actually attained was 5,660,000 tons.

“The increasing scarcity of labour was chiefly responsible for the failure of the coal outputs to reach the higher figure estimated in July, but an unforeseen contributory cause was the explosion which occurred on the 25th of July at the No. 12 Mine of the Dominion Coal Company by which 65 men were killed. Another explosion unfortunately occurred at the Allan Shaft Mine of the Acadia Coal Company in January of this year by which 98 men lost their lives, making a total of 153 deaths from the two explosions.

“Scarcity of labour is the main factor in the reduction of output—except as modified by some local and temporary conditions—and the only conditions that call for consideration are those which will tend to increase or decrease the labour supply. As stated in the memorandum of last April, and as repeated in the memorandum of last July, the operators do not know of any source in Canada from which new men can be obtained, and any consideration of the possibility of increased output arising from the provision of additional labour is, therefore, out of the question so far as the operators are concerned.

“The only remaining consideration, therefore, affecting the labour supply is that of the possibility of increased efficiency. The operators believe that if the workmen now employed at the collieries would consent to work six full shifts every week, an appreciable increase in production is possible. In making this statement the operators do not desire to infer that the miners are not working as efficiently or as steadily as has been customary, but they believe greater exertions than usual are asked of all British citizens in the present emergency. They make the suggestion to the Government that



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Mr. J. C. Watters should be asked to visit the mining centres of Nova Scotia and to appeal to the workmen for the greatest possible production because of the pressing national necessity which exists.

"It is estimated that the coal production of Nova Scotia during 1918 will be 5,430,000 tons, or 230,000 tons less than the production of 1917. It is believed that if absolutely full time were worked by the miners the production during 1918 could be increased to 5,800,000 tons. If a full supply of labour were available the operators believe the rate of production existing before the war could be resumed with due allowance for the time it would take to reinstate the normal working force.

"The operators would point out that the estimated output for 1918 is based on the maintenance of at least the existing labour force, but they must state further that if, under the Amendments to the Military Service Act, all unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 23 are called for service, a drop in production of coal must result corresponding to the number of men that are withdrawn from the mines for military service.

"It has been suggested that additional output might be obtained by the opening of new mines, but the operators have not considered this as a possibility because recent experience has shown that the effect of new openings is invariably to take men from the older operating mines and, by causing them to work under less efficient conditions, has reduced the aggregate output of coal. Under present conditions of labour shortage, the greatest efficiency is obtainable by concentration of forces in the existing mines which are adequately equipped."

## Report No. 2.

"Ottawa, Ont., April 18, 1918.

"The Honourable,

Sir George Foster,

Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Ottawa.

"SIR,—In respect to the features of coal production and distribution brought out at the present conference in Ottawa and from the statements made on behalf of the Fuel Controller of the United States, the transportation companies of Western Canada desire to outline what can be expected of them to reasonably perform in the distribution of the coal throughout the Prairie Provinces during the next year.

"Owing to the expectation of a very large increase in field production this year, and the requirements for overseas movement of foodstuffs and war material, to the fullest extent of the resources of the railways throughout the autumn, winter and spring months at least, and which movement, it will be appreciated, must have strict preference, there will not be available any box cars suitable for grain in the coal movement after September 30th and any winter movement will be largely confined to open cars, the equipment in that direction being comparatively limited.

"Therefore, as the provinces of Manitoba (west of Winnipeg), Saskatchewan, and Alberta will apparently have to depend almost exclusively on native coal for fuel during the coming winter, on behalf of the western railways I desire to submit that the estimated requirements can be provided and transported only subject to ordinary hazard as follows:—

1. Provided that the coal mines immediately start shipping and continue to do so uniformly until September 30th; the railways are prepared to haul to the different points within the above mentioned territory, fifty (50) per cent or more of the actual amount required.

2. Under similar conditions as provided above during the summer months, they will be prepared to handle the balance of coal required after October 1st and throughout the winter.

"On behalf of the western railways, I must again emphasize the absolute necessity of getting the 50 per cent at least out before September 30th and the start to be made *at once* and not at a later period in the summer.

"In conclusion I would say on behalf of the western railways that you may expect us to do everything in our power to meet the desired end.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the western railways,

(Signed) W. P. HINTON."

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## Report No. 3.

"Ottawa, Ont., April 18, 1918.

"The Western Coal Operators, which include those of Eastern British Columbia and the Province of Alberta, can increase their output of coal as follows:—

## BITUMINOUS COAL.

Mountain Park and Jasper Park.. . . .	120,000 tons.
Brazian Field.. . . .	100,000 "
Canmore.. . . .	60,000 "
Blairmore and Coleman District.. . . .	600,000 "
Fernie, Michel and Corbin.. . . .	400,000 "
	<hr/>
	1,280,000 tons.

of which increase about 900,000 tons of the above will be available for the use of the railroads, and the balance for other purposes.

## LIGNITE COAL.

Lethbridge.. . . .	125,000 tons.
Drumheller.. . . .	500,000 "
Edmonton.. . . .	600,000 "

a total increase of both kinds of coal of 2,505,000 tons.

"These increases represent the amount of coal that could have been mined during the time the mines were idle last year due to strikes and want of railroad transportation, and are based upon:—

1. The men working steadily the whole year.
2. The ability of the railroads to furnish transportation.
3. The same amount of labour that was available last year.

"Last year the mines lost from two to four months by strikes, the operators on the C.P.R. and G.T.P. lost no time from shortage of railroad cars, the operators on the C.N.R. lost considerable time for want of them.

"We do not expect any increase in the available labour supply; in fact if under the Military Service Act further men are taken from the mines, the output will be correspondingly decreased.

"The operators in making the above statement can make delivery on the assurances from the labour men that they will work steadily during the year, from the railroad companies that they will transport the coal, and that the market is found to take the coal.

"In order that this coal can be furnished it is very necessary that dealers and the public take a large portion of their supply during the summer months, when the railroads are in a position to handle it, and we are of the opinion that the Government should take steps at once to bring before the public the necessity of their so doing.

"We wish to call your attention to the fact that the mines producing domestic coal are only producing 25 per cent of their output due to want of orders.

"We assure you that the coal is available. The miners' representatives have assured you that they will work steadily to produce the coal, and the railways have assured you that they can transport the coal if a large portion of it can be hauled during the summer months, therefore the responsibility of their fuel supply for next winter rests entirely with the consumer, and we would strongly urge upon the Government to impress upon the people the vital necessity of at once placing their orders, especially in view of the statement of the representative of the Fuel Administrator of the United States that the supply of coal from the United States will be greatly restricted this year."

The conference was addressed by Mr. Tom Biggs, president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, who gave assurances of the co-operation of the employees in the endeavour to increase the coal production and asked that the operators should use every endeavour to see that the miners had continuous work during the year.



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As a result of the foregoing conference a request was received from the miners of District 18 for the appointment of an expert miner to advise the Director of Coal Operations regarding disputes of a technical nature. The request was received favourably, and accordingly the office availed itself of the services of Mr. J. O. Jones, former vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America for District 18, to report upon disputes from the standpoint of a practical coal miner, and appointed Mr. J. W. McIntosh, of the Department of Interior, to make reports from the position of the coal operator. The services of these gentlemen assisted materially in adjusting disputes of a contentious nature and their appointment met with the approval of both the men and the operators.

## QUESTION OF SINGLE SHIFT.

During the month of July the miners employed at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Michel made a demand that all mines belonging to that company should be operated upon a single shift basis. It was claimed on behalf of the men that owing to the gaseous condition of the mines the working of two or more shifts in twenty-four hours made them more dangerous than if they were operated upon a single shift. The company declined to accede to the miners' request and suggested that the matter be referred to the Director of Coal Operations for settlement. The men refused this proposal and ceased work on September 4.

As the question involved the safety of the mines the Director of Coal Operations took the position that the matter should be dealt with by the Department of Mines for the province of British Columbia. A communication was therefore sent to the Honourable Wm. Sloan, Minister of Mines for that province, with a request that he arrange a conference to consider the question. A meeting was arranged for the 18th of September in Vancouver, at which were present Honourable Mr. Sloan, W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, and President Biggs and a committee of miners of District 18. Mr. Sloan made the following proposal:—

## " Re Single Shift—Coal Creek and Michel.

" In the interest of the industry and for the purpose of arriving at a quick decision so as to enable the much needed output of coal to be maintained, I make the following proposals to the miners now idle and also to the company involved:

1. The immediate appointment, under authority contained in Section 73 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, of a commission composed of three members; one chosen by the miners, one by the operators and the third to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines. This commission will immediately proceed to take evidence on the questions involved in so far as they affect any or all mines in Coal Creek and Michel and shall be prepared to report within thirty days of their appointment to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council whether, in their opinion, the single shift system would be advisable in any or all the mines in said area. The recommendations of this commission, if any, to be binding on both operators and men until the conclusion of the war.

2. If the above proposal is satisfactory I will be prepared as Minister of Mines to introduce at the next session of the legislature an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act calling for one shift in every 24 hours for the production of coal throughout the province of British Columbia, except in case or in cases of national emergency. This amendment to become effective within one year after the conclusion of the war.

(Signed) WM. SLOAN,  
Minister of Mines.

Dated 18th day of September, 1918,  
Vancouver, B.C."

The foregoing proposal was submitted to the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, who refused to accept it.

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The district officers of the United Mine Workers of America then submitted a counter proposal, as follows:—

“DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America  
Office of Secretary-Treasurer,

Calgary, Alta., September 24, 1918.

“The Honourable Wm. Sloan,  
Minister of Mines, B.C.  
Calgary, Alta.

“DEAR SIR,—The following is the proposal we wish to submit on behalf of the miners of Fernie and Michel, B.C.:

1. The men agree to return to work immediately if the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., through their management, will place all miners on the single shift that is possible on the day work is resumed.

2. In the event all miners can not be placed on the single shift the day work is resumed, those men and the working places involved, agree to work on the old system for a period not exceeding thirty days to place all miners on the single shift.

“If the foregoing be accepted by the management, the committee are prepared to recommend the acceptance of same by the men.

“We are respectfully,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,  
ED. BROWNE, Secretary.”

The suggestion of the district officers was declined by the company, and the former then requested the Director of Coal Operations to make a decision, at the same time making the following proposal:—

“Office of District 18, U.M.W. of A.

Calgary, Alta., September 25, 1918.

“W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,  
Director of Coal Operations,  
121 8th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta.

“DEAR SIR,—Believing our request for single shift to be a just one as a final suggestion we submit the following:

1. That providing our men are placed on single shift, as a trial for sixty (60) days, we are prepared to prove that the normal output of coal, in tons per man employed, will be fully maintained and increased.

2. That if the trial proves a failure in upkeep of production the men will revert back to the old system of double shift.

3. The foregoing is submitted on the understanding that the management give the same assistance in production as under former system.

“We beg to remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,  
ED. BROWNE, Secretary.”

This proposal was declined by the company and after due consideration the Director of Coal Operations issued the following order:—

“ORDER No. 86.

“A request has been received from the miners employed at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., at Coal Creek and Michel, for the adoption of a single shift in all the mines instead of a double shift as at present. This request is based upon what is alleged by the men as “the dangerous conditions of the mines” due to working double shift.

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"The question of the safety of the above mentioned mines is one that comes under the regulations of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia and therefore comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Mines of the province and not under the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations.

"The issue as to whether or not the operations of those mines would be more dangerous on a double shift than on a single shift is one upon which the representatives of the men and the company disagree.

"However, in view of the difference of opinion which has developed I hereby instruct the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., to install a single shift system at their mines, and will request the Minister of Mines of British Columbia to appoint a Royal Commission to report without delay when the matter under dispute will again be reviewed.

"It is further understood that the single shift system does not apply to development places nor to necessary repairs in the mines.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1914, I hereby direct that the foregoing conditions shall be in force and effect at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., until further notice.

(Signed) W. H. ARMSTRONG,

Director of Coal Operations.

Calgary, Alta., September 27, 1918."

Owing to the refusal of the men to name a representative, the Royal Commission mentioned has not, at date of writing, been appointed, but it is expected that one will be appointed shortly.

## SELLING PRICES ADJUSTMENT.

During the months of July and August, 1918, an audit of the coal mines in District 18 was conducted by Mr. David S. Kerr, auditor for the Fuel Controller for Canada. This work was efficiently performed, and as a result the selling prices of coal were adjusted so as to allow only a fair margin of profit to the coal operators.

The following are the maximum selling prices of coal f.o.b. the mines in the different areas of District 18, as of date of March 31, 1919:—

Lignite Coal—	Lump Coal.	Smaller Sizes.
Lethbridge district. . . . .	\$5 53	\$2 88
Drumheller district. . . . .	4 84	3 94
Edmonton district. . . . .	4 91	2 81 to \$3 99
Anthracite Coal—	Egg.	Smaller Sizes.
Bankhead. . . . .	\$7 38	\$5 03 to \$6 03
Bituminous Coals—	Screened.	Other Sizes.
Fernie and Michel. . . . .	\$5 76	\$4 16 to \$5 51
Corbin. . . . .	4 68	3 23 to 3 58
Crow's Nest Pass district. . . . .	5 78	4 13 to 3 58
Canmore. . . . .	6 16	4 06 to 5 03
Brazeau. . . . .	....	4 33 run of mine.
West of Edmonton. . . . .	5 43	4 01 to \$4 98

## COST OF LIVING COMMISSION.

As provided for in the agreement, a cost of living commission held sittings every four months from the 1st of April, 1917, and wages were adjusted upon the basis of its findings. The commission consisted of Mr. Frank Wheatley, of Bankhead, representing the United Mine Workers; Mr. W. F. McNeill, commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association at Calgary, representing the employers; and Mr. F. E. Harrison, of the Department of Labour, Calgary, as chairman.







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for the purposes of making a wage scale agreement until we are informed of the policy which will be outlined at that convention which will meet on March 18th at Indianapolis, we would ask for an extension of our present agreement until the conclusion of peace, along the following lines:

First—That there shall be no change in the present wages or working conditions, (wages to include the H. C. L. awards).

Second—That the continuation of the present agreement until the declaration of peace should in no way prejudice this district in asking for an increase of the wage rates.

Third—That the present commission for the settlement of disputes shall continue in force at least until an agreement is reached.

Fourth—The negotiations for a new agreement shall be entered into within thirty days after the declaration of peace.

"Hoping the foregoing will receive your earnest consideration, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,  
EDW. BROWNE, Secretary."

On the 28th of February the Director of Coal Operations presided at a conference held in Calgary, at which were present representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. There were present on behalf of the operators: W. R. Wilson, L. Stockett, John Shanks, M. Morrow, W. Henderson, G. Kellock and Lovett. The men were represented by President Biggs, Vice-president Christophers, Secretary Browne and Messrs. Irvine, Livett and Rees, the latter three representing the international of the United Mine Workers of America. A letter was read under date of February 27 from the president and secretary of District 18, requesting the extension of the present agreement until the signing of peace. After a prolonged discussion it was mutually agreed that said agreement would be extended (upon the lines outlined in the letter from the officials of the union) during the negotiations for a new agreement, which would be commenced as soon as possible after the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis. It was further mutually agreed that a request would be made for a continuance of a commission, similar to the one now in existence, in order to adjust disputes arising out of the new agreement. Both the representatives of the men and those of the operators expressed themselves as desirous of having the Director of Coal Operations present during the negotiations for a new contract.

On the 1st of March the following letter was received from the secretary of the Western Coal Operators' Association:—

"The Western Coal Operators' Association,  
Office of Commissioner,  
1015 Herald Building.

Calgary, Alta., March 1, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,  
Director of Coal Operations,  
Calgary, Alta.

"DEAR SIR,—Replying to the letter from the President and Secretary of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., addressed to yourself, dated February 27, 1919, and to the discussion of its contents between a committee of the Western Coal Operators' Association and a committee of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., in your presence yesterday afternoon,—

We understand—

(1) That District No. 18 are not in a position to meet the Western Coal Operators' Association for the purpose of making a wage scale agreement until after their committee returns from a convention to be held at Indianapolis beginning March 18, 1919.

(2) That there will be no suspension of work until an agreement is made.

(3) That there will be no change in the present wages or working conditions until the conclusion of peace or an agreement is made; and that there will be no sitting of the Cost of Living Commission, April 1, 1919.

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(4) That the Government control for the settlement of disputes shall continue until an agreement is reached.

(5) That the officials of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., will meet us as soon after their committee returns from Indianapolis as possible to negotiate an agreement.

"To all of which we beg to concur.

Respectfully yours,

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Signed) W. F. McNeill,

Secretary,

Per. E. A. Ray."

On the 3rd of March a letter was received from the secretary of District 18, which reads as follows:—

"DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America,

Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alta., March 3, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,  
Director of Coal Operations,  
Calgary, Alta.

"DEAR SIR,—Acceding to your request for further information *re* the action of our recent convention in connection with your office and services as Director of Mines, and its expressed desire that the office should be continued, would say:—

First—The convention in expressing that desire indicated that it should be continued as at present during the life of the present arrangement, which would expire March 31st next, but has been extended by mutual agreement between the operators and ourselves until the Policy Committee of this district can attend the meeting of the International Policy Committee, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 18th inst., and return here to meet the Joint Scale Committee of the Operators of this District.

Second—That you in your capacity as Director of Mines should be present at the meetings of the Joint Scale Committee of Operators and Miners of this district that is to meet at the earliest convenience of the miners scale committee after the adjournment of the International Policy Committee, to assist and advise in the making of a new scale agreement for this district to cover wages and working conditions for a definite period of time, but without power to dictate the terms and conditions of said scale agreement.

Third—That after said scale agreement has been completed and ratified by referendum vote of the mine workers of this district, such ratification being imperative because of the structure and policies of our international organization, which, being established on the foundation of the trade agreement, can recognize no other form of negotiation than mutual consent of the employer and the employee to such agreement, we ask the Government, through you, to continue the office of Director of Coal Operations with the same authority as at present constituted.

Fourth—That the H. C. L. Commission and investigations be discontinued. The convention believe that such discontinuance would give more stability to the industry, permit the operators to make contracts for a given period of time with a reasonable assurance of being able to fill those contracts without any fluctuation of price, which would be to the interest of both the operators and miners as well as the general public.

"Assuring you of our appreciation of your valuable services in the past and hoping to benefit by the continuance of the same in the future, as indicated above, we beg to remain,

Gratefully yours,

(Signed) EDWARD BROWNE,

Secretary."

At the request of the officials of District 18 and with the consent of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, an official order was issued

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which extended the life of the present agreement until the return of the miners' delegates from the Indianapolis convention:—

## "ORDER No. 116.

"The tentative agreement expires upon March 31, 1919, but, owing to the fact that representatives of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, are unable to meet the Western Coal Operators' Association thirty days prior to its expiration as provided, the following was mutually agreed upon,—

(1) That there will be no change of working conditions or orders as laid down by myself in the tentative agreement and subsequent orders except there will be no sittings of the Cost of Living Commission.

(2) That there will be no suspension of work during negotiations for the next agreement.

(3) That for the purpose of making a new agreement officers of District 18 and the operators will meet as soon as possible after the return of the men's representatives from the special convention at Indianapolis on the 18th of March.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1919, I hereby direct that the foregoing rates and conditions shall be in force and effect until further notice.

(Signed) W. H. ARMSTRONG,

Director of Coal Operations.

Calgary, March 6, 1919."

Owing to the activities in the district of supporters of the movement for the One Big Union organization, entailing a separation from the international union, it was deemed advisable to ascertain from the international the position of that organization regarding the making of a new agreement for this district. Consequently an inquiry was made through Mr. David Irvine, special representative of the International of the United Mine Workers of America in District 18.

The following reply was received from John L. Lewis, acting president, at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 20, 1919:—

"Officers of District 18 now attending International Policy Meeting here, inform me under no circumstances do they recognize right of Western Conference to canvass mine workers District 18 by referendum vote on question of One Big Union. Only manner in which such vote could be taken would be by authorization of legally called convention District 18. This position of district officers is most heartily endorsed by International Organization and fullest co-operation will be rendered by International to assist accredited officers of District 18 in establishing thorough understanding with their membership and protecting contractual interests of organization."

In an interview held with the Minister of Labour at Ottawa towards the end of March, the foregoing position was confirmed by President Christophers and International Board Member Livett as representing the miners of District 18.

A special conference of the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Indianapolis on the 19th of March, and the following recommendations were passed:—

"We, your subcommittee selected to bring in recommendations for adoption by the policy committee, submit the following report and recommendations:—

1. Recognizing that unemployment is a constant threat and menace to the security, happiness and prosperity of the miners of the United States, which unemployment is created by the overdevelopment of the mining industry, we concur in the recommendation of President Hayes and declare for a six-hour workday, five days per week, and recommend that the full power and influence of the United Mine Workers of America be used to attain that end.

2. We concur in the recommendation of President Hayes that all the mine workers of the country receive a substantial increase on all existing tonnage, day work, yardage and dead work prices and that to secure the same shall be one of the future aims of our organization.



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3. We concur in the recommendation of President Hayes and declare for the nationalization and democratic management of all coal mines in the United States.

4. We recommend that the three resident International officials be empowered to draft or to have drafted for presentation to the special international convention when convened a tentative draft of bill to be presented to Congress and providing for nationalization of all coal mines.

5. We recommend that the International officials be authorized to wage an extensive and intensive campaign of organization in the anthracite districts and in the sparsely organized and non-union bituminous districts.

6. We recommend that it be the declared policy of the International Union that the supplemental agreement in the anthracite region, which carries the increase in wages secured in November, 1918, shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of the basic anthracite agreement and that the full power and influence of the United Mine Workers of America shall be employed to that end.

7. We recommend that the International officials be instructed to call a special International convention at a suitable time previous to the termination of existing agreements for the purpose of giving consideration to the recommendations of this policy committee and to work out the details of the agreement that will ensure after the expiration of existing agreements, it being understood that basic agreements shall not be disturbed until a special International convention is held."

As a consequence of the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the officers of District 18 announced they were not in a position to negotiate a new agreement, as the policy of the International regarding rates and working conditions had not been formulated. It was therefore requested that the present agreement would continue in force and effect until such time as a definite policy had been adopted. At the present time the mines in District 18 are operating under the agreement which was put into effect in July, 1919, by the Director of Coal Operations.

When the Director of Coal Operations assumed his position a strained feeling existed at times between employers and employees to the extent that neither party held the desired confidence in the actions of the other. This made it very difficult to arrive at amicable settlements of the many and varied disputes. The cause for this condition of affairs originated several years ago. The operators claimed that there was a lack of leadership amongst the men and therefore no attempt was made to educate the miners to respect contracts when they were made with the approval of the organization. The men, on the other hand, stated that there was constant delay in the taking up and adjustments of disputes which caused friction. They claimed that under the previous agreements the appointment of an independent chairman was usually made from the legal profession and that such chairman failed to settle a dispute from the standpoint of a practical coal miner. It was stated by the men that adjustments were made upon the basis of the legal interpretation of the agreement and that the only way a satisfactory consideration of their grievances could be reached was by a stoppage of work.

Finding the feelings which have been stated prevailing in the district, it has been the aim of the Director of Coal Operations to improve relations existing between employee and employer in the coal mining industry. While the appointment of such an official was a War Measures act, it apparently has been of benefit in promoting amicable relations and has given satisfaction in the adjustment of disputes. From observation it would appear that what marred the completion of an agreement and resulted in a tie-up of the coal industry of the district on previous occasions was not so much the difference in the basis of the agreement as the accumulation of disputes from the different mines which were left unsettled during the tenure of the previous agreement. These disputes were usually submitted by the employees of the mines in question to the miners' scale committee. The negotiation of a new agreement therefore was complicated by the varied grievances which had not been adjusted and which in many cases had an unfavourable influence upon the employees when voting upon a referendum submitted to them.



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The following may be quoted from a letter addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Labour from the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, under date of the 28th of February, 1919:—

"The Western Provinces cannot command the market or receive the benefit of the great natural resources with which our industry is concerned unless production proceed on an efficient basis, and such production cannot be obtained if labour is given more than a fair wage or proprietors more than a fair return. Prosecution of the industry on such a basis obviously will dry up the source from which both employer and employee must live.

"What can be expended in labour and material depends from time to time on what is received for the products, and what is received depends on what similar products from other sources can be bought for. The elements necessary to a determination of what is just are not constant, but vary within comparatively short intervals, and if fair play is to be secured, adjustments must be made at like intervals.

"We understand from the enclosed extract from the records of the U. M. W. of A. furnished us by the director, that the miners' union is of opinion that the best course to adopt is to have the terms on which the industry is to proceed determined under Government direction.

"We concur in that view, and obviously it would be a waste of time to proceed by private negotiations in such circumstances.

"We feel, however, we must insist bluntly for the protection of every interest involved that the tribunal for dealing with this delicate and important matter must be not only competent and impartial, but must be so constituted that its members will be constantly available, and will give their undivided attention and the best effort that is in them to the performance of this duty.

"We respectfully suggest that the board charged with this duty should contain one man thoroughly familiar with the problems of the workmen, another man in like position as to the operating of mines, and a third man of such experience and qualifications as would commend him to all as a reliable chairman of such a body; and further that such powers be given to the board as will enable it to deal effectively with the industry as a whole, exercising jurisdiction over the miners as well as the mine operators."

The following is an extract from a resolution passed by the annual convention of the miners, held in Fernie during February, 1918:—

"This conference goes on record in having the fullest confidence in the ability of W. H. Armstrong in fulfilling his position of trust with honour and justice to all concerned."

In his annual report at the convention of the United Mine Workers of District 18, held at Calgary in February, 1919, President Biggs remarked as follows:—

"The question may be asked here whether in making the agreements it would be better, in negotiating them, to make them under and with the commissioner or with the Western Coal Operators' Association. My reply to this question would be, make it with and under the commissioner by all means. I make this decision after weighing the past with the present, the former decision of all independent chairmen, former agreements made with the operators, what we have lost and what we have gained, and the foolish findings handed down by legal minds; compare them yourselves with the decisions and findings of the Armstrong commission, and the latter will recommend itself."

The foregoing report was approved and passed by the convention.

Negotiations are now in progress for the continuance of the present agreement until the International Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers formulates a basis for a new agreement, when negotiations will be conducted between the coal operators and the miners of District 18, with a view to a renewal of the present contract.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. ARMSTRONG.



CHAPTER VI.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION  
AND INVESTIGATION

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES  
INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

BEING FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1919

To the Hon. Senator GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

F. A. ACLAND,

*Registrar of Boards of Conciliation  
and Investigation.*



## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

### TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The tables usually presented in connection with this report will be found in the following pages. The statute has been more active than in any previous year, the total number of disputes dealt with being 100. This figure, however, includes five disputes carried over from the preceding year. Boards were granted in 59 cases, leaving a large proportion of disputes settled by other agencies than those of Boards of Conciliation. There were two instances during the year in which the threatened strike was not averted. The statute, it will be recalled, was enacted in March, 1907. The total number of disputes dealt with under its provisions prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1918-1919 was 279. The addition of 95 to the record for the year 1918-1919 shows, therefore, a somewhat striking development. It may be added that this development continued during the first few months of the period extending into the fiscal year 1920-1921.

A point of some interest in connection with the operations of the statute was the establishment during the year of a Board of Appeal to hear appeals from the findings of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The facts with reference to the establishment of the Board of Appeal are stated with some fullness in the pages introductory to the present report and need not be repeated here. A record of proceedings before the Appeal Board is added to the statement of proceedings under the statute. The Appeal Board did valuable work during the few months of its existence, but on the arrival of the Armistice it was deemed desirable to cancel the regulation under which the Board was established, and the regulation was accordingly cancelled; the Board had dealt with seven cases.

#### SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1919; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-19, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-19 number of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919:—

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## I. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Industries affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
<b>I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:—</b>		
(1) MINES:—		
(a) Coal.....	2	0
(b) Metal.....	1	0
Total Mines.....	3	0
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:—		
(a) Railways.....	12	0
(b) Street railways.....	21	1
(c) Express.....	5	0
(d) Shipping.....	3	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	2	0
(f) Telephones.....	1	0
Total Transportation and Communication.....	44	1
(3) PUBLIC UTILITIES:—		
(a) Light and Power.....	3	0
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
Total Public Utilities.....	4	0
(4) WAR WORK.....	24	1
Total Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....	75	2
<b>II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT:—</b>		
* (a) Public Utilities under Provincial or Municipal control.....	15	0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	10	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the scope of the Act.....	25	0
Total all classes.....	100	2†

\*It having been ruled that jurisdiction under this statute cannot be claimed over disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control, no proceedings under the statute now take place save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings are now shown in Section II of the tables, instead of Section I, as in former years.

†While the above table shows but two strikes not averted or ended as a result of reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, two additional strikes occurred after the close of the fiscal year, namely, one in the street railway and one in the express industry.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include five cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Collingwood, Ont., and certain of its employees; (2) the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C., and certain of its employees; (3) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees; and (5) the Canadian Northern Railway and its clerks, station employees, etc.

At the close of March, 1919, results were still pending in connection with five applications concerning disputes between: (1) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and certain of its employees; (2) Canadian National Railways and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg; (3) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees; and (5) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., and certain of its employees.

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## II. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1919.

Industries affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
<b>I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:—</b>		
(1) MINES:—		
(a) Coal.....	49	6
(b) Metal.....	17	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total Mines.....	67	11
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:—		
(a) Railways.....	126	7
(b) Street railways.....	55	3
(c) Express.....	7	0
(d) Shipping.....	16	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	9	1
(f) Telephones.....	4	0
Total Transportation and Communication.....	217	11
(3) PUBLIC UTILITIES:—		
(a) Light and Power.....	8	0
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
Total Public Utilities.....	9	0
(4) WAR WORK.....	30	1
Total Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....	323	23
<b>II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT:—</b>		
*(a) Public Utilities under Provincial or Municipal control.....	28	1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	23	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the scope of the Act.....	51	1
Total all classes.....	374	24

\*It having been ruled that jurisdiction under this statute cannot be claimed over disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control, no proceedings under the statute now take place save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings are now shown in Section II of the tables, instead of Section I, as in former years.

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

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## III. TABLE showing by fiscal years, 1907-1919, Number of Disputes dealt with.

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Total.
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	374
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	287
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	24

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by fiscal years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

## IV. TABLE showing by calendar years, 1907-1919 Number of Disputes dealt with.

	*1907 9 mos.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	†1919 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	9	374
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	7	287
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	24

\*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)



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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and of Proceedings thereunder, from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

I.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation of party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation of the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

(a) COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 7, 1918	Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., and certain employees, including machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, carpenters and helpers, and outside labourers.	Employees...	Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.	30	Concerning payment for overtime.	The Honourable Mr. Justice D.M. Eberts, (c) 4; Thos. R. Stockett, (E) 1; Joseph Naylor, (M) 1.	Mar. 23, 1918	May 16, June 12, 1918	Two reports were presented, the minority report being signed by Mr. Naylor. The award was accepted by the Company, but rejected by the men. No strike occurred.
July 22, 1918	Alberta Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta.	100 approx.	Concerning Company's objection to check weighman.				A Board was not established as it was considered by the Minister that the matter fell within the jurisdiction of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, Calgary.

(b) METAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 30, 1918	Nicholas Chemical Co. and certain employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.	Employees	Goudreau, Ont.	18	Concerning wages.				No Board was established, a settlement being secured by negotiations renewed at the mediation of the Department.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 18, 1918	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees being clerks, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	C.N.R. System	786 dir., 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages.	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mather, (c) 3; E. Dufour, (E) 1; Frederick Urry, (M) 1.	June 5, 1918	Oct. 17, 1918	The award of the Board dealt only with Western lines and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages. The employees, however, appealed the decision of the Board to the Labour Appeal Board. Renewed negotiations between the parties secured a settlement.

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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 8, 1918	Pere Marquette Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	P.M. Ry. lines in Canada.	150.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge J. O. Dromore, (c) 4; R. L. Brackin, (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1.	May 14, 1918	June 3, 1918	The Board's report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules, which became the basis of an amicable settlement of the dispute.
April 19, 1918	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and certain employees, members of International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance.	Employees.	Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.	3,500.	Concerning wages and rules.	His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; Bernard Rose, (m) 1.	April 29, 1918	May 30, 1918	The Board's report, which was unanimous, contained a schedule of rates and rules. The rules were accepted by both parties, but the schedule of rates submitted was not formally accepted by the company, although it is understood an amicable adjustment was reached.
May 20, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. between Calgary and Vancouver, and dining car employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees.	Lines of C.P.R. between Calgary and Vancouver.	205 dir. and 500 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against Union members and the replacement of white employees by negroes.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 4; A. E. James, (e) 2; Victor R. Midgley, (m) 1.	June 14, 1918	July 26, Aug. 6, 1918	The Board's report found that while coloured men were brought into Canada by the Company for use on dining cars in place of white men, the change was not an act of discrimination against the Union. A minority report was presented by Mr. Midgley. The award was not formally accepted by either party, but the inquiry is understood to have had a beneficial effect and no cessation of work occurred.
May 30, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway, British Columbia Lake and River Service, and employees, members of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.	Employees.	Nelson, B.C.	15.	Concerning wages.				No Board was established in this case, advice being received that direct negotiations were being resumed.
June 20, 1918	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees.	Lines of G.T.P.	400 dir. and 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (c) 3; C. E. Daloe, (e) 1; T. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Jan. 11, 1919	Mar. 10, 1919	Proceedings in this case were stayed on advice from employees representatives. Request that procedure be resumed was received on December 19. The report of

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July 10, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, lines east of Fort William, and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees....	Lines of C.P.R. east of Fort William.	10,000 indr.	Concerning wages and conditions.	David Campbell, (M) 1.	.....	.....	the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Sept. 30, 1918	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and certain of its employees, being clerks, stationmen and freight handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of T. & N. O.	250.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (C) 3; R. H. Parmenter, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donohue, (M) 1.	Nov. 4, 1918	Dec. 9, 1918	The Board was not completed, advice having been received that direct negotiations had resulted in a settlement of matters in dispute.
Nov. 12, 1918	Winnipeg Joint Terminal and certain employees, being station baggage-men, clerical staff and janitors, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	45 dir. 2,000 indr.	Concerning dismissal of an employee.	.....	.....	.....	Board procedure in this case was rendered unnecessary the dispute having been amicably adjusted between the parties concerned.
Dec. 6, 1918	Canadian Government Railways, Western Lines, and certain employees, being clerical, station and yard employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C. G. Ry., Western Lines.	425.....	Concerning wages and rules.	.....	.....	.....	Board procedure in this case was stayed pending further direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Jan. 29, 1919	Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines, and certain employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C. N. R.	.....	Concerning wages	.....	.....	.....	Board procedure in this case was stayed pending further direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Jan. 31, 1919	Canadian National Railways and certain employees in Cartage Service at Winnipeg	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	3,000.....	Concerning wages	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (C) 3; C. E. Daloe, (E) 1; T. J. Murray, (M) 1.	Mar. 17, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

## STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

## (b) STREET RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 23, 1918	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and motormen and conductors, members Div. 616, Amal. Assn. of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America.	Employees...	Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, Ont. and vicinity.	80.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	Malcolm G. Campbell (c) 3; E. G. Henderson, (e) 1; F. C. Kerby, (m) 1.	April 4, 1918	May 10, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
April 3, 1918	Hamilton Street Railway Co. and conductors and motormen, members of Div. No. 107, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont.....	270 dir. 50 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Irvingstone, (c) 3; F. Washington, K.C.; (e) 1; W. D. Robbins, (m) 1.	April 11, 1918	April 25, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein became the basis of a working agreement.
April 30, 1918	Hull Electric Company and various classes of employees, being motormen, conductors, etc.	Employees...	Hull, Que.....	140 approx.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions, also regarding certain refunds.	His Honour Judge R. B. Ruddy, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelly, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	May 1, 1918	May 28, 1918	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Kelly. The award was accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work.
May 1, 1918	Toronto Railway Co. and certain employees, being motormen, conductors, etc., members of International Assn. of Machinists.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	25.....	Concerning wages, overtime and hours.	His Honour Judge R. B. Ruddy, (c) 4; Hartley H. Dewart, K.C.; (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	June 13, 1918	July 4, 1918	Two reports were presented by the Board, the minority report being signed by Mr. Dewart. The award contained certain recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. These were accepted by the employees, and although the Company did not agree with the same they expressed their willingness to adjust the questions at issue on the basis of the award.



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May 1918	2, London Street Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors and barmen, members of Local Div. No. 741, Anal. Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.....	London, Ont.....	197.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livestone, (c) 4; F. H. McGugan, (e) 1; Chas. Ferguson, (m) 1.	May 14, June 1918	3, The report of the Board was unanimous and contained an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
May 1918	21, Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and motormen and conductors, members of Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local No. 686.	Employees.....	Brantford, Ont.....	36.....	Concerning wages and conditions.			No Board was established in this case, the dispute having been amicably settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
June 1918	3, British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	Employer.....	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	1,400.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 4; Frederick Buscombe (e) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin (m) 1.	June 14, July 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Coughlin. Direct negotiations were renewed and a revised agreement effected without further cessation of work.
June 1918	14, Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Local No. 366.	Employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	70 dir. 100 indir.....	Concerning alleged dismissals on account of Union affiliation.			No Board was established in this case, a request being received in the Department from the employees representative to stay further procedure.
June 1918	18, British Columbia Electric Railway Co. Ltd. and its subsidiary companies, and their respective employees, being electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer.....	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	253.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 3; Frederick Buscombe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin, (m) 1.	June 27, July 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's report in this case was simply a report on the situation, although later an agreement was arrived at which adjusted matters in dispute.
July 1918	2, The New Brunswick Power Co. and certain of its employees, including conductors, motormen, linemen, powerhouse men, shop and barmen, truckmen, etc.	Employees.....	St. John, N.B.....	200 dir. 25 or more indir.....	Concerning wages.....	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Chandler, (c) 4; Geo. E. Day, (e) 1; W. Frank Hathaway (m) 1.	July 10, Aug. 1918	Two reports were presented by the Board, the minority report being signed by Mr. Day. A strike of a few hours occurred with regard to delay in certain payments by the Company, but this and other points in dispute were adjusted and no further cessation of work occurred.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 10, 1918	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 278, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	557 dir.... 50 indir.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K. C., (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	July 15, 1918	Aug. 23, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Henderson and contained recommendations as to settlement and a schedule of rates and rules. The award was accepted by the company but not by the employees, who ceased work on August 13, resuming work, however, on August 14, pending reference of the dispute to the Labour Board of Appeal. The award of the Board of Appeal was unanimous and its recommendations were accepted by both parties. No further cessation of work occurred.
July 19, 1918	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being mechanics of various classes, namely: tool-makers, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, air-brake testers, carpenters, car repairers, others and painters and decorators. Also street-fell workers, pipe fitters, welders, electricians, car inspectors and apprentices of all trades.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.....	60 dir.... 350 indir....	Concerning wages.....	Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	.....	.....	The Board was not completed, advice having been received that the dispute had been adjusted.
July 29, 1918	Winnipeg Electric Street Railway and certain of its employees, being machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, trackmen, carpenters, painters, car cleaners, switch greasers, specialists and helpers to these crafts.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.....	250 dir.... 950 indir....	Concerning wages, conditions and Union recognition.	Isaac Campbell, (c) 3; John C. Sullivan, (e) 1; Ernest Robinson, (m) 1.	Aug. 10, 1918	Oct. 1918	7. The Board's report was unanimous, and was accompanied by an agreement between the company and employees as to hours and rules.

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Sept. 6, 1918	Winning Electric Rail- way Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Winnipeg Div. No. 99, Amalgam- ated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	1950	Concerning wages.....	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Math- ers, (c) 4; Isaac Pri- blado, K.C., (e) 1; Robt. S. Ward, (m) 1.	Sept. 18, 1918	Oct. 15, 1918	The award was unanimous and con- tained certain recommendations regarding additions to be made in the present existing agreement. The award was accepted by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 4, 1918	Toronto Railway Co. and certain of its em- ployees, being mem- bers of the 'Toronto Railway Employees' Union.	Employer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	1,700	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, (c) 4; The Honourable F. H. Phippen, K.C., (e) 1; H. A. Harper, (m) 1.	Nov. 30, 1918	Jan. 8, 1919	The award was signed by the Chair- man and Mr. Phippen and con- tained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Mr. Harper presented a minority report. Renewed negotiations be- tween the parties resulted in a settlement of the dispute. The report of the Board, which was unanimous, included an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 7, 1918	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its employees, be- ing members of St. Catharines Labour Union No. 846, Amal- gamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Amer- ica.	Employees.....	Welland and Lincoln Counties.....	235	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge L. B. G. Livingstone, (c) 3; Albert East- man, (e) 1; James F. Marsh, (m) 1.	Nov. 27, 1918	Dec. 26, 1918	The report of the Board was unani- mous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 26, 1918	Grand River and Lake Eric and Northern Railways and certain of the employees of the said railways, be- ing members of Div. No. 833, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America.	Employees.....	Preston, Ont.....	65 dir. 7 indir.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union mem- bers.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; F. H. McGugan, (e) 1; J. G. O'Donog- hue, (m) 1.	Jan. 4, 1919	Jan. 17, 1919	The report of the Board was unani- mous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Jan. 13, 1919	Street Railway Com- pany, Windsor, Ont., and certain of its em- ployees.	Employer.....	Windsor, Ont., and vicinity.		Concerning wages.....	Alex. R. Bartlett, (e) 1; Arch. Hooper, (m) 1.			The Board was not completed in this case, further direct negotia- tions between the parties having resulted in an amicable settlement of the dispute.
Feb. 28, 1919	Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 730, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America.	Employees.....	Montreal.....	3,062 dir. 12,500 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Joseph Perrault, (c) 4; Joseph Quintal, (e) 1; J. T. Foster, (m) 1.	Mar. 28, 1919		Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.

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## STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued.

## (2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

## (b) STREET RAILWAYS—Concluded.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 616, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Windsor, Ont., and vicinity.	85.	Concerning wages.	F. H. McGuigan (e) 1; Arch Hooper, (m) 1.	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 28, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Co. and certain of its employees, being linemen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont.	26 dir. 12 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

## (c) Express.

April 20, 1918	Canadian Northern Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees...	Lines of C.N.R.	315.	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 3; C. E. Dabee, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	June 10, 1918	Aug. 14, 1918	The Board's report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. These were accepted by the Company, with the exception of the clause relating to Union recognition.
May 1, 1918	Canadian Express Co. and employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Lines of Can. Exp.	1,300.	Concerning dismissals and removal of a messenger.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, as, in the Minister's view, the dispute did not fall within the meaning of the statute.
Aug. 8, 1918	Dominion Express Co. and its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Lines of Dom. Exp., Port Arthur to Halifax and Vancouver.	1,400.	Concerning wages, involving the adoption of a new schedule in place of present one expiring May 1, 1919.	.....	.....	.....	In view of the fact that the Dominion Express Company already had an agreement with an organization representing the employees here concerned, there was, in the Minister's view, no ground for the establishment of a Board. A strike occurred lasting from Sept. 10 to 14, 1918.



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Aug. 24, 1918	Canadian Express Co. Employees....	Lines of Can. Exp... 2,500.....	Concerning alleged violation of schedule and dismissal of certain employees.	His Honour Judge R. Huddy, (C) 4; F. H. McGugan, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1.	Sept. 13, 1918	Oct. 22, 1918	The award of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by advice to the effect that most of the matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.
Feb. 3, 1919	Canadian Express Co. and certain of its employees, being clerks, drivers, porters, messengers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Lines of Can. Exp... 1,700 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Cullen, (C) 4; F. H. McGugan, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	Feb. 12, 1919	Mar. 19, 21, 1919	Practically three reports were presented by the members of the Board, each making recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. On the request of the Company the matter was referred to the Labour Appeal Board. The findings of the Appeal Board, although accepted by the company, were refused by the employees. Somewhat after the close of the fiscal year a short strike occurred, and the case was then referred by joint agreement to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.
(d) SHIPPING.							
June 22, 1918	Various employers concerned in water transportation between British Columbia ports and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska, and certain of their employees, being masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.	B.C. Coast..... 386.....	Concerning wages, hours and Union recognition.				No Board was established in this case as, there being numerous employees who were not joined, the dispute did not fall within the scope of the Act. The dispute was therefore, referred to a Royal Commission under the Inquiries Act.
Oct. 4, 1918	Harbour Commissioners of the Port of Montreal and employees, members of Federal Labour Union 1029 of Harbour Employees.	Montreal..... 450 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning wages.....				This matter was apparently dropped by the applicants and no further action was taken by the Department.
Nov. 18, 1918	Various Shipping Companies and other employing companies at St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being coal-handlers, members of Local No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.	St. John, N.B..... 200 dir. 400 indir.	Concerning wages.....	F.E. Sayre, (E) 1; Frank Freestone, (M) 1.			While a Board was in formation a strike occurred on November 27, and continued until December 7. Negotiations between the parties concerned brought about a settlement and further Board procedure was unnecessary.

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## STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued.

## (2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Concluded.

## (c) TELEGRAPHS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 17, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and its commercial telegraph operators, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.	Employees....	Lines of C. P. Ry....	650 dir., 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	His Honour Judge Jas. H. Scott, (c) 4; W. N. Tilley, K.C., (e) 1; David Campbell, (m) 1.	July 6, 1918	Aug. 22, 1918	Two reports were presented, the minority report being signed by Mr. Campbell. The majority report, which contained certain recommendations as to amendments in the rules and rates, was accepted by the company, but the employees refused to accept other than the conditions of the minority report.
Aug. 21, 1918	Great Western Telegraph Co. and certain of its employees, members of Great North Western System No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees....	G.N.W. Lines.....	600 dir., 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, procedure being stayed on the request of the employees' representative.

## (f) TELEPHONES.

Sept. 11, 1918	Bell Telephone Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being operators, clerks, messengers, etc., members of Local Union No. 838, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	450 to 500.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Sinder, (c) 4; E. H. Ambrose, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 30, 1918	Oct. 8, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
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## (3) PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

## (a) LIGHT AND POWER.

May 25, 1918	Vancouver Gas Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Gas Workers.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C.....	65.....	Concerning wages.....	Frederick Buscombe, (e) 1; Jas. H. McVety, (m) 1.	.....	.....	The Board was not completed in this case, advice having been received in the Department that matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.
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June 22, 1918	Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd., and certain of its electrical workers, being members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Vancover, B.C.	30 dir. 30 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 3; Frederick Buscombe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin, (m) 1.	June 29, 1918	July 26, 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's finding in this case was simply a report on the situation, although an agreement was later reached which adjusted the matters in dispute.
Oct. 28, 1918	Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Labour Union No. 16359.	Montreal, Que.	250 dir. 750 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Mr. J. A. Perrault, (c) 4; Bernard Rose, (e) 2; A. Bastien, (m) 1.	Jan. 9, 1919		Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.
(b) ELEVATORS.								
Sept. 22, 1918	Various Elevator Operators at Port Arthur and Fort William and their employers, members of Local No. 934, International Longshoremen's Association, etc.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.		Concerning wages and hours.	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 3; E. L. Taylor, K.C., (e) 1; L. L. Feltner, (m) 1.	Oct. 28, 1918	Dec. 2, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. It is understood that these recommendations were accepted as a basis of settlement by the companies and employees.
(4) WAR WORK.								
Feb. 15, 1918	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, members of Georgian Bay Lodge No. 843, International Brotherhood of Bontermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Collingwood, Ont.	375 dir. 200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hannett P. Hill (c) 1; Capt. J. B. Foote, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Mar. 25, 1918	April 10, 1918	In this case a strike occurred on February 20, the men returning to work on February 25. The Board's report was unanimous, and advised that as a result of direct negotiations an agreement had been effected.
May 10, 1918	Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., and certain employees, being members of International Assn. of Machinists, Local No. 607.	Brantford, Ont.	49 dir. 115 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.			Pending the completion of the Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned.
May 11, 1918	A. Davis & Sons, Ltd., and their leather workers, being members of the Leather Workers' Union.	Kingston, Ont.	101 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning alleged dismissal on account of Union affiliation.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Tom Moore, (e) 1; J. L. Whiting, (m) 1.	Mar. 29, 1918	June 13, 1918	Three reports were presented in this case, the difference of opinion being as to whether a particular workman had been dismissed on account of union affiliation. A strike occurred on June 18, the men returning to work on June 25, when direct negotiations secured a settlement.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*(4) WAR WORK—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 18, 1918	Fraser, Bruce & Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of the Montreal Marine Trades Federation.	Employees...	Montreal, Que.	700	Concerning wages and hours.				No Board was established in this case, the dispute being referred to a Royal Commission which was appointed to investigate with regard to the unrest in the ship-building industry in the Province of Quebec. A strike had occurred on May 13, the men returning to work pending the investigation by the Commission.
June 29, 1918	Quinlan and Robertson Shipbuilding Co. and its carpenters and joiners (shipbuilding), of Quebec, members of Local No. 739, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees...	Quebec, Que.	200 dir. 280 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.
July 15, 1918	Davie Shipbuilding and Repair Co., Lauzon, Que., and certain of its employees, being boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., members of organizations as follows, namely: 1. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 380; 2. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local Union No. 235; 3. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 2033.	Employees...	Lauzon, Que.	200 dir. 460 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.



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July 1918	18, Quebec Shipbuilding Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 730, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Quebec, Que.	125 dir. 175 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.		This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.
July 1918	17, Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., of Peterborough, and its employees, being machinists, specialists and electrical workers.	Peterborough, Ont.	625 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Aug. 1, 1918 His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Jas. G. Merrick, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (w) 1.	The report was signed by all three members of the Board, although Mr. Merrick dissented on some points. The Board's findings were that the schedule of wages, rules, etc., submitted by the employees was fair and reasonable. The employees later asked that the matter be referred to the Labour Appeal Board. The award of the Appeal Board was unanimous and its recommendations formed the basis of an amicable settlement of the dispute.
Aug. 1918	12, Imperial Munitions Board, Aviation Dept., and employees, being members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Toronto, Ont.	84	Concerning conditions.		In this case, as a result of mediation of the Department, direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute amicably adjusted.
Aug. 1918	13, Hamilton Cotton Co. and certain of its employees.	Hamilton, Ont.	150 dir. 350 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against Union members.	Sept. 3, 1918 His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c) 4; S. F. Washington, (e) 1; J. F. Flatman, (w) 1.	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Flatman and the minority report by Mr. Washington, the point of difference being as to the cause of the dismissal of the employee involved. A strike had occurred on August 2, the men returning to work on August 15 pending reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.
Aug. 1918	16, Polson Iron Works, Ltd., and employees, being members of Local Union No. 731, United Assn. of Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada.	Toronto, Ont.	15 dir. 250 indir.	Concerning wages.	Sept. 5, 1918 His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 3; Jas. G. Merrick, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (w) 1.	In this case a strike had occurred on July 6, the men returning to work on September 23, pending the reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, in which was already in assistance in Toronto. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a copy of an agreement reached between the disputants.

# STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued.

## (4) WAR WORK—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Referege.
Aug. 20, 1918	Algoma Steel Corporation and Algoma Construction Engineering Co. and their employees, being steel workers and members of Algoma Lodge No. 5, Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	875 dir., 3,500 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge F. R. Powell, (c) 4; Hartley, Doerart, K.C., (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 6, 1918	Nov. 18, 1918	This dispute was dealt with by the Board under three heads, and recommendations were made in each case as to settlement of the dispute. The award was signed by all three members, although Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report concerning that portion relating to union recognition. The Board's findings, however, were the basis of an agreement reached between the disputants.
Aug. 21, 1918	Certain firms being members of the Employers' Assn. of Toronto and various classes of workmen, members respectively of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	162.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Jas. G. Merrick, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 5, 1918	Sept. 28, Oct. 28, 1918	A strike occurred on August 7, the men returning to work on August 21, pending reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and investigation. The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Merrick presented a minority report, on the application of both parties the matter was referred to the Labour Appeal Board, whose report was unanimous.
Aug. 14, 1918	Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and certain of its employees, being members of Lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S.	3,000.....	Concerning wages and overtime.				No Board was established in this case, direct negotiations having brought about a settlement of the dispute.
Aug. 27, 1918	National Manufacturing Co. and its employees, being members of the Munition Workers' Federal Union No. 56.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.	355.....	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Hannett P. Hill, (c) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (e) 1; Romeo R. Marcell, (m) 1.	Sept. 17, 1918	Oct. 23, 1918	The report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages and recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

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Sept. 20, 1918	John Inglis Company, Polson Iron Works, Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company and certain of their employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada, Local No. 1.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	290.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 3; James G. Merrick, (e) 1; James Higgins, (m) 1.	Sept. 27, Oct. 16, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Merrick and was accompanied by a schedule of wages, rules and regulations. Mr. Higgins presented a minority report. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 25, 1918	The Nicholson File Co. and certain of its employees, being file workers, etc.	Employees.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	121 dir. 45 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, conditions and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (c) 4; A. E. Pipher, (e) 1; Chas. M. McElroy, (m) 1.	Oct. 16, 1918	The award, which was unanimous, included a proposed schedule of wages and recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 26, 1918	British Chemical Co. and certain of its employees, being carpenters and millwrights, members of Local No. 1622, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Employees.....	Trenton, Ont.....	80.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. F. Wills, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; J. F. Marsh, (m) 1.	Oct. 11, 1918	The award, which was unanimous, contained recommendations as to increased wages and changes in conditions, which award the Company expressed its willingness to accept.
Oct. 18, 1918	H. Mueller Mfg. Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Imperial City Lodge No. 792, International Assn. of Machinists.	Employees.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	625 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning wages and classification of work.	His Honour Judge J. O. Dromgole, (c) 4; A. T. McKinley, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Nov. 12, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules which the employees expressed their willingness to accept. Mr. McKinley did not concur in these findings. The award was not formally accepted by the employer, but no cessation of work.
Oct. 28, 1918	Polson Shipbuilding Co., Toronto Shipbuilding Co. and Dominion Shipbuilding Co. and certain of their employees, being shipcarpenters, caulkers, joiners and wood-working machinists, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	272.....	Concerning wages.....	J. A. McAndrew, (c) 3; Jas. G. Merrick, (e) 1; John Doggett, (m) 1.	Nov. 7, Nov. 21, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Doggett and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Merrick did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report, requesting that the matter be referred to the Industrial Appeal Board on the basis of whose findings a settlement was effected.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(4) WAR WORK—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Nov. 8, 1918	Various Toronto firms and certain of their employees, being patternmakers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	75 dir. 32 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Emerson B. Coatsworth, (c) 4; Jas G. Merriek, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft (m) 1.	Nov. 29, 1918	Dec. 12, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and contained recommendations as to increased wages. Mr. Merriek presented a minority report. At the request of the employing companies the dispute was referred to the Labour Appeal Board, on the basis of whose decision a settlement was reached.
Nov. 11, 1918	The Polson Shipyard Co. and its marine painters.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	22.....	Concerning the use of certain machines.				It was decided that the cause of this dispute was not one falling within the scope of the I. D. I. Act.
Nov. 19, 1918	The Montreal Transportation Co. and its ship carpenters and caulkers.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.	23.....	Concerning wages.....				Board procedure was rendered unnecessary, direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
Nov. 26, 1918	Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Ltd., and Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd.; Toronto, and certain of their employees, being aeroplane woodworkers; members of the Toronto District Council of Carpenters.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	370 dir. 600 indir.	Concerning wages.....				As these firms were about to close down as a result of the signing of the armistice, it was considered that a dispute, within the meaning of the statute, did not exist.

II.—INDUSTRIES NOT FAILING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

Mar. 22, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and firemen, members of Federal Union No. 24.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.	85 dir. 10 indir.	Concerning wages classification and other alleged grievances.	Lieut. Frank J. P. Crean (c) 3; T. A. Beament (e) 1; Wm. Lodge (m) 1.	April 9, 1918	April 19, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and stated that a settlement of all differences had been reached.
April 4, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and certain of its employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 15.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.	52.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider (c) 3; T. A. Beament (e) 1; Fred Bancroft (m) 1;	April 15, 1918	April 25, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of matters in dispute. The award was accepted by the employees, but



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April 12, 1918	Corporation of Toronto and certain employees, members of Toronto Civic Employees' Union No. 43.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	3,000.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.		representations by the employer were to the effect that being a municipality, an agreement binding their successors could not be entered into.
April 15, 1918	Corporation of Toronto, and certain employees, members of Local No. 300, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen (oil-tiners and fitters).	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....		Concerning wages, hours and conditions.		No Board was established, the consent of the Municipality being refused.
April 29, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and policemen.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.....	79.....	Concerning certain alleged unjust dismissals.		No Board was established, the consent of the Municipality being refused.
May 17, 1918	Corporation of Winnipeg and its civic employees being members of Civic Employees' Federation No. 4.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....	266 dir. 55 indir.	Concerning wages.	May 20, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and recommended that the schedule submitted by the employees to the City should be accepted, with the exception of certain proposed modifications. Also that the settlement made with the other civic employees who had gone on strike be on the basis of a substantial increase.
May 31, 1918	Corporation of Victoria and civic employees, members of Civic Employees' Protective Association.	Employees....	Victoria, B. C.....	250 approx.	Concerning wages.	June 25, 1918	The report of the Board was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages on the basis of which it is understood an amicable adjustment was reached.
Sept. 18, 1918	Corporation of New Westminster and civic employees and labourers, members of New Westminster Civic Employees' Union.	Employees....	New Westminster, B. C.	42 dir. 73 indir.	Concerning wages.		No Board was established in this case, the consent of the company being refused.
Sept. 24, 1918	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being policemen and members of Winnipeg City Policemen's Federal Union No. 40.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....		Concerning Union recognition.		No Board was established in this case, the consent of the City being refused.
Oct. 29, 1918	Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, and oilers.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	33.....	Concerning wages.	Nov. 15, 1918	The report was signed by all three members and contained recommendations as to settlement. Mr. Foster, not concurring on one point, added a minority report. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by the Commission.

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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued.  
(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL—Concluded.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 20, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of City Fire Fighters Union No. 125, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	650 dir. 2,250 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Joseph L. Bourbonniere (M) 1.			
Nov. 22, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, sanitary drivers and helpers, members of Local No. 409, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Sanitary Drivers and Helpers.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	900 dir. 3,700 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.				A strike of a few hours occurred on Dec. 12, and Board procedure was discontinued. A Board of arbitration was appointed as between the civic and commercial institutes of the City, and resulted in a settlement of these disputes.
Nov. 27, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being policemen, and members of the Federal Union of Police, No. 62.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	980	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Aurèle Lacombe (M) 1.			
Nov. 28, 1918	Corporation of the City of Quebec and certain of its employees, being firemen and members of International Union of Fire Dept.	Employees....	Quebec, Que.....	157	Concerning wages.				No Board was established in this case, the consent of the Corporation being refused.
Dec. 9, 1918	Corporation of Hull and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of Firemen's Federal Union No. 51.	Employees....	Hull, Que.....	22 dir. 2 indir.	Concerning wages.				Board procedure in this case was rendered unnecessary, settlement having been effected by direct negotiations.

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Jan. 8, 1919	Corporation of St. John's Employees.....	St. John, N.B.....	Concerning Union recog- nition.	H. Colby Smith, (c) 3; Jan. 1919 Allan H. Wetmore, (E) 1; James L. Sugrue, (M) 1.	22, Feb. 24, 1919	The report of the Board was unani- mous and contained recommenda- tions as to settlement of the dispute, and it is understood an adjustment was reached on the basis of these findings.
(2) MISCELLANEOUS.						
April 15, 1918	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being policemen and members of the Police Protective Assn. of St. John.	Employees.....	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, a Royal Commission being instead appointed to inquire into this dispute and other disputes in the Province of Nova Scotia.
June 26, 1918	York Knitting Mills, Ltd., and certain of its employees, members of Local Union No. 15345, American Federation of Labour.	Employees.....	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case as it was considered that the dispute did not fall within the scope of the I. D. I. Act.
Sept. 18, 1918	Various employers, members of Brantford Builders' Exchange and their employees, being members of Locals No. 498 and 2602, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Employees.....	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employers being refused.
Oct. 30, 1918	J. R. Booth and certain of his employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Employees.....	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.
Nov. 11, 1918	Steel Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees.....	Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (c) 4; Dr. E. L. Atkinson, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft (M) 1.	Dec. 20, Jan. 15, 1918 1919	The report was signed by all three members and accompanied by a copy of a signed agreement between the parties concerned. Mr. Bancroft added a note to the report that he did not concur in the findings re female labour.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Concluded.*(2) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Nov. 16, 1918	Furniture Manufacturers' Assn. of Stratford and certain of their employees, being members respectively of the (1) United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 1990, and (2) Painters and Decorators, Local Union 772.	Employees....	Stratford, Ont.....	645 dir..... 180 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, (c) 4; Joseph Orr, (e) 1; Jas. F. Marsh, (m) 1.	Jan. 4, 1919	Mar. 25, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 19, 1918	Eastern Car Co., Ltd. (Briction Dept.), and certain of its employees, being riveters.	Employees....	Trenton, N.S.....	113.....	Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge Emerson B. Coatsworth, (c) 4; Rev. Dr. John Forrest, (E) 1; C. C. Dane, (M) 1.	Dec. 2, 1918		Prior to the application the employees had gone on strike, but were induced to return to work and apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Board procedure was rendered unnecessary, however, direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement. No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.
Dec. 11, 1918	Armstrong Whitworth of Canada, Ltd., and certain of its employees, being machinists, millwrights, toolmakers, blacksmiths, etc., members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Employees....	Longueuil, Que.....	150 dir..... 100 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.				
Dec. 12, 1918	Dominion Textile Co., and certain of its employees, being members of the United Textile Workers Union.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.....	9 dir..... 141 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.				A strike occurred on December 12 and direct negotiations were resumed between the disputants which resulted in an amicable agreement being reached.
Mar. 1, 1919	Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 32, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Employees....	St. John, N.B.....	175 dir..... 30 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.

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## CASES BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEAL.

The following disputes went before the Board of Appeal constituted under P.C. 1743, clause 17, under the circumstances indicated in the pages introductory to this report:—

1. A dispute occurred between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of their employees, arising from a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accepted by the company, but not by the employees who ceased work on August 13. On August 14 work was resumed pending reference of the dispute to the Labour Appeal Board. The award of the Appeal Board was unanimous and its recommendations were accepted by both parties. No further cessation of work occurred.

2. A dispute arose between the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Peterborough, and their machinists, specialists and electrical workers, concerning a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employing company to the Board of Appeal, the findings of which were accepted by both parties.

3. A dispute occurred between certain firms, members of the Employers' Association of Toronto, and various classes of their employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, through a demand for increased wages. Both parties requested that the dispute be referred to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by the employers and employees concerned.

4. A dispute occurred between the Polson Shipbuilding Company, Toronto Shipbuilding Company and Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Toronto, Ontario, and certain of their employees through a demand for increased wages. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employing companies to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by both parties.

5. A dispute arose between the various Toronto firms and certain of their employees being patternmakers, through a demand for increased wages. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employers to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by both parties.

6. A dispute occurred between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees through a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employees to the Labour Appeal Board. Renewed negotiations between the parties, however, secured a settlement.

7. A dispute concerning wages arose between the Canadian Express Company and certain of its employees being clerks, drivers, porters, messengers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation were referred on the company's request to the Labour Appeal Board. The recommendations of the Appeal Board, although accepted by the company, were refused by the employees. Somewhat after the close of the fiscal year a short strike occurred and the case was then referred by joint agreement to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.









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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

THOMAS MULVEY

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1921

[No. 37—1921.] Price, 15 cents.



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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,  
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,

*Minister of Labour.*

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# REPORT

## OF THE

# DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

To the Hon. Senator G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, including statements of proceedings under the following statutes and ordinances administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, viz.: (1) Conciliation and Labour Act; (2) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; (3) Fair Wages Resolution; (4) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (5) Technical Education Act.

The fiscal year 1919-20 marked much development on the part of the Department of Labour on the lines of earlier years, and confronted the department also with many problems and duties, frequently of a pressing and arduous nature and growing in a measure out of conditions created by the great war. The artificial industrial conditions produced by a prolonged war of gigantic dimensions could obviously be maintained only at heavy sacrifices and but for a time. The armistice of November, 1918, abruptly ended those conditions, and it was inevitable that the industrial dislocation following should have many painful consequences.

Many had looked forward with considerable apprehension to the period of reconstruction. The problems in sight in all the numerous nations which had taken part in the war, and in most of those which had not, were prodigious, and there were bound to be also problems not easily foreseen. Most notable in many ways among the outcomes of the war, in so far as concerns the world of industry, was an increasing disposition everywhere to use the forces of organized labour to control governmental policies by means of what has become known as "direct action." This policy obtained the widest degree of support in continental Europe, but in the rest of the world, not excluding Canada, there was for a time much fervid advocacy of the theory of direct action. Such views were undoubtedly in large measure reflections of the Soviet regime in Russia and were the consequences in part of the propaganda which that regime was undisguisedly making in other countries. Canada and the United States suffered less than the nations of Europe, but none the less suffered severely, though Canada again was greatly more fortunate than the United States. In Canada the unrest reached its highest point and most acute situation in the case of the general strike declared in Winnipeg in May, 1919, but continued serious throughout the year, the coal mining industry being particularly affected.

### CANADA'S FAVOURABLE RECORD IN INDUSTRIAL UNREST

The record of working days lost by strikes, so far as these can be reflected in figures, is perhaps the most effective way of measuring the degree of disaster resulting from industrial unrest. Looking at the situation from this point of view, it is found

that during the calendar year 1919 time losses as a result of strikes reached in Canada a total of somewhat less than 4,000,000 days; the figure is almost precisely twice that of any previous year, the highest previous total being that of 1911, when the time losses in working days numbered 2,046,650. Time losses of nearly 4,000,000 working days during one calendar year reflect a sufficiently serious situation, yet the figures become less alarming when contrasted with the returns from other countries for which statistics in these matters are available. The population of the state of New York is somewhat larger than that of Canada, but its industrial conditions are not dissimilar from those of the Dominion; the time losses reported by that state for the year ended June 30, 1920, are 10,608,483 working days, more than two and a half times those of the Dominion for the calendar year 1919. It should not be overlooked that the figures for the calendar year 1919 in the case of Canada were greatly swollen by reason of the heavy time losses growing out of the Winnipeg general strike, an incident creating an altogether unprecedented and abnormal situation in Canadian industrial history. If, therefore, we take the figures for Canada for the year ended June 30, 1920, as in the case of the New York year, the comparison is still greatly more favourable to Canada, the time losses in the Dominion for the period in question being 2,347,336 working days, still abnormally high, but less than one-fourth of those reported for New York state. The figures for the United States as a whole for the calendar year 1919 are roughly on about the same scale as those for the state of New York, proportioned to population, and are computed at approximately 140,000,000 working days, or about thirty-five times the time losses sustained in Canada from the same cause; the ratio of population is perhaps twelve to one.

If we turn to the United Kingdom, comparison is still to the advantage of Canada. Time losses for the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1919 were 34,483,000 working days, more than nine times the time losses in working days of Canada, the losses being again far out of proportion to the difference in population.

Reports received from Australia are to the same effect, the public men of that country frequently holding up the legislation of Canada as to industrial disputes as something to be envied. One disastrous strike in particular, that in the Broken Hill Coal Mines of Victoria, continuing for two years and reported as settled about the time these remarks are being written, is estimated to have alone entailed money losses of £12,000,000, or \$60,000,000. This is of course greatly in excess of the financial losses in Canada on account of all strikes and extending over many years. It is, however, difficult to compute even approximately the financial losses of strikes in any country. The most obvious loss is that of wages earned, but there is much besides, though sometimes hardly of a calculable character, such as damage to machinery, loss on invested capital, derangement of business, etc. The records of the Department of Labour as to strikes, time losses, etc., began in the year 1901, and an examination of the yearly returns shows a loss during the nineteen years in question of approximately 18,000,000 working days on account of strikes, or an average of slightly less than one million working days annually. Wages have increased greatly during the period covered by these figures and it would be perhaps not unfair to average the day wage for all industries and all years at \$3.50, which would bring us a total of \$63,000,000 as the loss in wages alone for Canada during the nineteen years 1901 to 1919. This is a prodigious loss, which, however, exceeds but slightly the estimated financial losses in Australia caused by the single strike in the coal mines of Victoria. The losses in the case of Australia are specially high because they are found in a calling in which the wages, always relatively high, are at the highest level, and it is possible the Australian figure is intended to cover other losses than those of wages; on this point details are not at present to hand. The instance cited serves to show how fortunate by comparison have been the experiences of Canada. Legislation on industrial disputes in Australia changes from year to year, and it is to be noted



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that the general trend of recent statutes appears to be away from the compulsory arbitration legislation which prevailed during many years and under which have occurred strike troubles of far larger dimensions than those prevailing in Canada where, as readers of these reports will be aware, legislation has not gone further than, in the case of certain industries, to require investigation before a strike or lockout can be lawfully declared.

Precise figures from continental Europe for 1919 are not available, but general reports received indicate that crisis after crisis in the industrial world in Western Europe, as also in South America, with resulting losses on a vast and devastating scale, have been the rule rather than the exception and have reflected conditions by comparison with which the situation in Canada has been one of comparative calm.

Detailed figures to hand from numerous countries for the first six months of 1920 do not show any improvement in industrial conditions as reflected by time losses on account of strikes and lockouts, but, fortunately, a comparison with Canada is even as a rule more favourable than in the case of the calendar year 1919. The following list shows for the countries named the estimated numbers of persons affected and of working days lost, and it will be agreed on all hands that Canada will be more than content to remain at the bottom of the somewhat terrifying statement:—

Country	Persons affected	Days lost	Population
Italy.. . . .	1,781,250	21,650,200	36,740,000
France.. . . .	1,186,670	19,358,400	39,601,509
Germany.. . . .	1,866,358	18,201,660	63,051,979
Spain.. . . .	724,700	11,630,100	20,719,598
United States . . . . .	958,700	11,287,400	91,972,266
Australia.. . . .	303,400	7,602,000	4,455,005
Great Britain.. . . .	769,200	7,337,000	45,267,100
Sweden.. . . .	180,070	4,779,170	5,813,850
Switzerland.. . . .	73,380	2,753,160	3,937,000
Belgium.. . . .	176,940	2,096,340	7,555,576
South Africa.. . . .	41,000	809,000	5,973,394
Holland . . . . .	63,000	795,300	6,778,699
Canada.. . . .	35,005	523,526	7,206,643

It will be noted that, in the case of the countries included in the above list, the comparison is always in favour of Canada, and in most cases overwhelmingly so, when the relative populations are taken into account. The figures printed regarding population represent the last official returns available, and in many cases, notably, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia, are nearly ten years old, a new census being taken in many countries in the first year of the new decade, 1921.

## ONE BIG UNION AGITATION

The agitation for direct action which was at the bottom of much of this unrest assumed its most definite and permanent aspect in Canada in the form of the organization known as the One Big Union. Other publications of the department have dealt somewhat fully with the origin and objects of the One Big Union, but since the work of the department was throughout the year affected in somewhat marked degree by the new theories put forward by the One Big Union it will be desirable to give some space here to the circumstances surrounding its foundation. Briefly, the One Big Union was established at a meeting held at Calgary in March, 1919. Western delegates to the Quebec (1918) convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, meeting as a group and apart from congress proceedings proper, considered the question of formulating a policy for the congress which in the view of the western delegates was more aggressive than that which had hitherto prevailed and would also, as it was suggested, secure support from the delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress from Eastern Canada at its 1919 convention. Five leading western delegates were named by the western group as a committee of arrangements. The proposition for a western conference was taken in hand by the British Columbia Federation of

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Labour, and the convention duly opened at Calgary on March 31, 1919, there being 237 delegates present from western labour bodies; each of the four western provinces was liberally represented.

The conference proceeded swiftly to its object. The first resolution, which was unanimously adopted, submitted that "Realizing that the aims and objects of the labour movement should be the improving of the social and economic condition of society in general, and the working class in particular; and whereas the present system of production for profit and the institutions resulting therefrom prevent this being achieved; be it resolved that the aims of labour as represented by this convention are the abolition of the present system of production for profit and the substituting thereof of production for use, and that a system of propaganda to this end be carried on."

A second resolution condemned the present system of trades unionism and urged immediate reorganization of workers along industrial lines, also placed the conference "on record as favouring the immediate reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they consider essential to their maintenance and well-being; and be it further resolved that, in view of the foregoing, we place ourselves also on record as being opposed to the innocuity of labour leaders lobbying parliament for palliatives which do not palliate."

A further resolution favoured the submission to the entire trades union membership of the question of severing affiliations with the international organizations and urged that "steps be taken to form an industrial organization of all workers."

A committee on policy was then appointed and reported definitely in favour of an organization to be known as the One Big Union, the report indicating also the main lines of procedure which should be followed. A central committee was appointed, as also were provincial committees for each of the four western provinces. The central committee organized and proceeded to its work of propaganda, also to the task of securing an expression of opinion on the part of the trades unions as to the adoption of the principle of the One Big Union. Coupled with the ballot which it was proposed to submit on this question was another ballot asking for a vote on the question of a general strike to take place on June 1 to force the establishment of a six-hour working day. The question of the six-hour working day had already, it may be noted, been approved at an annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour held not long previously. Propaganda bulletins were in the meantime prepared and distributed. The first Trades and Labour Council to adopt the One Big Union proposal is believed to have been that of Vancouver, which took action on April 10, 1919. Somewhat rapid progress was made from this time and there appears to have been little difficulty at this time in securing adequate funds, the organizing activities being chiefly confined to Western Canada. While, however, several trades councils or local unions expressed approval of the One Big Union principle and sometimes voted funds in assistance, no One Big Union unit was formally launched until June 16, when a branch with a reported membership of 1,700, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, was established in Vancouver.

One of the most ardent journalistic exponents of the principles of the One Big Union was the *Western Labour News*, which, since August, 1918, had become the Winnipeg organ of trades unionists, having at that time taken over the plant, etc., of the journal *The Voice*, for some years a well-known labour publication. The files of the *Western Labour News* from the beginning of its career show a policy tending generally to a radical socialism rather than to craft unionism as practised by the international unions and as prevailing generally in Canada, the articles of the *Western Labour News* laying stress upon the necessity of workers developing class consciousness and arraying themselves along class lines against the so-called capitalistic element of the communities. The *Western Labour News* printed a very full report of the



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proceedings of the Calgary convention, and copies of this report were widely circulated all over Canada. On April 18 the same journal printed on its front page the form of organization of the One Big Union adopted by the Queensland, Australia, Trades Union Congress, and a week later printed prominently the plan of the Russian Soviet system, printed, so the journal alleged, from the only blue print form extant on the American continent. Frankly revolutionary doctrines were thus perhaps more freely spread in the Winnipeg area than at any other point, and it is not surprising that the unrest came to a crisis here.

## INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN WINNIPEG

During this development of the One Big Union system of propaganda there had been in existence in Winnipeg two important industrial disputes, one in the building trades, and another among the metal workers. In the case of the building trades the issue related chiefly to wages, and in the case of the metal trades to collective bargaining. Negotiations fell through in each case and strikes were declared. The building trades strike did not differ in its essential features from numerous other industrial disputes. The metal workers' difficulty presented unusual features. Several employers were concerned and their workers were distributed among different unions united into a group union known as the Metal Trades Council. The workers insisted on recognition and ultimate negotiation if necessary through the representatives of all the men in all the contract shops in Winnipeg. The owners refused this on the ground that they themselves were not an association and would deal only each for himself with his own men in any collective capacity the latter might choose to adopt.

The actual strike was for a time confined to the trades actually concerned, but statements soon began to appear in the press indicating a likelihood of the difficulty assuming something of the character of a general strike. Efforts at settlement were made by the Mayor of Winnipeg and by the Prime Minister of Manitoba, but without avail. At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg on May 13, it was reported that a strike vote taken of members of affiliated unions had been overwhelmingly in favour of a general strike and a general strike was thereupon ordered by the council as from May 15, the specific stated cause of the strike being the refusal of the employers in the iron contract shops to recognize the demands of the workers for agreement with those employers on the method of collective bargaining indicated by the Metal Trades Council on behalf of the employees.

In a finding in the whole matter made subsequently by former Judge Robson, who, as a Royal Commissioner appointed by the Manitoba Government, made a searching investigation into the causes and effects of the general strike, the commissioner comments as follows on the demands of the workers: "The general concurrence of labour therein and the determination upon a general strike was due to the mood in which workers of all classes were at that particular time. Labour considered the refusal of the demand for collective bargaining as claimed by the Metal Trades Council to be a blow struck at labour organization. The strike was an attempt by direct action to secure the demand of labour. The general labour leadership in Winnipeg was dominant even to the extent of producing independent action by men whose union heads were elsewhere, in fact, international, and whose executives were not only not consulted at the beginning but their views in opposition to sympathetic strikes were ignored. The extent of the strike exceeded expectations."

Of the general course of the strike it is unnecessary here to speak in detail. Much suffering was caused and efforts at general settlement were for some time unavailing. The Minister of Labour and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, then Solicitor General in the Dominion Government, spent some time in Winnipeg aiding in the attempts to procure a settlement. Voluntary organizations of citizens, and in particular a body known as the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, combined to supply the necessities of the community so far as the strike caused suffering and incon-

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venience. The strikers were confronted by the paradox that the greater their success the more certain their failure. As the commissioner above quoted remarks: "Original causes were lost sight of in the thought of the drastic measures taken by labour to accomplish its purpose. A limited strike would probably have attained the end for labour without antagonizing the community, but the general community resented the idea that they should be made to suffer on account of a dispute with which they were in no way concerned. Large numbers looked upon the general labour movement as an overt act of the tendency such as has been witnessed in Russia, and on this account, and on account of the unnecessary suffering that was imposed upon them, most willingly entered into any movement to encounter the strike or to provide for the carrying on of the life of the community while it lasted."

Gradually the strikers realized that public sentiment was against them. The intensity of the strike slackened, and on June 26 it was formally called off by the Trades and Labour Council. The question of collective bargaining remained without a definite settlement, the concessions made by the employers in the metal trades being considerably less than those demanded by the workers. Eight of the strike leaders were arrested on the charge of sedition and were subsequently released on bail; several were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

#### PROGRESS OF THE ONE BIG UNION

It is to be observed that while the general strike in Winnipeg was closely associated in the public mind with the One Big Union organization, the strike was called before the local unions involved in the disturbance had in most cases formally passed upon the question of substituting the principles of the One Big Union for those of trades unionism as commonly practised in Canada. The strike was called on May 15. The One Big Union campaign was at the time in full swing and a general strike was undoubtedly in line with the plan of direct action advocated by One Big Union speakers. On May 30 the general secretary of the One Big Union gave out a statement to the effect that returns had been received from 258 unions west of Port Arthur and which had voted on the question of joining the One Big Union, these branches representing a total membership of 41,365; of this number, 24,239, comprised in 188 unions, voted in favour of the One Big Union proposal, and 5,975, comprised in 70 unions, voted against. A call was issued for a conference giving effect to the formation of the One Big Union, and the conference was held in Calgary on June 11 to 16. At this conference the One Big Union was formally established and provided with constitution and by-laws.

It is unnecessary here to set forth the details of the constitution, but it will be of interest to examine the terms of the preamble, which reads as follows:—

"Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and, on the other, of a seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

"As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self defence, they are further compelled



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to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

"The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage worker, not according to craft, but according to industry; according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use."

The principles of the new organization as here set forth are undoubtedly revolutionary in so far as respects established principles and practices of trades unionism, and go far to being subversive of existing industrial conditions generally. The conference adjourned to meet again in October, 1919, but when October arrived, several of the officers of the One Big Union being needed in attendance at court in connection with the trial of persons involved in the Winnipeg general strike, this meeting was postponed until January 26, 1920, to be held in Winnipeg. This gathering, when, in due course, it was held, concerned itself chiefly with matters of finance and organization, making some minor amendments to the constitution. The committee which had undertaken the defence of the strike leaders under trial at Winnipeg urged that a vote be taken on the question of calling a general strike to secure the release of the parties in question. This suggestion was not adopted, but the executive was instructed to arrange for the establishment of a fund for the maintenance of the families of workers of the One Big Union who might become subject to jail sentences, the fund in question not to be diverted to any other use.

Meantime the work of One Big Union propaganda and organization had been developing rapidly. The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council severed its connection with the Trades and Labour Congress, approved of the general principles of the One Big Union constitution and became identified with that body, holding its first meeting under the new conditions on August 7. In October, 1919, it was reported that twenty-five local unions, with an approximate membership of 5,000, were in affiliation with the newly formed body.

The metalliferous miners of British Columbia, who had been affiliated with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, met in Nelson, B.C., in July, declared in favour of One Big Union principles and formed a mining department of the One Big Union organization. Also coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and southern Alberta region, who had been members of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, accepted the new organization. It was in these regions and industries that the One Big Union secured perhaps its greatest successes. Needless to say, many difficulties, jurisdictional and otherwise, arose out of these changes in trades union allegiance. Charters of the lodges seceding from the Trades and Labour Congress were immediately cancelled; and new charters were in many cases granted to remnants of the membership of the former body, a remnant which was sometimes of a very substantial character.

The One Big Union advocates naturally made special efforts in the large industrial centre of Winnipeg, where, however, the formal trial of strength between the new organization and its trades union opponents did not take place until July, some weeks after the general strike commencing on May 15 had been called off. It was at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades Council held on July 15 that it was reported that the vote in Winnipeg on the question of accepting One Big Union principles, as recorded from 51 branch unions (out of a total of 91 unions existing at that date in Winnipeg), showed 8,841 in favour of withdrawing from the international unions and 705 against withdrawal. At the same meeting the Trades Council adopted the constitution of the One Big Union and called upon affiliated members of the council

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to cancel their connection with the former organization. There being a large membership which disapproved of these proceedings, the old Trades Council continued in existence; there were thus for a time two Trades Council bodies in Winnipeg and there was good ground for regarding that which opposed One Big Unionism as representing the majority of organized workers of the city.

In Eastern Canada One Big Unionism made progress but here and there, slightly more in Ontario than in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

#### DISTRICT 18, U.M.W. OF A., AND THE DIRECTORSHIP OF COAL OPERATIONS

It is not necessary here to deal with the struggle that ensued between the forces behind the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and those which followed the One Big Union banner, save in so far as the struggle bore somewhat intimately on the work of the department. From this point of view perhaps the situation in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, i.e., covering the coal areas of southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, presented the most acute difficulty. As stated, the miners had gone over to the One Big Union. This important mining district continued under the control of the Minister of Labour through Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, and Mr. Armstrong's efforts were devoted to endeavouring to secure a continuous and steady and, if possible, increased production of coal. The new conditions of trades unionism gravely hampered these efforts. The International Executive of the United Mine Workers of America, the union to which the miners had formerly belonged, sent international representatives into the region and many of the men soon returned to their old allegiance. The struggle between the two bodies continued, however, throughout the year and did not end until some months after the close of the financial year, when members of the Western Coal Operators' Association made a working agreement with the officers of the United Mine Workers' organization and excluded members of the One Big Union from the mines; members of the One Big Union continued, however, to find a following in mines in the district which were controlled by owners outside the membership of the Western Coal Operators' Association. Probably in no other area did the struggle between the One Big Union and the international unions touch the public interests more closely or call for more careful inquiry, and at times energetic and discriminating action, on the part of the department. It is in the widest measure due to the wise policy and untiring zeal of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, and of his chief assistant, Mr. F. E. Harrison, that the production of coal was not during this period greatly interfered with and bids at the time of writing to be far the largest in the history of the mines concerned.

The authority of the Director of Coal Operations was, however, drawn from the War Measures Act, and lapsed, therefore, on the signing of peace. It had not been the expectation that conditions would require Government control of District 18 to a later date, but, as indicated above, the situation remained difficult, and no working agreement yet existed. It is specially satisfactory to note that despite the differences between the various coal operators and the miners, they agreed in pressing on the minister the desirability of continuing Government control for the present, and, as a result of the existing conditions and the joint request of operators and miners, it was decided to continue control for a while longer. Legislation was accordingly enacted at the 1920 session of Parliament extending Government control of District 18 until the end of the next session of Parliament.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

The work accomplished during the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not less important than in the past. There were 72 applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and 51 boards were established, bringing to



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446 the number of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established since the enactment of the statute on March 22, 1907.

The fact that the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, established in the summer of 1918 to deal with disputes between Canadian railways and their employees, members of the six leading railway trades unions, continued to function during the year made the machinery of the statute unnecessary for such disputes, all of which were referred to the board in question and were definitely settled in accordance with the undertakings of the railways and the brotherhoods concerned. The agreement, it will be recalled, affected practically all railways in Canada and members of the following railway trades unions, namely: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. There are, however, a number of railway trades unions outside the agreement in question, and, although disputes affecting such bodies might have been brought by joint agreement before the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, this joint consent was not always secured and many railway disputes of this class were during the year dealt with under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It should be noted that the effectiveness of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is in no wise impaired by the reference of numerous railway disputes to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, but the settlement of many disputes under the terms of the agreement between Canadian railways and several important trades unions has accomplished by independent effort the end sought by the statute.

Of the 71 disputes in connection with which applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, strikes were prevented save in three cases, none of them of a serious nature. One, a street railway strike at Windsor, Ont., was of short duration before settlement was effected; a second, concerning the Canadian National Railways and certain cartage employees, became merged in the general strike in Winnipeg, but was itself of slight public importance; a third involved the coal mines of Minto, N.B. The coal-field is not large, but the situation was difficult and the strike protracted, being unsettled at the close of the fiscal year.

In the administration of the statute it has occasionally happened that a particular dispute has affected several employers carrying on the same industry in the same locality, who are not, however, in any way associated for industrial purposes. The object of the statute would as a rule be best served by having any necessary inquiry conducted before a Board of Conciliation, which would have regard to the case of each employer affected, yet would deal with the dispute generally. It was, however, found difficult sometimes to induce the different employers to take joint action and nominate one person to represent their interests on the board. On the other hand, the appointment of several boards would be a costly and cumbrous procedure. An amendment to the statute at the 1920 session of Parliament permits more effective procedure on this point.

## THE CASE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Reference was made in these pages last year to the difficult situation of employees of municipalities with regard to the settlement of industrial disputes. In the early years of the operations of the statute there was no disposition on the part of the minister or department to differentiate in any way as between a dispute affecting municipal employees and a dispute affecting any other class of workers. Boards were established sometimes on application of a municipality and sometimes on application of the workers. Where the application had reached the department from municipal

employees, the municipality had sometimes protested the establishment of a board but had not pressed the protest. As time passed the municipalities became more inclined to challenge the jurisdiction of the minister, and on a careful examination of the situation some doubt was felt if the minister had authority to establish a Board of Conciliation in the case of disputes affecting municipal workers, save, of course, by consent of both parties. In several cases the municipality positively refused acquiescence and no board was established; it should be added that here and there a municipality which had in a former dispute itself refused concurrence with the employees in referring a dispute to a Conciliation Board under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, became in turn a suppliant for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the employees, following the example of the municipality, refused concurrence.

During the last few years grave disputes have arisen in connection with practically each of the larger municipalities of Canada. The disputes have concerned sometimes the clerical workers, but in several cases have extended to water works employees and to policemen and firemen. It was the case of the last three classes of municipal employees which was specially considered in these introductory pages of the departmental report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

The situation may be briefly stated again. Ordinary clerical workers who are employed by a municipality would not fall within the list of public utilities, and a Conciliation Board could be in any case established only by mutual consent. Nor is there apparent reason why clerical workers of a municipality should be brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act while clerical workers of other non-public utility establishments are outside it. The employees of the water works department of a municipality would, however, represent a public utility industry and one which is specially named in the statute; this class would therefore be regarded as falling within the direct scope of the statute. Municipalities have frequently contended that, inasmuch as a municipality is created by and controlled by provincial laws, its relations with its employees are not affected by a Dominion statute. The question of the applicability of the Dominion statute to such cases was at length taken up with the Department of Justice, and as a result of the discussion it was decided that, where in the case of an industrial dispute the employer is a province or municipality and an application is made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board would be established only by mutual consent of the employer and the workers concerned. For several years past therefore the department has proceeded on these lines and Boards of Conciliation have been established as between municipalities and any class of their employees only by mutual consent of the corporation and the workmen concerned. It should be noted that this view and practice apply equally in the case of electric railway workers controlled by a municipality.

#### POLICE AND FIREMEN

A further phase of the question of jurisdiction which has been the subject of much discussion in the press and of correspondence between the department and municipalities and representatives of organized labour is that of the position of police and firemen with respect to the matter of industrial disputes. These two classes of public servants are not, technically speaking, part of the industrial world, and their work, vital as it is to the welfare of the community, is not a public utility in the sense in which that term is usually employed and is used in the statute. In a double sense, therefore, these classes are barred from utilizing the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, first, because the occupations concerned are not public utilities, and, secondly, because even public utilities, where the employer is a municipality, are not regarded as within the direct scope of the statute; it is of



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course always understood that Boards of Conciliation may be established by mutual consent of both parties, but this understanding gives but little force to an application for a Board of Conciliation emanating from one party only. Several disputes affecting these and other classes of civic employees occurred during the year, and the view was widely expressed that the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should be, if possible, extended to include at least municipal employees in the police and fire departments, also those in the water works department. Several trades councils passed resolutions favouring this course, and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urged the necessary amendment of the statute. The matter is not, however, disposed of easily. No municipalities are found among those who have expressed views in favour of enlarging the scope of the Act in the manner proposed, and many municipalities have shown themselves decidedly adverse to the employment of the federal law to deal with disputes affecting municipal employees. Difficult constitutional points also arise with respect to some aspects of the matter. Involved in these matters, more or less, is the question of the desirability of municipal employees of the two classes named, police and firemen, being trades unionized. As was pointed out last year, the subject has been one of acute discussion in many of the larger municipalities of Canada, as also of the great municipalities of other countries, the situation being in fact much the same the world over with regard to the employment conditions of firemen and policemen. The feeling of municipalities and of commissions which have investigated the subject has been as a rule against the trades unionizing of these services, it being held that obedience to trades union regulations might prevent loyal service to the municipality. No satisfactory solution of the problem appears to have been anywhere found.

It was strongly urged in these pages last year and is now again suggested that if, because of the nature of the services rendered by police and firemen and because of the fact that they are public servants, these classes of workers be denied the right exercised by other workers of joining a trades union, then in common fairness it would seem that some special machinery should be devised for dealing with the industrial differences which are bound from time to time to arise as between these workers and the authorities of the municipalities, just as differences arise between other workers and their employers. The subject is one the more deserving of attention at the hands of the provincial or municipal authorities, or both, because of the view now held that the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is inapplicable to a dispute affecting any class of provincial or municipal workers, save that of course a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, or, for that matter, a private board of arbitration, may always be secured by the joint consent of both parties.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, established in 1918 under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, has continued to extend during the year and is believed to have proved of the highest value in the task of finding suitable employment for all classes of workers. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 66 employment offices operating under the statute; at the close of the year the number had increased to 95, the offices being distributed among the provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 6; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 36; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 8; British Columbia, 13.

An agreement was made with all provinces other than the Maritime Provinces, the terms varying but slightly from the agreement of the previous year. Provincial Clearing Houses were established at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, and Interprovincial Clearing Houses at Moncton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Governments of the Maritime Provinces did not, in the fiscal year 1918-19, when the work of the Employment Service began, see their way to under-

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taking the necessary co-operation with the Dominion Government, and, the demobilization problem being a pressing one, employment offices were opened by the Dominion Government at various points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in addition so-called one-man offices were, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, opened at various points in these provinces. The period for which special authority for this work had been secured by the department under the War Measures Act expired on April 30, 1920, a month after the close of the fiscal year. Looking somewhat beyond this date it may be stated that negotiations had been already entered upon with the Governments of the Maritime Provinces looking to co-operative action on the lines of the statute, and there was at the time at which this is written every prospect that a system would be shortly devised whereby each province would itself establish a system of employment offices, or certain individual municipalities of the province with the approval of the Provincial Government would establish such offices, subventions being in either case payable by the Dominion Government; subventions to individual municipalities not being, however, payable under the terms of the original statute, the statute was amended at the parliamentary session of 1920 to permit this new procedure. The total number of persons placed in employment through the Employment Service down to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was 501,363, of which 52,341 are to be credited to the small portion of the preceding fiscal year during which the Employment Service operated.

The total amount distributed between the various provinces during the fiscal year was \$169,207.61.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The "Act for the promotion of Technical Education in Canada" was enacted during the parliamentary session of 1919, and became law therefore early in the present fiscal year. The statute defines technical education as meaning and including "any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction, approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." The statute provides for the distribution of money grants as follows:—

"(1) For the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, namely,—

"(a) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars;

"(b) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars;

"(c) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars;

"(d) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the sum of one million dollars;

"(e) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars;

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and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

"(2) Such sums, subject to the conditions of this Act, shall be allotted and shall be paid quarterly as grants to the Governments of the several provinces as follows:—

"(a) The sum of ten thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province;

"(b) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively as determined by the last federal decennial census."

Section 6 lays down the precise terms and conditions under which the monies in question shall become payable, an important feature of these conditions being that requiring that an agreement approved by the Governor in Council shall be made with each province.

The first appointment under the Act was made in November, 1919, when Dr. L. W. Gill, formerly head of the Engineering Faculty at Queen's University, and possessing a distinguished war record, was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to be Director of Technical Education. Dr. Gill took up his duties immediately and the work of the branch was well under way at the close of the financial year.

During the parliamentary session of 1920 the Technical Education Act was amended by repealing subsection 2 of section 5, which read as follows:—

"In determining the grant payable to any province annually, no account shall be taken of any liability or expenditure incurred by the province for the acquiring of land, the erection or improvement of any buildings, or the supplying of furnishings or equipment for any technical education institution established in the province prior to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen."

The report presented by Dr. Gill brings the statement of operations down to June 30, 1920, three months beyond the close of the fiscal year, this having been considered desirable to meet the exigencies of the ordinary school year. As indicated, the Act was in operation for but a small portion of the fiscal year proper. The amount available for distribution among the provinces for the complete year was \$700,000; the amount actually distributed to the close of the fiscal year was \$273,787.99. Taking the longer period, and including operations under the statute down to June 30, the report shows expenditures by provinces totalling \$763,557.56, and amounts paid from federal grant totalling \$337,498.03.

Progress made is effectively indicated in the figures contained in the report showing the situation obtaining on June 30, 1920, with respect to number of schools, teachers and pupils, viz., number of schools, 139; number of teachers, 1,810; number of pupils, 60,546.

## CONCILIATION WORK

The conciliation work of the Department of Labour increases in importance from year to year. The section of the present report devoted to this matter shows a remarkable list of disputes in which the good offices of the department were extended to the disputants in reaching an agreement. In the early years of this branch of departmental work there was a disposition on the part of the parties concerned in a dispute to resent any approach on the part of the department as an intrusion or interference. This feeling is now rarely manifested, and on the contrary the department is not always able to meet the demands of employers or workmen to send its officers personally to assist in the task of smoothing away difficulties which have



arisen. Every effort possible is, however, made to render assistance in a serious dispute. With respect to work of this nature, as also in the case of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the past year saw the largest degree of activity in the history of the department. The general strike at Winnipeg and smaller outbursts of the same kind occurring at other points in the spring and early summer of 1919 are dealt with elsewhere, but such altogether abnormal situations necessarily entailed severe and strenuous action on the part of many officers of the department and particularly of those in the sections specially affected. It is but fair to those officers of the department specially concerned in these duties to remark that their best work is frequently accomplished in connection with matters which become little known to the general public. In the case of a strike which may directly or indirectly involve the earnings of large numbers of workers, and, if a public utility, may cause the gravest inconvenience or suffering to the public, the event naturally finds its way quickly into the columns of the press. It is in all probability a case where the impatience or obstinacy of one side or the other in the dispute has prevented the exercise of the conciliatory influences of the department. With the utmost efforts on the part of the department, especially in times of industrial stress such as the year through which we have passed, it is impossible for the department to hear of all the industrial disputes which are brewing, not at least until the brewing stage is past and industrial war is either declared or cannot be averted. There are, however, many cases where peculiar difficulties develop in the making of a working agreement or appear during the life of an agreement, and in other cases where unusual and unforeseen industrial situations are brought about, the outcome largely of changing conditions and even changing thought in these matters. Such difficulties come to the knowledge of the department in various ways, often are brought to the department by one or both of the parties concerned, and the department is usually able by correspondence or by personal intervention through an officer to heal the threatened breach and prevent an interruption of work. Experience in such matters is of the highest value in industrial conciliation. An ability to appreciate and weigh the arguments on each side, an intimate knowledge of union matters generally, and patience and tact and a practical mind are qualities which some conciliators possess in larger degree than others, and the success of conciliators increases in proportion to the degree to which these qualities have been developed. The best illustration, however, of the value of the work of these officers and of the department generally in connection with industrial disputes and their prevention and settlement by means of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of conciliation and otherwise, is the relatively advantageous position of Canada in these matters as compared with the rest of the world, a situation strikingly shown by the figures quoted above. No more responsible or important work, and none more severe and arduous in its nature, falls to any officer of the department than that performed by those who are concerned in conciliation work. Where so much good service has been performed it is perhaps invidious to mention names, but it would be unfair not in passing to mention the specially valuable work done in this direction during the year by Mr. E. N. Compton and Mr. D. T. Bulger, departmental officers at Toronto and Vancouver respectively, also that of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, who, though not actually an officer of the department, has lent his services when called upon and has in this way aided the department in situations of peculiar difficulty.

#### "LABOUR GAZETTE" AND STATISTICAL WORK

The *Labour Gazette* and the statistical work of the department have proceeded on the usual lines, save that it has broadened generally in character. The value of the *Labour Gazette* is not to be measured precisely by its circulation, but it may be noted that its paid circulation is higher to-day than at any previous time since its establishment in the year 1900, and this condition is owing chiefly to the unsolicited subscriptions received from the public. It is of course true that the subscription to



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the *Labour Gazette* is nominal only, and does not meet or nearly meet the cost of publication. In the meantime the maintenance of the small subscription of twenty cents per annum checks the building up of a free list which might include names of many who are not specially interested in receiving the *Labour Gazette* but would continue their names on the list if the periodical were sent without charge. The *Labour Gazette* is furnished, however, without subscription to the secretary of each trades union organization whose name becomes known to the department, a list which now comprises nearly three thousand names. The complimentary mailing list of the *Labour Gazette* also includes the names of Members of Parliament, of leading public libraries, and of certain selected educational institutions. Special articles have been during the year printed in the *Labour Gazette* on various aspects of industrial questions, and, the demand for information on such topics being continually on the increase, pamphlet reprints of these sections of the *Labour Gazette* have been frequently made, thus permitting an ample distribution to inquirers without printing an excessive number of a particular issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The activities of the Statistical Branch of the department with regard both to prices and wages have been continued. Demands from newspapers, employers, trades unions, and economic students reach the department in ever-increasing numbers for information on these matters. Numerous industrial establishments have contracted the habit of basing their working agreements on the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* budget, that is to say that the wage scale may be determined by the fluctuations in the budget, and the department is continually in receipt of requests for information which may assist in the illustration of certain points arising out of this practice. This method of framing a working agreement has been, it should be added, reached as a rule without effort or suggestion on the part of the department, save that on some occasions during the war and while food prices were rising rapidly and gave rise to many industrial disputes, it was found a convenient mode of adjusting wage rates. This might indeed continue to be the case in emergencies, but generally speaking it would seem that a sounder basis than that of mere cost of living must be finally reached if the industrial equilibrium is to be maintained. It is hoped that during the coming year or two it will be found possible to issue bulletins showing wage rates in different industries, with comparative figures covering many years past.

The two reports issued annually by the department on Labour Organization in Canada and Labour Legislation in Canada continue to receive public approval, as best evidenced by the demand for the same and by letters of appreciation from correspondents of the department. Copies of earlier volumes of these publications are now, however, scarce, and, since it is undesirable to print an excessive number of copies, it has been found necessary to exercise discrimination in the distribution list.

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Several new lines of activity arose during the year, all of them the outcome directly or indirectly of the war. It will be known to many that the necessities of the war caused the creation by the Government of a committee of the Privy Council known as the Reconstruction Committee, which included the Minister of Labour, and a subcommittee, which was known as the Labour Subcommittee, presided over by Senator Robertson when minister without portfolio and including in its membership the Minister of Labour. The Labour Subcommittee, observing the increasing industrial disquiet, recommended the appointment by the Government of a Commission of Inquiry into industrial conditions, and a commission of seven was accordingly appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba. The commission, which was appointed in May, made a rapid and effective survey of the Dominion, and presented a report under date of June 28. A fuller note of the proceedings and of the report and recommendations of the commission

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appears elsewhere in these pages, but it may be here stated that the commission among other things recommended that the Government call an industrial conference for the discussion of the problems which were the cause of much agitation in the country. This recommendation was adopted and a conference was called and held at Ottawa in the month of September, 1919. A summary of the doings of the conference appears in the present volume. It was the first National Industrial Conference held in Canada. The conference lasted a week, the Minister of Labour presiding. Several hundred delegates were in attendance, including not only leading representatives of employers and workers, but the Prime Minister or other ministers of most of the provinces and a liberal representation of the public generally. The proceedings and conclusions of the conference were followed with much interest by the press and public, and are believed to have contributed materially to the creation of a better feeling between employers and workmen. The hope was freely expressed that the first National Industrial Conference would be the forerunner of other such conferences, and some even urged that such a conference should be held annually.

The report of the proceedings of the conference was printed and widely distributed, together with other documents of particular interest and value in industrial matters specially prominent at the time. The doings respectively of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations and the National Industrial Conference, though outside the actual work of the department, have much increased its duties at many points, there being numerous documents to prepare and much clerical work to direct and arrange.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

More directly arising out of the war has been certain work falling to the department in connection with the International Labour Office. The International Labour Office and International Labour Conference were created by what may be termed the Labour Section of the Peace Treaty extending from Clause 387 to Clause 426. Briefly, the section in question is designed to secure among the peoples of the nations signing the treaty improved conditions among the workers. The treaty provides for an annual International Labour Conference which will have the power of making conventions or recommendations which each member of the conference undertakes to submit to the competent authority on such matter in the country concerned. The first conference was, under the terms of the treaty, held at Washington, D.C., in November, 1919. The delegation from each country comprised four persons, two representing the Government and two representing respectively the employer and workman classes. Under the scheme of the treaty advisers may be appointed and, many of the questions raised being highly technical, the different countries availed themselves freely of this privilege. In the selection of the Canadian delegation, advantage was taken of the clause permitting the appointment of advisers to secure the participation in the conference of the Governments of the provinces within whose scope lay the jurisdiction as to many of the matters coming up for discussion at the conference and possible legislative action later. A chapter in the present report dealing with this matter shows how sympathetically the provinces responded. The Washington conference lasted a month. The Minister of Labour, being detained by public business at Ottawa, was unable to be present at the earlier portion of the conference, and the Deputy Minister of Labour acted in the meantime as the minister's substitute.

The International Labour Office is of course the central office of the International Labour Organization, and the headquarters of the office were some time after the close of the fiscal year definitely established at Geneva, Switzerland.

A third organization growing out of the International Labour Organization and framed on lines precisely laid down in the Peace Treaty is the Governing Body, which may be regarded in a sense as the board of directors of the International Labour Office and International Labour Conference. The Governing Body comprises twenty-four

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members, one-half being composed of representatives named by Governments, the other half being equally divided between representatives of employers and representatives of workmen. The personnel of the Governing Body was selected at the close of the Washington conference, the members being selected for three years. Canada was given a place in the list of Government representatives and secured a place also among the workers. The Honourable Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, was appointed as the representative of the Dominion Government. The Governing Body thus elected held its first meeting at Washington, its proceedings being, however, mainly for organization purposes. Two meetings were held subsequently during the fiscal year, one at Paris at the end of January and a second at London in March. The Minister of Labour being prevented by public business from attending these gatherings, the deputy minister was appointed as the minister's substitute and attended the two meetings of the Governing Body as the Canadian representative. The deputy minister's report on these matters has been already printed and the subject generally is more fully discussed elsewhere in the present volume.

This is not the place to enlarge upon the possibilities involved in the International Labour Office. As an attempt to grapple on a gigantic scale with the evils of the industrial system, it compels the attention of the world, and is indeed in a very real sense a world effort. The reality of industrial evils is equally indisputable, and the future of humanity would be dark if it did not afford hope of betterment. To those whose duties have brought them into contact with the International Labour Organization in these, its earliest, stages, it would seem impossible that, as the organization develops and is fitted to perform efficiently the numerous and difficult tasks placed upon it, it should fail to bring benefit of high value to the industrial world and a large amelioration of many of its present evils.

## THE PRESENT REPORT

In previous reports of the department the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been printed as a separate volume or as an appendix to the ordinary departmental report. In the case of the present report the statement of proceedings under this statute constitutes the second chapter of the volume. The keen public interest in legislation with regard to industrial disputes has always caused an active inquiry for the fullest information as to the operation of this statute. The inquiries are by no means limited to Canada, but come in great numbers from the United States and in some degree from more distant countries. Inquirers as a rule become interested in aspects of industrial disputes likely to be discussed in the general departmental report rather than in the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and it has been thought therefore that it will be convenient to make that statement a part of the ordinary report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar  
of Boards of Conciliation and  
Investigation.*

Department of Labour, Ottawa.



## I. CONCILIATION WORK

Apart from the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the assistance of the Department of Labour was invoked during the year in connection with many individual labour disputes, including the general strike which occurred during the month of May in Winnipeg, to which more extended reference is made later. In a number of cases the Minister of Labour personally intervened at the instance of either of the parties directly concerned in the dispute, or at the request of the local public authorities. The fair wages officers of the Department of Labour were also utilized largely in conciliation work. The fair wages officers in question are: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins, who are stationed at Toronto and Ottawa respectively, and who are sent to such places as may require their presence; Mr. F. E. Harrison, who is stationed at Calgary, and who keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces and who also acts as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations, whose headquarters are at Calgary; Mr. D. T. Bulger, who is stationed at Vancouver, and whose territory embraces the province of British Columbia, and Mr. T. Bertrand, whose headquarters are in Montreal, and who works chiefly in the province of Quebec, although occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, has jurisdiction over the coal-fields in the southeast portion of the province of British Columbia and southern Alberta, being the territory within District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Armstrong has to do with the adjustment of all disputes in the mines in the coal-fields of this district. Fuller reference to his work appears in another chapter.

Following certain negotiations between the shipbuilders of British Columbia and employees of various trades, an agreement was made through the assistance of Senator Robertson in the year 1918 whereby Mr. W. L. MacDonald, of Vancouver, was, on joint recommendation of the employers and workmen, appointed an adjuster to give special attention to any disputes which might arise in the shipbuilding industry. Mr. MacDonald continued to be engaged in this capacity during the early part of the past fiscal year and also at the mutual request of the parties concerned in certain other disputes acted as adjuster in such disputes.

Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, rendered most efficient service in conciliation work, as a special representative of the Department of Labour, in connection with several important disputes in Eastern Canada during the past year.

Mr. Harry Hereford, who was acting as General Superintendent of Employment Service for the Maritime Employment Offices, intervened by request in connection with several disputes which occurred during the year in the Maritime Provinces, and rendered very valuable assistance.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at several points were also utilized as conciliators in several instances.

Apart from the disputes listed in the present chapter the Department of Labour was enabled by correspondence to relieve difficult situations which had arisen in a number of cases between employers and workmen before the same developed to the point of a strike.

## ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Royal Commissions under the Inquiries Act were appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour in connection with three disputes as follows:—



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- (1) Concerning a strike of four hours on the Toronto Street Railway;  
Commissioner: His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, Toronto, Ont.
- (2) Concerning a strike in the firm of Guillet & Son, Marieville, Quebec;  
Commissioner: Mr. Joseph Perrault, architect, Montreal, Que.
- (3) Concerning a dispute between various firms, members of the General Cartage and Warehousemen's Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, and certain of their employees;  
Commissioner: Rev. W. H. Vance, Vancouver, B.C.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the appointment in the fall of 1918 of a Royal Commission composed of Mr. D. T. Bulger, resident fair wages officer of the Department of Labour in Vancouver, as chairman, Mr. Tully Boyce, of Nanaimo, on behalf of the coal operators of Vancouver Island, and Mr. J. McAllister, of Cumberland, on behalf of the coal miners of Vancouver Island, to deal with wages matters connected with the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island. The arrangement made in connection with this matter was that wages readjustments should be made every three months, based on an inquiry into any changes occurring in the cost of living, the inquiry to be conducted by the Royal Commission. This arrangement was continued throughout the past year. The successive awards made by the board were as follows: Effective May 1, 1919, an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day; effective August 1, an increase of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents; effective November 1, a decrease of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents; effective February 1, 1920, an increase of 14 cents.

## THE WINNIPEG STRIKE AND ITS AFTERMATH

The Winnipeg general strike, commencing on May 15, 1919, rivalled in its intensity the similar occurrence in Seattle during February, 1919. The industrial disturbance caused by this strike was the most serious in the history of Canada. For over one month, a large city suffered complete business paralysis, and the insurgency spread, in milder form, to other Western Canada cities. But Winnipeg, so far as commerce with the outside world was concerned, was, for a time, practically isolated.

It began as a sympathetic strike, called, primarily, to support the striking members of the metal trades, which struck on May 1, for a new schedule of wage increases and a forty-four-hour week. From this, it developed into a fight for the enforcement of the principle of collective bargaining; and finally passed into a factional war between labour, represented by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, and the business and public interests, as represented by the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. The whole was alleged to have been aided and abetted by One Big Union strategy in the field of labour.

The strike vote, taken by the unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council, resulted in about 27,000 workers, in almost every trade and occupation, including municipal, street railway, and other public utility employees, quitting their posts.

Telegraphic, telephonic and postal communication was practically suspended. Newspapers were forced to cease publication. Barely sufficient water works employees were left on duty to maintain thirty pounds pressure, reckoned to be enough to supply one storey houses in which, it was assumed, the workers mostly dwelt. The police, recently unionized and dissatisfied, were also among the ranks of the strikers, after being discharged for adhering to the Union and the sympathetic strike principle. Hospitals lacked milk. There were no ice deliveries and the weather was hot. Bread and other foods threatened to run short. As a concession to safety, a limited supply of bread and milk was delivered and placarded as "By permission of the Strike Committee."

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Meanwhile, there had arisen a contending force in the emergency-born Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. It took hold of the public services first and manned with volunteers, the post office, the water works department, the fire department, the telephone system and other public utilities.

Parades were forbidden by civic proclamation but these continued until the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were called out. Rioting resulted and one man was killed and thirty people injured.

Municipal or other form of constituted government ceased to properly function. The Minister of Labour was in constant touch with the situation, following the failure of negotiations from other sources. For some time, the atmosphere was so surcharged with conflicting elements that attempts at mediation were ineffective.

Meanwhile the situation was debated by the Dominion Parliament, and an amendment was made to the Immigration Act providing for the deportation of British and foreign born agitators. During the fifth week of the strike several of the labour leaders were arrested. These included R. E. Bray, R. B. Russell, Rev. W. Ivens, Alderman M. Queen, Alderman A. A. Heaps, W. A. Pritchard and F. A. Dixon, M.L.A. In most of these arrests, the charge was conspiracy against the constituted government of the country, or sedition.

Towards the end of June, the strikers in many trades showed an inclination to return to work. On June 26, the Strike Committee announced that the strike was declared off and made formal application to the Provincial Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission with widest powers of inquiry. This was granted.

General strikes, in sympathy with the Winnipeg disturbance, but of a less effective type, occurred in Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. These were of varying duration and terminated simultaneously with the Winnipeg strike. In Toronto, also, a general strike occurred in sympathy with the metal trades, but after it had been in effect for a few days, it was called off.

The state trial of the strike leaders commenced during November in the Winnipeg Court House with Mr. Justice Metcalfe, as the presiding judge. Rev. W. Ivens, A. A. Heaps, G. Armstrong, R. J. Johns, R. B. Russell, W. A. Pritchard, M. Queen and R. E. Bray were indicted on seven counts ranging from seditious conspiracy, in a general form, to committing a common nuisance. F. A. Dixon and J. S. Woodsworth were arraigned on charges of seditious libel.

The trial of R. B. Russell preceded that of the others. It resulted in a verdict of guilty on each of the seven counts, and he was sentenced to two years penal servitude. His case was appealed before the Manitoba Court of Appeals, but the judgment of this court dismissed the appeal.

On January 28, 1920, the trial of the seven of the other leaders commenced before Mr. Justice Metcalfe. The trial of F. A. Dixon, was conducted before Mr. Justice Galt, the accused being his own counsel. Mr. Dixon was found not guilty and acquitted of the charge of seditious libel. As Mr. Woodsworth was also arraigned on the same charge, the Crown dropped this charge against him.

Of the remaining seven leaders, five—Rev. W. Ivens, R. J. Johns, W. A. Pritchard, M. Queen and G. Armstrong—were found guilty on all the counts preferred against them and sentenced to one year terms in the provincial jail; R. E. Bray was sentenced to six months on a charge of common nuisance; and A. A. Heaps was acquitted entirely on all counts.

The case did not stop within Canadian courts. A test was made of it by the Defence Committee who brought the case of R. B. Russell before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. The application to appeal against the ruling was heard before the Privy Council in July and was dismissed.

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The report of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Manitoba Legislature, to investigate the causes of the industrial upheaval in Winnipeg, was not made public until after the trial and convictions. This was done so as not to prejudice opinion. Commissioner the Hon. H. A. Robson (a former judge) in summarizing the findings of the investigation, attributed the specific and immediate cause of the general strike to the refusal of the employers in the metal industry to recognize the demands for a system of collective bargaining as outlined by the workers in the Metal Trades Council. This refusal, Commissioner Robson reported, was regarded as a blow struck at the labour organizations. Hence the strike, followed by an industrial upheaval.

This industrial upheaval in Winnipeg and other western cities, involved approximately 40,000 employees and an estimated time loss of 1,154,692 working days.

## OTHER MEDIATION WORK

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, various members of the departmental staff and by correspondence:—

- Montreal, Que., April, 1919, strike of railway clerks and freight-handlers received attention of a departmental officer, and it is understood a settlement was effected in accordance with the men's demands.
- Three Rivers, Que., April, 1919, strike of shipyard employees was satisfactorily adjusted through the mediation of a departmental officer.
- Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, dispute existing in the various packing industries received the special attention of the departmental officer in the locality, but it was found impossible to avert the threatened strike. The dispute was later referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and an agreement effected on the basis of the Board's findings. Several disputes arose during the following months, threatening to result in strikes, but these were averted through the intervention of the departmental officer.
- Midland, Ont., April, 1919, advice was received of the alleged lockout of employees of the Georgian Bay Shoak Mills. An officer of the department visited the locality and interviewed both parties, looking towards an adjustment of the dispute, which was eventually effected.
- Trenton, N.S., April, 1919, strike of employees of Eastern Car Co., received the attention of two officers of the department, who visited the locality, interviews being arranged with the different parties involved.
- Calgary, Alta., April, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between the city of Calgary and its civic employees. An officer of the department in the locality gave attention to this matter and a settlement was effected as a result of renewed negotiations.
- Collingwood, Ont., April, 1919, strike of certain shipyard employees, *re* union discrimination; an officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in bringing about a settlement.
- Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, dispute in Canada Foundry Co., *re* laying off of certain employees, was given attention by a departmental officer in the locality, who succeeded in arranging an adjustment.
- Wentworth, Hants Co., N.S., April, 1919, strike of employees in gypsum mines, was settled through the mediation of a special officer of the department, who visited the locality.
- Sherbrooke, Que., April, 1919, assistance of the department was requested in averting a threatened strike in the Ingersoll Rand plant. An officer of the department visited the locality, and it is understood was successful in bringing about renewed negotiations, which resulted in a settlement.
- Winnipeg, Man., April, 1919, dispute between Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. and its telegraphers received attention by the department through correspondence and also by a representative of the department in the locality and an adjustment effected of matters in dispute.
- Victoria, B.C., April, 1919, threatened strike of carpenters in the shipyards was deferred through the intervention of a departmental officer in the locality.
- St. John, N.B., April, 1919, threatened strike of employees of the Sugar Refinery was averted through a special officer of the department visiting the locality and lending assistance in the adjustment of matters in dispute.



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- Regina, Sask., April, 1919, dispute in the building trades received attention of a departmental officer in the locality and a threatened strike averted.
- Vancouver, B.C., April, 1919, dispute between Vancouver Gas Company and employees received the attention of an adjuster appointed by the Minister and a satisfactory settlement reached without cessation of work.
- Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, strike of painters given attention by an officer of the department in the locality and several conferences arranged between the disputants, the strike being finally adjusted by the employers meeting the men's demands.
- Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, strike of a few hours in the Cowan Chocolate Co. received the attention of a departmental officer in the locality, and through his efforts conferences were arranged which brought about a settlement of the dispute.
- Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, threatened strike of civic firemen received attention of the department through correspondence and a departmental officer in the locality and an adjustment was effected of matters in dispute, the threatened strike being averted.
- Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway and certain of their employees, members of the Union of Freight Handlers, Railway Clerks and Station Employees, *re* wages, received attention of an officer of the department and a satisfactory adjustment was effected.
- Montreal, Que., May, 1919, advice was received of a strike in various trades including glove makers, waist makers, stone cutters, brass workers and barbers. A departmental officer gave attention to all of these disputes and eventually settlements were effected.
- Rossland, B.C., May, 1919, alleged lockout of employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., owing to refusal of men to accept reduction in wages, received attention of an officer of the department, who visited the locality. An adjustment of the dispute was effected.
- Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May, 1919, advice received of a dispute on the construction work at the Algoma Steel plant. An officer of the department investigated this dispute and lent assistance towards adjustment. No strike occurred.
- Port Arthur, Ont., May, 1919, strike in the shipyards received attention of the department through various officers and correspondence. Matters were finally adjusted through renewed negotiations.
- Welland, Ont., May, 1919, strike of employees of British American Shipbuilding Company received the attention of the Minister of Labour through correspondence.
- Calgary, Alta., May, 1919, request was received in the department for assistance in the adjustment of a dispute in the Robinhood and Western Canada Flour Mills. An officer of the department gave attention to this matter in the locality. No strike occurred.
- Moosejaw, Sask., May, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between the city of Moosejaw and its civic firemen. This matter was given attention through correspondence.
- Montreal, Que., May, 1919, strike of milk drivers *re* union recognition received the attention of the departmental officer in the locality. Direct negotiations were renewed and resulted in a settlement.
- Kingston, Ont., May, 1919, strike of employees of Kingston Locomotive Works; an officer of the department visited the locality and it is understood that direct negotiations were renewed and a settlement effected.
- Montreal, Que., May, 1919, strike of employees of Canada Car Foundry Co.; an officer of the department in the locality gave attention to this dispute and advised that a satisfactory agreement had been reached between the disputants.
- Edmonton, Alta., May, 1919, dispute between machinists and their employers, the Alliance Power Company of Edmonton, received the attention of a departmental officer in the locality. A strike was averted.
- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, strike of carpenters *re* wages received attention of a departmental officer and conferences were arranged between the disputants, which resulted in a settlement of the strike.
- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, threatened strike of employees of Toronto and Guelph Suburban Railway Co., averted through efforts of a departmental officer, conferences between the disputants being arranged and direct negotiations renewed.
- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, dispute between the bread drivers and their employers received special attention of a departmental officer in the locality, and although the threatened strike was not averted it was finally arranged that the matter be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. An adjustment was reached on the basis of the board's recommendations.



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- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, strike of employees of various transport companies was settled through intervention of a departmental officer, and as a result of conferences arranged a signed agreement was effected between the disputants.
- Montreal, Que., June, 1919, dispute *re* wages and working conditions between cloak and suit makers and their employers was adjusted through the mediation of a departmental officer in the locality.
- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, advice was received of a dispute *re* wages and conditions between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its motormen and conductors. This dispute was given special attention by the officer of the department in the locality, and also through correspondence. A strike, however, occurred, and the dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Direct negotiations were later renewed and a settlement effected.
- Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, through the intervention of a departmental officer a strike of the machinists in the employ of the Crocker Wheeler Company was averted.
- Montreal, Que., June, 1919, advice was received by a strike of the meat packers. This matter was given attention by a departmental officer, who succeeded in bringing about a settlement, a signed agreement being entered into between the disputants. Later it was alleged that the companies concerned were not fulfilling this agreement and the matter was given further attention by the officer of the department in the locality, and a threatened strike averted.
- Montreal, Que., June, 1919, a strike occurred of the employees of various rubber firms, regarding their demand for a new wages agreement. Attention was given this dispute by an officer of the department in the locality and eventually negotiations were renewed which resulted in a settlement.
- Amherstburg, Ont., June, 1919, strike of the employees of Brunner Mond Canada, Limited, *re* demand for increased wages, was given attention by an officer of the department, who visited the locality. The adjustment of the dispute was, however, arranged through direct negotiations being renewed.
- Montreal, Que., June, 1919, strike in the Canadian Vickers plant regarding wages received the attention of two officers of the department, and eventually negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement.
- Lauzon, Que., July, 1919, strike of employees of Davie Shipbuilding Co., *re* wages and other matters; two officers of the department visited the locality and endeavoured to effect a settlement. This was finally arranged as a result of renewed negotiations.
- Cobalt, Ont., July, 1919, strike occurred of employees of certain mines, members of Cobalt Miners' Union, *re* union recognition. This matter was given attention by the Minister of Labour, also by a special officer of the department, who visited the locality, and by correspondence. Direct negotiations were eventually renewed and an adjustment reached.
- Halifax, N.S., July, 1919, strike of various marine trades in Halifax Shipyard Company, *re* demand for increased wages; an officer of the department visited the locality and was successful in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute.
- Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, strike of coopers received the attention of the officer of the department in the locality, and as a result renewed negotiations were brought about and a settlement effected.
- Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, strike of the employees of the Polson Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, members of Marine Trades Federation; an officer of the department interviewed both parties to this dispute, with a view towards bringing about an adjustment. Direct negotiations were renewed and a settlement effected.
- Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, the department was requested to assist in the adjustment of a strike of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Association. An officer of the department in the locality lent assistance in this connection and a settlement was brought about through renewed negotiations.
- Moncton, N.B., July, 1919, strike of employees of Moncton Tramways received attention of an officer of the department, who visited the locality. A satisfactory adjustment was reached through his mediation.
- Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, brief strike occurred of longshoremen, but through the intervention of an officer of the department the men returned to work and a settlement was effected through renewed negotiations.
- Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, threatened strike of wireless telegraph operators was averted through the efforts of an officer of the department in the locality.
- Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, threatened strike of bread makers was averted through the intervention of an officer of the department.
- Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, strike of silversmiths received the attention of the officer of the department in the locality. Negotiations between the disputants were renewed and a settlement effected, increased wages being granted.

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- Guelph, Ont., August, 1919, through the intervention of a departmental officer who visited the locality, it was arranged to refer a dispute between the Guelph Street Railway and its employees to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A settlement of the dispute was effected and a strike averted.
- New Glasgow, N.S., August, 1919, advice was received of labour unrest in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company plant, *re* wages, hours and union recognition. An officer of the department visited the locality and gave special attention to this matter. A strike later occurred but through the efforts of the officer of the department, who remained in the locality, renewed negotiations were brought about and a settlement finally effected.
- Kingston, Ont., August, 1919, a request was received for the assistance of the department in the settlement of a dispute between the Metal Trades Council and the Canadian Locomotive Company, *re* wages. This matter was dealt with through correspondence and a settlement of the dispute was effected.
- St. Thomas, Ont., August, 1919, dispute *re* wages of meat cutters in the firm of the St. Thomas Packing Company; an officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the dispute, increased wages being granted.
- Three Rivers, Que., August, 1919, dispute between certain pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers and their employers was adjusted through the efforts of a departmental officer, increased wages being granted. Later advice was received that the agreement *re* wages was not being carried out by the employers and this matter was also given attention by the departmental officer.
- Montreal, Que., August, 1919, dispute in the works of the Steel Company of Canada was given attention by two officers of the department, and renewed negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement, a strike being averted.
- Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, a dispute, threatening to result in a strike, occurred between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and certain of its employees. This matter received the attention of a departmental officer and it was arranged to refer the question to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It is understood a settlement was effected on the basis of the Board's findings. No strike occurred.
- Montreal, Que., and vicinity, September, 1919, strike occurred of the employees of various rubber firms. Two officers of the department lent assistance in the adjustment of this dispute.
- Kimberley, B.C., September, 1919, strike of miners in the employ of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, for increased wages and union recognition received the attention of a departmental officer, but an adjustment was not finally effected until towards the close of the fiscal year.
- Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, strike of bakers received attention of two officers of the department, and adjustment finally effected through negotiations between the disputants being renewed.
- Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, advice was received of a threatened strike in the rubber industry. This matter was given attention by a departmental officer in the locality, who succeeded in bringing about renewed negotiations between the disputants, a settlement being effected.
- Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, a dispute, threatening to result in a strike, occurred between the Canadian Press Association and their telegraphers. Attention was given to this dispute by the officer of the department in the locality, and it was arranged to refer the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A settlement was effected and the threatened strike averted.
- St. Catharines and Thorold, Ont., September, 1919, a strike of certain of the employees engaged on the Welland Ship Canal contract, *re* the eight-hour day, received the attention of the department through correspondence and an officer who visited the locality. An adjustment was effected.
- Hamilton, Ont., September, 1919, a threatened strike of the steam and operating engineers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada was averted through the intervention of a departmental officer.
- Toronto, Ont., October, 1919, a settlement was effected of a dispute between the Toronto City Dairy Company and its teamsters, through the mediation of a departmental officer in the locality.
- Toronto, Ont., October, 1919, advice was received of a threatened strike of longshoremen and coal drivers. This matter was given attention by two officers of the department in the locality, and a settlement effected, the threatened strike being averted.
- St. John, N.B., October, 1919, advice was received of a dispute in the Atlantic Sugar Refineries. An officer of the department visited the locality, but although a strike was not averted, through his mediation direct negotiations were renewed and an adjustment of the dispute effected.



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- Winnipeg, Man., October, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between various meat packing firms and their employees *re* wages. This matter was given attention by correspondence, and also by a special officer of the department in the locality, and an adjustment of the dispute reached.
- Hamilton, Ont., October, 1919, assistance of the department was requested in a dispute *re* the demand for increased wages of members of the Steam and Operating Engineers Local Union, working on the Hamilton General Hospital. This dispute received the attention of two officers of the department and through their mediation a settlement was effected, increased wages being granted.
- Chase, B.C., November, 1919, advice received of a strike of the employees of certain mines. This matter was given attention by correspondence.
- Kitchener, Ont., November, 1919, strike of upholsterers in various firms; an officer of the department visited the locality, but found that a settlement had already been reached by direct negotiations in the majority of the firms concerned.
- Kitchener, Ont., November, 1919, strike of the carpenters employed by the Atlas Construction Company of Montreal received the attention of a departmental officer, who visited the locality. The dispute was adjusted as a result of renewed negotiations.
- Chatham, Ont., December, 1919, advice was received of an alleged lockout of certain of the employees of the Canada des Moines Steel Company. This matter was given attention by an officer of the department, who visited the locality. Final adjustment was effected through the added mediation of the Chatham Chamber of Commerce.
- Port Colborne, Ont., December, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in connection with a dispute between the Maple Leaf Milling Company and its employees. This matter was dealt with by correspondence and advice was latter received that an adjustment had been effected and a threatened strike averted.
- Montreal, Que., December, 1919, advice received of alleged lockout of members of News-writers' Union by the *Montreal Star*. This matter received the attention of the department through correspondence, also by a departmental officer in the locality. An adjustment of the dispute was effected.
- Kitchener, Ont., December, 1919, advice was received of a strike of bakers, and assistance in the adjustment of the dispute was requested of the department. The matter received attention through correspondence and it is understood a satisfactory settlement was reached.
- Montreal, Que., January, 1920, advice was received of a strike of the waterworks employees. Two officers of the department gave attention to this matter and conferences were arranged between the disputants, which brought about a settlement.
- St. John, N.B., February, 1920, a strike of the machinists in various firms received the attention of two officers of the department. Adjustment was finally effected through renewed negotiations.
- Halifax, N.S., March, 1920, advice received of a dispute between the fish handlers and certain firms. An officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in averting a threatened strike in this connection.
- Montreal, Que., March, 1920, a strike occurred in various building trades. This matter received special attention by the departmental officer in the locality, who aided in the negotiations which brought about an adjustment of the dispute.
- Thetford, Que., March, 1920, advice was received of a threatened strike of the miners in certain mines, but investigation by a departmental officer showed that the dispute had evidently been satisfactorily adjusted.

## II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, LEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the following pages will be found the tables usually presented with this report. The disputes dealt with during the year numbered 77, five of these, however, being disputes which were carried over from the preceding year. Boards were granted in 51 cases, leaving a large proportion of disputes settled by other agencies than those of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. It may be noted that while the figures for the fiscal year 1919-20 show but 77 disputes dealt with, as compared with 100 in 1918-19, during the former period there were included 24 disputes in industries performing war work, which industries, under the War Measures Act, fell directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Upon the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, no further proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act took place in these industries. The statute, it will be recalled, was enacted in March, 1907. The total number of disputes dealt with since that date number 446, which would indicate that the marked development in the use of the Act continued during the fiscal year 1919-20.

As is explained in the introductory pages, the tribunal known as the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which was established during the summer of 1918, to deal during the war with disputes between Canadian railways and six trade unions representing railway workers, continued to operate during the year, and under the agreement all disputes affecting the workers who had membership in the unions in question went to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 and were duly settled. The unions concerned are, respectively: (1) locomotive engineers; (2) firemen; (3) conductors; (4) trainmen; (5) telegraphers, and (6) maintenance-of-way men. Under the agreement, however, disputes involving other classes of railway workers might, by mutual agreement with the railway concerned, be referred to the same tribunal, and many disputes of this kind were so referred. With the disappearance of war work disputes and the exclusion for the present of many railway disputes from the machinery of the Act the record of activities under the statute for the year is surprising.

#### SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1920; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-20, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-20, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920:—



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## I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920

Industries affected	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of Boards established	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mines:—			
(a) Coal.....	9	8	1
(b) Metal.....	1	1	0
Total Mines.....	10	9	1
(2) Transportation and communication:—			
(a) Railways.....	10	6	0
(b) Street railways.....	19	16	1*
(c) Express.....	2	2	1*
(d) Shipping.....	4	1	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	2	1	0
(f) Telephones.....	2	1	0
Total transportation and communication.....	39	27	2
(3) Miscellaneous:—			
Light and power.....	2	1	0
Total mines, transportation and communication and public utilities.....	51	37	3
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:—			
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:—			
(a) Street railways.....	3	2	0
(b) Other civic employees.....	6	4	0
(c) Light and power.....	3	1	0
Total public utilities under provincial or municipal control.....	12	7	0
(2) Miscellaneous.....	14	7	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	26	14	0
* Total all classes.....	77	51	3

\*Reference to Board procedure in these cases appears in the report of proceedings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the industries concerned being the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and the Canadian Express Company, respectively.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include five cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, dispute between (1) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and certain of its employees; (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg; (3) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees, and (5) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1920, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees at Halifax, N.S.; (2) the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its clerks, etc.; (3) the Corporation of Ottawa and its civic employees; (4) the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and its fish packers; (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, and certain of its employees, and (6) the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, Inverness, N.S., and certain of its employees.

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## II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1920

Industries affected	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—		
(1) Mines:—		
(a) Coal.....	58	7
(b) Metal.....	18	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total mines.....	77	12
(2) Transportation and communication:—		
(a) Railways.....	135	7
(b) Street railways.....	71	4
(c) Express.....	9	1
(d) Shipping.....	20	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	11	1
(f) Telephones.....	6	0
Total transportation and communication.....	252	13
(3) Miscellaneous:—		
(a) Light and power.....	9	0
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
Total miscellaneous.....	10	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
Total mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work.....	369	26
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:—		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control.....	40	1
(2) Miscellaneous.....	37	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act..	77	1
Total all classes.....	446	27

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

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III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1920, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	Total
Number of applications....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	446
Number of boards granted	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	333
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	27

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by fiscal years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1920, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	†1920 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	11	446
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	6	333
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	27

\*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920

I.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

(a) COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 27, 1919	Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being clerical workers, members of Clerical Union No. 16355, American Federation of Labour.	Employees...	Glace Bay, N.S.	160 dir. 7,000 indir.	Concerning wages.	His Honour Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm, (c) 3; Rev. Dr. Forrest, (e) 1; John A. Gilles, (m) 1.	July 23, 1919		After the Board had been constituted direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and a settlement effected without the necessity of Board procedure.
Aug. 25, 1919	The Minto Coal Company and its employees, being members of Local Union No. 4552, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	So. Minto, N.B.	225	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. McKewen, (c) 3; Richard B. Hanson, (e) 1; John A. Walker, (m) 1.	Sept. 27, 1919	Nov. 12, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hanson and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute, which the Company expressed its willingness to accept. Mr. Walker presented a minority report. A strike occurred on Dec. 6, and had not been adjusted at the close of the fiscal year.
Nov. 8, 1919	Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Westville, N.S.		Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; John McKeen, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Dec. 6, 1919	Feb. 23, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates.
Nov. 8, 1919	Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Glace Bay, N.S.		Concerning wages.	Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, (c) 3; Col. W. E. Thompson, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Dec. 1, 1919	Jan. 19, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates.
Nov. 8, 1919	Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Joggins, N.S.		Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; G. R. Hulme, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Dec. 12, 1919	Jan. 8, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.



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Nov. 8, 1919	Asadia Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; John McKeen, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Dec. 16, 1919	Feb. 23, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages.
Nov. 8, 1919	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees; being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Jan. 13, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of the fiscal year.
Nov. 8, 1919	Inverness Coal and Railway Company and certain of its employees; being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Inverness, N.S.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Jan. 13, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of the fiscal year.
Jan. 31, 1920	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and Le Roi Number Two Mining Company and certain of their employees.	Employees....	Rossland, B.C.....	60 and 1267 resp.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	In view of the fact that negotiations on the question of wages and working conditions were in progress in the mines, the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance and finally dropped.

## (b) METAL MINES

July 1919	Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being clerical workers at general and plant offices, Sydney, N.S.; members of Clerical Union No. 16345, American Federation of Labour.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S.....	3335.....	Concerning wages.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm, (C) 3; Rev. Dr. Forrest, (E) 1; John Gilles, (M) 1.	July 23, 1919	Aug. 6, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein as to settlement of the dispute, became the basis of a new working agreement.
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## (2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

## (a) RAILWAYS

Jan. 31, 1919	Canadian National Railway and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg.	Employees....	Winnipeg.....	3,000.....	Concerning wages.....	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (C) 1; C. E. Dufee, (E); T. J. Murray, (M) 1.	Mar. 17, 1919	Sept. 23, 1919	The report, which was signed by all three members of the Board, stated that in view of the fact that the employees concerned had joined in the strike then in existence in Winnipeg, they claimed no further jurisdiction in the matter.
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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 1, 1919	Grand Trunk Railway Company, Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain of their employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees.	Employees....	Montreal....	800 dir. 2,900 indir.	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed, and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.
June 9, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union.	Employees....	Fort William, Ont....	150.....	Concerning wages and hours	.....	.....	.....	A strike occurred on June 2 and direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed. An amicable adjustment was reached and Board procedure rendered unnecessary.
June 11, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its dining and café car employees, restaurant cooks and waiters, storeroom men and linen handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C.P.R. lines, Eastern Div.	512.....	Concerning wages	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the disputants having decided to refer the matter to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.
Dec. 8, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at St. John, N.B., being marine freight handlers, members of Local No. 838, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees....	St. John, N.B....	700 dir. 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages	The Hon. Mr. Justice W. B. Chandler, (c) (3); H. C. Selofield, (e) 1; F. A. Campbell, (m) 1.	Dec. 9, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	A unanimous report was presented by the Board and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Advice was received in the department that the findings were acceptable to both parties concerned.
Dec. 12, 1919	Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, etc., members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	G. T. lines in Canada.	1,400.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Macdougall, (c) 4; U. E. Gillen, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Mar. 22, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of fiscal year.

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Nov. 12, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and its sleeping car porters.	Employees....	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	254 dir. 44 indr....	Concerning wages and conditions.	and His Honour Judge Col. in G. Snider, (c) 3; U.E. Gillen, (e) 2; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	7, Feb. 13, 1920 Feb. 16, Mar. 1, Mar. 3, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman, Mr. Gillen, and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rules and wages. Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report. It developed, however, that a decision on an important point of the dispute had been omitted in the report rendered by the chairman and Mr. Gillen. The Board accordingly reconvened on Feb. 23 and further reports were rendered, the majority report being signed by the chairman and Mr. Gillen and the minority report by Mr. Bancroft. No cessation of work occurred and the inquiry was, no doubt of some value in adjusting relations.
Mar. 15, 1920	Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited, and its teamsters at London, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 663, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees....	London, Ont.		Concerning wages.....	Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.		In this case a strike occurred on Mar. 1, the men returning to work on Mar. 15. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants Board procedure was stayed. Eventually it was deemed unnecessary to establish a Board.
Mar. 15, 1920	The Dominion Transport Company, Limited, and its teamsters, at London, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 663, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees....	London, Ont.		Concerning wages.....	Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.		In this case a strike occurred on Mar. 1, the men returning to work on Mar. 15. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants no Board was established.
Mar. 24, 1920	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees, being cheerleaders, coopers, car sealers and porters, on the pier at Halifax, N.S., being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Halifax, N.S.	110.....	Concerning wages.....			Proceedings unfinished at close of fiscal year.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

## (b) STREET RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was established	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Feb. 28, 1919	Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees belonging to Div. No. 799, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Montreal.....	3, 062 dir.; 12, 500 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Joseph Perrault, (c) 4; Joseph Quintal, (e) 1; J. T. Foster, (m) 1.	Mar. 28, 1919	May 16, July 5, 1919	The report was signed by Mr. Foster and Mr. Quintal, and it is understood that the recommendations and schedule of rates and rules contained therein formed the basis of the working agreement which became effective July 1. Mr. Perrault presented a minority report.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 816, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Windsor and vicinity.	85.....	Concerning wages and alleged unjust treatment of employees.	His Honour Judge A. T. Bole, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; A. Hooper, (m) 1.	April 10, 1919	April 26, 1919	The report was signed by all three members, although Mr. Hooper did not concur on all points and added a minority report. In this case a strike occurred on May 3, the men returning to work on May 14, the dispute being settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Mar. 28, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees being line-men and operators, members of Local No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....	26 dir.; 12 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Col. in G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 15, 1919	April 24, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and accompanied by an agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.
April 19, 1919	Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Hull, Que.....	147 dir.; 16 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	D'Arcy Scott, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kalley, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	May 6, 1919	May 28, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kalley and contained recommendations as to the adjustment of the dispute, which it is understood were accepted by the Company and formed the basis of the settlement. Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report.



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April 30, 1919.	Winnipeg Electric Rail- way Company and cer- tain of its employees, being conductors and motormen.	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	1,000 approx.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice May, T. J. Metcalfe, (c) 4; J. Bowes Coyne, K. C.; (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2.	7, July 1919	21, 1919	A general strike occurred in Winnipeg on May 15, and Board procedure was temporarily discontinued. After the strike had ended on June 26 the Board reconvened and ren- dered a report concerning the situa- tion. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Coyne, Mr. Ward presenting a minority report. A memorandum with reference to the minority re- port was added by Mr. Coyne. Matters in dispute were, however, regarded as being adjusted with the termination of the strike.
May 5, 1919	Winnipeg Electric Rail- way Company and cer- tain of its employees being men employed in the shops, car de- partment and track department of the company.	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	200	Concerning wages	The Hon. Mr. Justice May, T. J. Metcalfe, (c) 4; J. Bowes Coyne, K. C.; (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2.	7, July 1919	21, 1919	A general strike occurred in Winnipeg on May 15, and Board procedure was temporarily discontinued. After the strike had ended on June 26 the Board reconvened and ren- dered a report concerning the situa- tion. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Coyne, Mr. Ward presenting a min- ority report. A memorandum with reference to the minority report was added by Mr. Coyne. Matters in dispute were, however, regarded as being adjusted with the termi- nation of the strike.
May 23, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Co. and certain of its em- ployees, being mem- bers of Div. No. 876, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	70	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge June, Colin C. Snider, (c) 4; S. F. Washington, K. C.; (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	8, June 1919	16, 1919	The report of the Board was unani- mous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules, on the basis of which, it is understood, a working agreement was effected.
June 7, 1919	Toronto Railway Com- pany and certain of its employees, being motormen, conduct- ors, shedmen, motor and truck repairmen, etc., members of Div. No. 113, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America.	Employer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	2,189 dir. 461 indir.	Concerning wages and hours,	His Honour Judge J. June, A. Barron (c) 4; Hon. F. H. Phlippen, K. C. (e) 1; W. J. Hevey, (m) 2.	Interim report, July 1, Final report Aug. 4, 1919	20, 1919	In this case a strike occurred on June 22, and an interim report was rendered making certain recom- mendations concerning the situa- tion. The men returned to work on July 4, an agreement having been reached on the basis of the Board's recommendations. A final report was rendered on Aug. 4, signed by the chairman and Mr. Phlippen, and contained further recommendations as to changes in wages, rules, etc. Mr. Hevey did not sign the final report but advised that he still agreed with the interim report.

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## STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

## (b) STREET RAILWAYS—Continued

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 18, 1919	Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, winders, operators and helpers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	15 dir. 160 indir.	Concerning wages.				The establishment of a Board was rendered unnecessary in this case direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
June 23, 1919	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and its employees, being motor-men and conductors.	Employer	Ottawa, Ont.		Concerning wages.	D'Arcy Scott, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; J. C. Rooney, (M) 2.	June 27, 1919		In this case a strike occurred on July 1 and Board procedure was suspended. The men returned to work on July 19, an amicable adjustment having been reached. Further action on the part of the Board was, therefore, unnecessary.
June 27, 1919	Toronto Railway Company and Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited, and their shop employees, being electrical workers, machinists, blacksmiths, patternmakers, brass moulders and core makers.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	143 dir. 2,000 indir.	Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (c) 4; Wm. H. Moore, (E) 1; H. W. Harper, (M) 1.	Aug. 19, 1919	Sept. 3, Sept. 6, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Harper and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages and working conditions. A minority report was presented by Mr. Moore. A strike of a few hours' duration occurred on Sept. 3, the employees claiming a delay in the adjustment of the dispute. His Honour Judge J. A. Barron was appointed a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act to inquire and report regarding this situation. The findings of the Commissioner were received on Dec. 3, and recommended a slight amendment to the Act.
July 7, 1919	Moncton Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union 933, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Moncton, N.B.	13 dir. 6 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				After the application was received direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

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July 23, 1919	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being conductors and motor-men.	Employees	Winnipeg, Man.	Concerning wages.	The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 3; John T. Haig, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 1.	Aug. 2, 1919	Sept. 18, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations concerning proposed changes in wages, conditions and rules, which the employees expressed themselves willing to accept. Mr. Ward, while signing the report, made certain reservations. Advice has later received from the company that the rates recommended would be paid.
Aug. 9, 1919	Alliance Power Company of Edmonton, Alta., and certain of its employees, being members of Local Div. No. 569, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Edmonton, Alta.	50	John R. McIntosh, (c) 3; H. R. Milner, (e) 1; Robt. E. McLaughlin, (m) 1.	Aug. 27, 1919	Oct. 11, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed agreement covering rates, etc., on the basis of which it is understood a settlement was reached.
Sept. 9, 1919	British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	1,500	Henry A. Stone, (c) 3; Thos. W. Fletcher, (e) 1; Thos. Coughlin, (m) 1.	Sept. 24, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to proposed revisions in the existing schedule of wages and rules. It is understood an agreement was reached on the basis of these recommendations.
Oct. 3, 1919	Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees, being conductors and motor-men, bus and shopmen, ticket agents, etc., members of Div. No. 107, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	375 dir. 23 indir.	Henry G. Foster, (m) 1.			The Board was not completed in this case, advice having been received that the matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.
Nov. 15, 1919	Toronto Railway Company, Toronto Electric Light Company and Toronto Power Company and the employees of the said companies respectively, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	20 dir. 250 indir.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Wm. H. Moore, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Nov. 26, 1919	Jan. 2, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, and contained recommendations as to settlement. Advice was received that these findings were acceptable to both parties to the dispute. No report was received from Mr. Moore.

## STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—Continued

## (2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

## (b) STREET RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 26, 1919	Grand River and Lake Erie and Northern Railways and certain of the employees of the said railways, being members of Div. No. 833. Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Preston, Ont.	140 dir. 20 indir.	Concerning wages				Board procedure in this case was stayed on advice of the employees' representative.
Dec. 15, 1919	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, barn and shopmen, powerhouse men, etc., members of Div. 846. Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	St. Catharines, Ont.	400 dir. 15 indir.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. D. Keley, (e) 1; J. A. McArthur, (m) 1.	Jan. 23, 1920	Feb. 7, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. Advice was later received of certain clerical errors in the report, but before the final agreement regarding the corrections was reached, the parties to the dispute, arrived at an amicable adjustment by direct negotiations.

## (c) Express

Aug. 13, 1919	Canadian Northern Express Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	Employees	Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.	440	Concerning alleged failure of Company to comply with terms of agreement.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Mercalle, (c) 4; Jas. F. C. Menlove, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 24, 1919	Oct. 13, 1919 Oct. 20, 1919	The report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft. The recommendations contained therein were accepted by the employees, but only in part by the company. Mr. Menlove presented a minority report.
Dec. 10, 1919	Canadian Express Company and certain of its employees, being messengers, clerks, porters, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees	Can. Exp. Lines in Canada.	1,500	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. Fortin, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Jan. 7, 1920	Feb. 9, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.



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## (d) SHIPPING

July 17, 1919	Fort William Coal Dock Company and certain of its employees, being coal handlers, members of the Coal Handlers' Union.	Employees....	Fort William, Ont.	.....	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	The employees being on strike when the application was received the Minister ruled that a Board should not be established.
Aug. 16, 1919	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being boilermakers and iron shipbuilders and helpers, members of Current River Lodge No. 461, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees....	Port Arthur, Ont.	590 dir. 135 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclellan, (C) 4; D. N. Davies, (E) 1; W. N. Walsh, (M) 1.	Sept. 9, 1919 Sept. 22, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Davies and the recommendations contained therein formed the basis of a working agreement which was later entered into between the parties concerned. Mr. Welsh presented a minority report.
Aug. 28, 1919	Shipping Federation of Canada and Montreal pilots, being members of the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 69.	Employees....	Montreal	50 dir. 9 indir.	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case as it did not appear that the dispute fell within the scope of the statute. No strike occurred.
Mar. 4, 1920	Harbour Commission of Montreal and certain of its employees, being plumbers, handymen, labourers, etc., members of Montreal Harbour Employees' Union.	Employees....	Montreal	15 dir. 450 indir.	Concerning wages and union recognition.	.....	.....	After the application had reached the department direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without Board procedure.

## (e) TELEGRAPHS

Sept. 29, 1919	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., and its employees, being Marconi Wireless Operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local 61, Certified Operators of the Great Lakes Division only.	Employees....	Great Lakes Division.	80 dir. 400 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclellan, (C) 4; Bernard S. Ross, (E) 1; Thos. Taylor, (M) 1.	Oct. 4, 1919 Oct. 22, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein became the basis of a settlement of the dispute.
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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded.*

(c) TELEGRAPHS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 4, 1919	Dominion Messenger and Signal Company, and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union, No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	15 dir. 25 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

## (f) TELEPHONES

Aug. 28, 1919	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Ltd. and certain of its employees in Toronto, being members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	275 dir. 60 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Glen Osler, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 11, 1919	Sept. 26, Sept. 25, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, and with some modifications became the basis of a working agreement. Mr. Osler presented a minority report.
Nov. 28, 1919	Telephone Company of Prince Edward Island and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 970, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Charlottetown and vicinity.	25 dir. 70 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS  
LIGHT AND POWER

Dec. 5, 1918	Montreal, Light, Heat and Power Company, and certain of its employees, being members of Labour Union No. 16859.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.	250 dir. 750 indir.	Concerning wages and union recognition.	Jas. Perrault, (c) 4; Bernard Rose (E) 2; A. Bastien, (M) 1.	Jan. 9, 1919	April 17, 1919	In this case a strike occurred on April 8, the men returning to work on April 17. The Board's report was unanimous and advised that as a result of direct negotiations an agreement had been effected.
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July 1919	2. Montreal Public Service Corporation and the Montreal Public Service Corporation Employees' Union.	Montreal, Que. ....	90 dir. 270 indir.	Concerning wages.	After the application was received, direct negotiations between the parties were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.
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**II.—INDUSTRIES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907**  
**(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL**

**(a) STREET RAILWAYS**

April 1, 1919	Brantford Municipal Ry. Commission and its employees, being members of Local No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Brantford, Ont. ....	40	Concerning wages.	April 22, 1919. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. No cessation of work occurred.
April 12, 1919	Radial Railway Department of the City of Edmonton and its street railway employees.	Edmonton, Alta. ....	30		While correspondence looking to the establishment of a Board was in progress, advice was received that matters in dispute had been adjusted.
Aug. 22, 1919	Guelph Radial Railway Co. and its employees, being motor-men and conductors, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Guelph, Ont. ....	25	Concerning wages and hours.	Sept. 5, 1919. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations, as to settlement of the dispute.

**(b) OTHER CIVIC EMPLOYEES**

April 24, 1919	Corporation of Brandon and certain of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union No. 69.	Brandon, Man. ....		Concerning wages.	In this case a strike occurred almost simultaneously with the appointment of the Board member on behalf of the city. Direct negotiations between the disputants were then renewed and a working agreement was reached, rendering further procedure before a Board unnecessary.
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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL—*Concluded*.(b) OTHER CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 29, 1919	Corporation of the city of Hull, and certain of its employees, being firemen and members of International Fire Fighters Local Union, No. 174.	Employees....	Hull, Que.....	23 .....	Concerning wages and hours.	D'Arcy Scott, (c) 4; Patrick Green, (m) 1; Dr. Archambault, (e) 1.	.....	.....	In this case arbitration was received from Dr. Archambault before the chairman had been appointed. Before the completion of the Board direct negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement and Board procedure was rendered unnecessary.
May 19, 1919	Corporation of the city of Toronto and certain of its employees, being firemen.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	490 dir. 32 indir.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the city.
May 23, 1919	Corporation of Lethbridge and certain of its employees, being members of the Civic Employees Federal Union No. 70.	Employees....	Lethbridge, Alta....	100 approx.	Concerning wages and conditions.	C. F. Jamieson, (c) 3; E. H. Wilson, (e) 1; Donald McNabb, (m) 1.	May 29, 1919	June 23, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Wilson, and became the basis of an adjustment of the dispute. Mr. McNabb presented a minority report.
Dec. 10, 1919	Corporation of the City of Montreal and its Police Force, members of Local No. 62, Policemen's Federal Labour Union.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	1,010 .....	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the corporation.
Mar. 8, 1920	Corporation of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.....	142 .....	Concerning wages.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gurn, (c) 4; Ans- lie W. Greene, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	Mar. 22, 1920	.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

## (c) LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 10, 1919	Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Niagara Trades Federation.	Employees....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1,400 dir. 1,530 indir.	Concerning wages and hours	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the commission.



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June 30, 1919	Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	200 dir. 350 indir.	Concerning wages.....	H. A. Harper, (w) 1.....	After the appointment of the Board member on behalf of the employees direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and an adjustment of the dispute was effected without Board procedure.
Mar. 15, 1920	Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, patrolmen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	30.....	Concerning wages.....		While correspondence was taking place with regard to obtaining the consent of the commission to the establishment of a Board a departmental officer visited the locality and an adjustment of the dispute was effected without Board reference.
(2) MISCELLANEOUS							
May 12, 1919	Various firms constituting packing houses and abattoirs and certain of their employees, members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....		Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; R. J. McGaughran, (s) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. It is understood a working agreement was effected on the basis of the Board's findings.
May 31, 1919	Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited, and certain of its employees, being cattle drivers, members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	75.....	Concerning wages and conditions.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Gideon Grant, (s) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
July 7, 1919	Various Toronto firms dealing in bread, etc., and certain of their employees respectively, being bread drivers, members of Local No. 1, Bread and Cakes Salesmen's Association.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	600 dir. 800 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (c) 4; F. H. McGaughran, (s) 1; Chas. Clay, (m) 1.	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. It is understood an adjustment was effected on the basis of these recommendations.
July 10, 1919	Dominion Textile Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 203, United Textile Workers of America.	Employees.....	Montreal, Que.....	3,000 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.....		Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing company.

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STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Concluded*

(2) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 21, 1919	Bedford Construction Company of St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees, engaged on the Courtenay Bay Harbour contract.	Employees....	St. John, N.B.....	175 dir..... 75 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Sir Ezekiel McLeod, (c) 4; C. L. Hervey, (e) 1; Jas. E. Tighe, (m) 1.	Sept. 4, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919 Supp. report, March 22, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute and a working agreement was effected on the basis of these recommendations. During March 1920, it was found necessary to reconvene this Board for a further interpretation of the clause in the original findings with regard to the ten hour day. The supplementary findings supported the company in their interpretation.
Aug. 22, 1919	Canadian Locomotive Co. of Kingston, Ont., and its employees in various classes, members of unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.....	525 dir..... 125 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions				Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing company.
Aug. 30, 1919	Willis & Co., Montreal, and certain other firms engaged in piano manufacture and their respective employees.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....		Concerning wages				Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing companies.
Sept. 8, 1919	Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., and its employees, being electrical workers and steam and operating engineers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....		Concerning wages and hours.				While correspondence was taking place with regard to obtaining the consent of the company to the establishment of a Board direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the dispute adjusted without Board reference.
Sept. 20, 1919	Canadian Press, Ltd., and its employees, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Canadian Press System No. 52.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	84 dir..... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; C. O. Knowles, (e) 1; William M. Kennedy, (m) 1.	Sept. 30, 1919	Oct. 17, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

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Oct. 23, 1919	City Dairy Company, Ltd., and certain of its employees, being milk drivers, bottle room men, members of Local 191, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.	Employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	160 dir. 300 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the company
Jan. 1, 1920	Canadian General Electric Company of Peterborough, Ont., and certain of its employees being armature winders, members of local union No. 261, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer.....	Peterborough, Ont.....		Concerning wages.....	In this case the employees had gone on strike on Jan. 2, but returned to work on Jan. 6, pending an investigation by Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The report of the Board was signed by all three members, although Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bancroft noted certain exceptions. Recommendations as to settlement and a proposed schedule were submitted.
Jan. 21, 1920	Various Coal Dealers, members of the Retail Merchants' Association of Edmonton, and their employees, being members of Local No. 514, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union.	Employees.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	125 dir.....	Concerning wages.....	In this case, while the employers did not refuse consent to the establishment of a Board upon the advice of the employees' representative the matter was left in abeyance pending further direct negotiations looking towards a settlement.
Feb. 21, 1920	Various firms, members of the General Cartage and Warehousemen's Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and their employees, being members of Local No. 655, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	350 dir. 800 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employers. Further negotiations, however, resulted in the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Vance, as a Commissioner, under the Inquiries Act, to investigate and advise with regard to this dispute. His report was accompanied by advice from both parties to the dispute that his findings were acceptable and adjustment would be made accordingly.
Feb. 25, 1920	The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of their employees, being fish packers.	Employer.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....		Concerning wages.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

### III. FAIR WAGES

The Fair Wages Branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

“That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

“It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, “to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900,” by the insertion of the following clauses in all Government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

“1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

“2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.”

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wage officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those



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fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of... ..and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year 1919-20 for insertion in Government contracts was 131. There were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works, 106; Railways and Canals, 16; Militia and Defence, 2; and Marine and Fisheries, 7.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1919-20, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract:—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published
Proposed reinforcing block to breakwater	Sandy Cove, Digby Co., N.S.	April 4, 1919	June 18, 1919	\$4,900 00	Vol. XIX
Proposed reconstruction of wharf	Thessalon, Algoma Dist., Ont.	April 7, 1919	Aug. 8, 1919	Unit prices	844
Proposed wharf	Caughnought Station, Haliburton Dist., Ont.	April 9, 1919	No contract	Day labour	1087
Proposed ice-breakers	Richmond, Que.	April 14, 1919	June 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX
Reconstruction of wharf (cribwork)	Magog, Stanstead Co., Que.	April 17, 1919	June 24, 1919	Schedule rates	844
Revetment wall	Fort William, Ont.	April 29, 1919	June 26, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX
Repairs to temporary breakwater (pilework)	Port Arthur, Ont.	April 30, 1919	July 3, 1919	Schedule rates	908
Detention building	Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.	April 30, 1919	June 27, 1919	\$27,840 00	XIX
Extension to breakwater	Bare Point, Port Arthur, Ont.	May 1, 1919	July 26, 1919	Unit prices	966
Protective works	Niomen Island, Fraser River, B.C.	May 1, 1919	No contract	Schedule rates	XIX
Reconstruction of wharf and approach	St. Imace de Loyola, Nord, Co. of Berthier, Que.	May 1, 1919	July 24, 1919	Schedule rates	967
Breakwater	Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B.	May 1, 1919	No contract	Schedule rates	XIX
Wharf extension	Spry Bay (Josy), Halifax Co., N.S.	May 3, 1919	July 29, 1919	Schedule rates	1086
Wharf	Boisdale, Cape Breton Co., N.S.	May 5, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	\$2,350 00	XIX
Repairs to wharf	St. Michael de Bellechasse, Bellechasse Co., Que.	May 5, 1919	July 28, 1919	Schedule rates	1506
Construction of wharf	Half Moon Bay, Comox-Atlin District, B.C.	May 9, 1919	Sept. 2, 1919	\$9,775 00	XIX
Repairs to breakwater	Devil's Island, Halifax Co., N.S.	May 10, 1919	July 25, 1919	Unit prices	1235
Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings	Ottawa, Ont.	May 13, 1919	Revised schedule		1086
Building trades in connection with alterations and additions to public building	Moncton, N.B.	May 13, 1919	No contract	Day labour	
Proposed repairs and improvements to wharf	Port William, Que.	May 13, 1919	No contract	Schedule rates	XIX
Repairing of breakwater	Port Colborne, Welland Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	July 15, 1919	Schedule rates	967
Repairs to pier	Port Hope, Durham Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	July 24, 1919	Unit prices	XIX
Renovals to Government wharves	Midland, Simcoe Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	Aug. 6, 1919	Schedule rates	1086
Repairs to south pier	Burlington Channel, Wentworth Co., Ont.	May 19, 1919	July 16, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX
Office building, Forestry Branch	Indian Head, Sask.	May 19, 1919	Nov. 21, 1919	\$24,859 00 and for additional excavation per cu. yd. \$1.50, and for additional concrete, including forms, per cu. yd., \$16.50.	1506
Proposed breakwater	Scotch Cove, White Point, N.S.	May 19, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	Schedule rates	XX
Reconstruction of east pier of eastern entrance	Toronto Harbour, Toronto, Ont.	May 23, 1919	Sept. 9, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX
Stone rip-rap along LaSalle Highway	Kingston, Ont.	May 23, 1919	July 15, 1919	Schedule rates	1235
Repairs to wharf	Comox, Comox-Alberni District, B.C.	May 30, 1919	Aug. 9, 1919	Unit prices	XIX
Repairs to wharf	Berthier (en bas), Montmagny Co., Que.	May 30, 1919	Sept. 20, 1919	Unit prices	1087
Repairs to wharf	Sidney, Robert's Bay, and Saanichton, B.C.	June 2, 1919	Sept. 3, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX
Repairs to wharf	Oak Point, King's Co., N.B.	June 2, 1919	No contract		1235
Postal station "B"	Hamilton, Ont.	June 2, 1919	Aug. 4, 1919	\$36,650 00 and unit prices for additional excavation work.	XIX
Public wharf	Okanagan Dist., Yale, B.C.	June 4, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	Schedule rates	1344
Additions to wharf and dredging	Powell River, Comox-Alberni Dist., B.C.	June 4, 1919	Feb. 7, 1920	Schedule rates	XX
Construction of a landing float and approach	Pt. Essington, Skeena Dist., B.C.	June 5, 1919	Nov. 5, 1919	Schedule rates	1505

Proposed wharf. Certain trades. Reconstruction of wharf. Proposed repairs to breakwater. Construction of wharf. Extension of eastern wharf.	June 13, 1919 No contract. June 16, 1919 No contract. June 16, 1919 Oct. 10, 1919. June 16, 1919 Sept. 27, 1919. June 17, 1919 No contract. June 18, 1919 No contract.	Schedules rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates...	XIX XIX XIX XIX XX XX	1344 1344 1344 1344 75 75
Reconstruction of portion of breakwater. Proposed wharf. Proposed wharf. Public building. Public building. Public building. Proposed repairs to wharf. Boat harbor. Repairs to wharf. Reconstruction of eastern breakwater. Repairs to breakwater.	June 19, 1919 Sept. 2, 1919. June 20, 1919 No contract. July 2, 1919 No contract. July 9, 1919 No contract. July 9, 1919 No contract. July 9, 1919 No contract. July 12, 1919 Oct. 20, 1919. July 12, 1919 Sept. 23, 1919. July 21, 1919 Nov. 26, 1919. July 23, 1919 No contract. July 25, 1919 Dec. 2, 1919.	Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates...	XIX XIX XIX XIX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX	1235 1344 1235 1235 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
Repairs to landing pier. Repairs and renewals to wharf. Proposed renewal to wharf. Construction of wharf. Extension to wharf. Repairs and reconstruction of wharf. Proposed repairs to wharf.	Aug. 1, 1919 No contract. Aug. 1, 1919 Nov. 10, 1919. Aug. 1, 1919 Oct. 3, 1919. Aug. 2, 1919 Nov. 1, 1919. Aug. 2, 1919 No contract. Aug. 6, 1919 No contract. Aug. 6, 1919 Oct. 31, 1919.	\$4.59 per cu. yd. Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates...	XIX XIX XIX XIX XX XX XX	1505 1344 1344 1344 178 178 178
Extension to wharf. Proposed repairs to breakwater. Proposed wharf. Proposed wharf. Proposed grain conveyor.	Aug. 6, 1919 Nov. 6, 1919. Aug. 4, 1919 Nov. 11, 1919. Aug. 23, 1919 No contract. Sept. 3, 1919 No contract. Sept. 3, 1919 Mar. 2, 1920.	Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates...	XIX XIX XIX XIX XIX	1505 1505 1505 1505 1506
Proposed repairs to wharf. Repairs to bridge. Construction of pile wharf. Proposed reconstruction of breakwater.	Sept. 4, 1919 No contract. Sept. 4, 1919 No contract. Sept. 4, 1919 No contract. Sept. 11, 1919 Feb. 27, 1920.	Unit prices, approximately \$36,351 00 Day labour. Day labour. Unit prices, approximately \$41,972 75 \$1,900 00	XIX XIX XIX XIX XX	1505 1505 1505 1505 75
Proposed repairs to pier. Bridge abutments. Proposed public floating wharf. Floating wharf. Construction of floating wharf. Construction of wharf. Reconstruction and repairs to wharf. Proposed breakwater protection. Proposed grain conveyor system at Berth No. 15. Main breakwater.	Sept. 17, 1919 No contract. Sept. 18, 1919 Dec. 9, 1919. Sept. 18, 1919 No contract. Sept. 18, 1919 No contract. Sept. 18, 1919 No contract. Sept. 18, 1919 No contract. Sept. 19, 1919 Dec. 9, 1919. Sept. 19, 1919 No contract. Sept. 22, 1919 No contract. Sept. 26, 1919 Mar. 26, 1920.	Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates... Schedule rates...	XIX XIX XIX XIX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
Repairs to shore protection. Construction of floating wharf. Construction of floating wharf. Construction of floating wharf.	Oct. 1, 1919 No contract. Oct. 6, 1919 No contract. Oct. 6, 1919 No contract. Oct. 6, 1919 No contract.	Unit prices approximately \$11,753.00 Unit prices approximately \$11,753.00 Unit prices approximately \$11,753.00 Unit prices approximately \$11,753.00	XIX XIX XIX XIX	1505 1505 1505 1505



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.—*Con.*

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published
Proposed bridge over Bow River	Banff, Alta.	Oct. 10, 1919		Agreement for structural steel, \$73,880 approximately. Award of contract under way for substructure, roadways, etc., \$169,900.	Vol. Page XX 588 XX 588
Repairs to wharf.	Campbell River, Dist. of Comox-Atlin, B.C.	Oct. 10, 1919	No contract.		
Wharf and warehouse.	Kagwons, Manitoulin Island, Dist. of Algoma	Oct. 10, 1919	No contract.		
Reconstruction of wharf.	Eastport, Ont.	Oct. 16, 1919	No contract.		
Reconstruction of wharf.	Owasco Sound, Grey Co., Ont.	Oct. 18, 1919	No contract.		
Reconstruction of breakwater.	Oshawa, Ont.	Oct. 21, 1919	No contract.		
Construction of floating wharf.	No. Inishish, N.S.	Oct. 23, 1919	No contract.		
Proposed repairs to wharf.	Besswell, Kootenay Dist., B.C.	Oct. 25, 1919	Mar. 25, 1920	Advance of 10% on unit price	XX 588
Proposed repairs to wharf.	Banfield, Comox-Atlin Dist., B.C.	Oct. 25, 1919	Mar. 25, 1920	Schedule rates	XX 588
Proposed new float and changing the position of the existing float.	Ucluelet, Comox-Atlin Dist., B.C.	Nov. 14, 1919	No contract.		
Repairs to the coal wharf at Quarantine Station.	Port Alberni, B.C.	Nov. 18, 1919	Mar. 20, 1920	Day labour. Unit prices approximately \$4,981.18	
Extension to wharf.	Kenora, Ont.	Nov. 18, 1919	No contract.	Day labour.	
Construction of wharf.	Shenacadie, N.S.	Dec. 19, 1919	No contract.		
Construction of wharf.	Pottimore, Hull Co., Que.	Dec. 27, 1919	No contract.		
Proposed wharf and dredging.	Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.	Jan. 17, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of wharf.	St. Etienne de Malbaie, Co. of Charlevoix, Que.	Jan. 24, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of wharf.	Nalun, Yale Dist., B.C.	Jan. 24, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of wharf.	Ridout, Bay, Kenora, Ont., Dist. of Port Arthur and Kenora.	Jan. 26, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of bridge.	Edmundston, N.B.	Feb. 17, 1920	No contract.		
Rebuilding wharf.	Little Current, Ont.	Feb. 27, 1920	No contract.		
Certain trades.	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 2, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of wharf.	Cowichan Bay, Nanaimo Dist., B.C.	Mar. 5, 1920	No contract.		
Construction of wharf at.	Lyall Harbour.	Mar. 9, 1920	No contract.		
Removal of wharf at.	Moresby Island, Dist. of Nanaimo, B.C.	Mar. 17, 1920	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater.	Thessalon, Algonia Dist., Ont.	Mar. 27, 1920	No contract.		
Reconstruction and extension to wharf and dredging of dock.	Pt. Hood, Inverness Co., N.S.	Mar. 27, 1920	No contract.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Interlocker plant.	Villeroi, Que.	April 10, 1919	No contract.		
Remodelling and erecting of an old deck plate girder span over.	Trent Canal, Washago, Ont.	April 11, 1919	Aug. 27, 1919	.074c. per lb.	XIX 1088



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Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 25.....	May 17, 1919	July 8, 1919	Schedule rates.....	988
Dredging on Ontario River Lake Division	June 2, 1919	Aug. 27, 1919	\$11 per hr.....	1088
Supply and delivery of sand for season of 1919. .	June 16, 1919	Sept. 16, 1919	43 c. per cu. yd.....	1236
Re-building and extending wharf on Lake 17 1/2 level.	July 18, 1919	Sept. 19, 1919	Schedule rates.....	1236
Repairs to roadway	Aug. 1, 1919	No contract.	Schedule rates.....	77
Improving upper entrance to Lock No. 18	Aug. 1, 1919	Dec. 24, 1919	Schedule rates.....	1236
Rebuilding north pier at upper entrance	Aug. 1, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	Schedule rates.....	77
Grand Tower	Aug. 18, 1919	Dec. 3, 1919	Schedule rates.....	77
Placing stone protection on summit level between.....	Sept. 2, 1919	No contract.	Schedule rates.....	77
Construction of new concrete lock and dam	Sept. 5, 1919	Dec. 12, 1919	Schedule rates.....	1344
Repairs and reconstruction of Government grain elevator.	Sept. 17, 1919	Oct. 21, 1919	Cost plus.....	1344
Reconstruction of east entrance pier.	Oct. 8, 1919	No contract.	Schedule rates.....	178
Supplying and erecting long span reinforced gypsum roof	Dec 6, 1919	Jan 5, 1920	\$13,135 00	642
Work on roofs of main and storage buildings of Government grain elevator.	Jan 8, 1920	Mar 3, 1920	Schedule rates.....	642
Construction of concrete dam				

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared by the Department of Militia and Defence, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Building trades	Toronto, Ont.....	May 23, 1919	No contract	Day labour.....
Restoration of St. John Armoury.	St. John, N.B.....	Jan 24, 1920	No contract	Day labour.....

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a reinforced concrete tower fog alarm building	Triple Island, Brown Passage, B.C.	May 23, 1919	Aug. 5, 1919	\$83,500 00
Construction of a fog alarm building	Leticia Passage, Charlotte Co., N.B.	May 23, 1919	July 26, 1919	\$ 3,470 00
Wooden dwelling, vicinity of	Victorin Bay, Pictou Co., N.S.	May 26, 1919	Aug. 8, 1919	\$ 3,425 00
Store shed on new depot site	Victoria, B.C.	July 22, 1919	May 7, 1919	\$ 3,937 00
Fog alarm building	Cannon Island, Co. of Cape Breton, N.S.	July 12, 1919	No contract.	
Erection and repairs of pile boucous	Wapogo Island, St. Charles River, Ont.	July 24, 1919	Sept. 20, 1919	\$ 703 00
Erection of a fog-alarm building, vicinity of	Outer Island, Ont.	Mar. 31, 1920	No contract.	

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SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by Provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1919-20

Department of Government	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Public Works.....	15	11	1	22	28	4	3	22	106
Railways and Canals.....				2	14				16
Militia and Defence.....		1			1				2
Naval Service.....									
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	1			2			2	7
Interior.....									
Total.....	17	13	1	24	45	4	3	24	131

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TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of investigation	Disposition
April 3, 1919	Kingston, Ont. Sydenham Hospital.	Public Works	Alleged infringements of fair wages agreement in respect of carpenters, joiners, plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that the complaints were well founded and the matter was referred to the Department of Public Works for attention. Advice was later received that instructions had been given that the current rate of the district should be paid.
April 10, 1919	Parry Sound District, Ont. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that carpenters were not being paid the current rate of wages in connection with the construction of certain track.	This matter was taken up with the management of the Canadian National Railways who advised that the current rate of the district was being paid to carpenters, but that the complaints were not performing regular carpentry work.
April 23, 1919	Evanson, N.S. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a carpenter was not paid the rate of wages agreed upon by contractor.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, which Department later advised that investigation had shown that this workman had been paid the maximum rate for the work received from him.
April 23, 1919 May 14, 1919 July 2, 1919	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings.	Public Works.	Alleged that the ornamental wood carving was being done by labourers brought in from other countries, that wages paid to engineers were not in accord with the custom of the trade in Ottawa; also demand from contractors that they be reimbursed an additional amount to cover increased wages granted.	Department later advised that the Department of Labour and their investigations showed that the employees' demands appeared to be well founded. Recommendations were made by the Department of Labour to the Department of Militia and Defence that the working hours be reduced as requested without a reduction in wages, and that the individual claims of certain employees be granted.
May 6, 1919 June 4, 1919 July 19, 1919 Aug. 9, 1919	Lindsay, Ont. Quebec, Que. Dominion Arsenal.	Militia and Defence.	Demand for eight-hour day instead of nine at Lindsay Arsenal and nine-hour day instead of ten at Quebec Arsenal, without reduction in wages; also a demand for increased wages by carpenters and complaint regarding conditions of employment at the Quebec Arsenal and the laying off of certain machinists.	Officers of the Department of Labour visited the localities and their investigations showed that the employees' demands appeared to be well founded. Recommendations were made by the Department of Labour to the Department of Militia and Defence that the working hours be reduced as requested without a reduction in wages, and that the individual claims of certain employees be granted.
May 10, 1919 St. John, N.B. Courtenay Bay, Harbour Works.	Public Works.	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors were not paying the current rate of wages; that blacksmiths, machinists, car repairers, locomotive engine drivers and labourers were required to work excessive hours; also discrimination against union employees and unsatisfactory working conditions.	Certain of these matters were referred to the Department of Public Works for adjustment, but later an officer of the Department visited the locality and upon his advice an application was made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to be appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. A Board was established and the findings of this Board formed the basis of a settlement which disposed of matters in dispute.
May 12, 1919 St. Malo, Que. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a low rate of wages had been paid to a workman in connection with the laying of certain track.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that investigation had shown that the rate paid this workman was in accordance with that specified by agreement for the class of work performed by him.
May 30, 1919	Vancouver Island, B.C. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that inadequate wages were being paid to bridge and structural iron workers.	This matter was referred to the management of the Canadian National Railways, who advised that although this work did not come within the direct jurisdiction of that railway the claim would be investigated and efforts made towards a satisfactory adjustment.
June 16, 1919	Leaside, Ont. Terminal Station.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that plumbers and steamfitters were not receiving the current rate of wages.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that arrangements had been made for payment of increased wages.

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.—*Con.*

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of investigation	Disposition.
July 4, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Military Hospital.	Public Works.	Demand by plumbers and steamfitters for union rate of wages.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department indicated that this claim was not justified.
July 4, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Railway Station.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a low rate of wages was being paid to plumbers and steamfitters, also that these men were being required to work longer than the eight hours per day specified by agreement.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department indicated that no violation of the contract had occurred.
July 15, 1919	Kingston, Ont. Royal Military College.	Public Works.	Alleged that a low rate of wages was being paid to carpenters.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed this claim to be well founded. This information was transmitted to the Department of Public Works, and advice was later received that this matter had been adjusted.
Aug. 2, 1919	Sydney Mines, N.S. Railway Contract.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that the work of laying new cement sidewalk to a water tank on the Canadian Government Railways was being performed at a lower rate of wages than that specified in the fair wages schedule.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that investigation showed that the claim was not well founded.
Sept. 17, 1919	Burlington, Ont. Revetment Wall.	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors were not paying the prevailing rates of wages to various classes of labour.	Inquiry by the Department of Labour showed that the claim was well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and it is understood satisfactory adjustments were made.
Oct. 1, 1919	Brandon, Man. Remodelling buildings.	Royal Northwest Mounted Police.	Alleged that low rates of wages were being paid by contractors in remodelling old buildings.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Mounted Police, who advised that although this contract did not contain a fair wages schedule it was the desire that current wages should be paid and that adjustments would be made accordingly.
Oct. 18, 1919	St. John, N.B. Partridge Island, Detention Camp.	Public Works.	Alleged that a carpenter had not received the current rate of wages for the class of work he performed.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, and a settlement of the claim was made.
Oct. 20, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Government work.	Public Works.	Alleged that certain marine engineers in the Government service were being paid lower rates of wages than were paid on ships in ordinary commercial service.	This matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, who later advised that increased wages had been granted.
Nov. 4, 1919	Hillandale, Sask. Waterloo, Ont. Mail Contracts.	Post Office.	Alleged that contracts made for the carrying of mail did not provide for a fair and reasonable remuneration.	This matter was referred to the Post Office Department who advised that the claims were not well founded, the contracts having been let by tenders from the individual carriers.
Nov. 28, 1919	Brandon, Man. Government work.	Agriculture.	Alleged non-payment of the contract rate of wages to a painter.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Agriculture, who advised that the work performed by this workman was not such as called for a higher rate of wages than was paid him.



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Feb. 25, 1920 Vancouver, B.C. Government work.	Railways and Canals. Alleged that low rates of wages were being paid to crews on vessels operated by the Canadian Government Marine, Ltd., on the Pacific Coast.	Investigation by the Department of Labour, showed that these vessels were being operated for the Canadian National Railways under the direction of the Department of Railways and Canals, and the matter was, therefore, referred to the latter Department for attention. Advice was later received from the Department of Railways and Canals that the matter had been taken up with the Canadian National Railways, who advised that no willful discrimination had occurred but that steps would be taken to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.
Mar. 6, 1920 Saskatoon, Sask. Railway offices and freight sheds.	Railways and Canals. Alleged that carpenters were not receiving the current rate of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals for investigation and adjustment.

#### IV. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS

The second annual report of the Director of Coal Operations in those portions of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia comprised in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering the period from March 31, 1919, to March 31, 1920, is of unusual interest as covering a period during which a severe struggle developed between the United Mine Workers of America, the trades union organization to which a majority of the miners in the district had for several years belonged, and the One Big Union, the new organization established early in the year in Western Canada.

It will be remembered that the position of Director of Coal Operations was created as a result of the disturbed condition in the area in question, a condition continuing in a greater or less degree during the later months of 1916 and throughout the winter of 1916-17, and culminating in a strike on an extended scale in the spring of 1917. The procedure was taken under the War Measures Act, and the regulations made gave the Director of Coal Operations authority within the said district to supervise and direct the operations of the mines, including the fixation of the rate of wages and general conditions of labour; authority was also given the director to fix prices of coal so as to reimburse operators for any increase in cost of production. Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, at the request of the Prime Minister of Canada, accepted the position of Director of Coal Operations and assumed his duties on June 22, 1917. The work of the director down to the close of the fiscal year 1918-19 was included in the last annual report of the department. It should be noted that Mr. F. E. Harrison, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the department, was appointed, in addition to carrying on his other duties, as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations, and in that capacity has rendered valuable work.

It should be added that the uncertain industrial conditions prevailing in District 18 at the end of the fiscal year caused the development of the view on the part of both operators and workers that the directorship of the region should be continued if possible beyond the date when it would naturally lapse, that is, with the cessation of the life of the War Measures Act. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year it may be said that it became apparent that for public reasons also it would be desirable to continue the authority of the Director of Coal Operations, and a measure was accordingly enacted continuing the director's powers and authority until "the end of the next session of Parliament"; also validating various orders which had been made by the director.

During the month of April, 1919, conferences were held between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America of District 18, at the request of the latter, for the purpose of arranging for the continuance of the 1917 agreement, until the International Policy Committee of the union had formulated the basis of a new agreement. The Joint Conference met at Calgary on April 9. President Christophers, representing the miners, stated the purpose of the conference, but said that before discussing the extension of the agreement he would like to have an explanation of the rates of wages paid to the surface men at the mines in southeastern British Columbia. He explained that the legislature of that province had recently passed a law bringing into force an eight-hour day. He referred to Order No. 123 of the Director of Coal Operations, which provided that the rate of wages to be paid, where by law the hours of work will differ from that provided in the tentative agreement, should be in proportion to that enumerated in said agreement; as for example—where the hours of work specified are nine hours and by statute have been changed to eight hours, the rate would be eight-ninths of

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that specified. Mr. Christophers stated that this order was not satisfactory to the miners since, as he claimed, in some instances it reduced the earning power of the men, which was contrary to the policy of the international organization.

At a further conference on April 15, President Christophers again stated that the miners objected to the adjustment under Order No. 123 of the following day wage classifications: fan men, water tenders and fan firemen formerly working eleven hours, breaker oiler and tippie oiler working ten hours. The Director of Coal Operations advised the conference that he was prepared to amend Order No. 123 by substituting a new order, No. 124, providing, (1) that the present rates as outlined in the tentative agreement for an eight-hour work day shall remain as at present, (2) that the present rates covering a nine-hour work day shall be made to apply to an eight-hour work day, (3) that the present rates covering ten and eleven hour work days shall be adjusted on the basis of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The amended order did not meet with the approval of the miners' representatives, and on April 25 the Policy Committee of District 18 applied for the appointment of a committee of six, composed of two members appointed by the Director of Coal Operations, two by the Western Coal Operators' Association and two by District 18, U.M.W. of A., for the purpose of investigating the working conditions and rates of wages of employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and the Corbin Coal Company, who were formerly employed ten and eleven hours per day.

Conferences were held between representatives of the Director of Coal Operations and of the union, but on May 2, while negotiations were in progress, the employees of the Bankhead Mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ceased work. The men's representatives complained that a few employees who formerly worked ten and eleven hours were receiving wages on the basis of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, and they demanded for eight hours' work the wages formerly paid for ten and eleven hours. At a mass meeting of the strikers the men decided to resume work immediately provided the Director of Coal Operations agreed to hold an investigation regarding Order No. 124. The director promised to consider this request on his return to Calgary. President Christophers, however, threatened on May 6 to summon the Policy Committee on the following day in order to declare a general strike if he did not receive assurance that the investigation requested would be held. He also stated that if the strike was declared the union would draw all fires in all the mines throughout the district. The Director of Coal Operations referred the demand to the Minister of Labour, who replied by telegram that recognition and acceptance of the director's recent order by all parties was necessary if the Government supervision in District 18 was to be of any use. The director was assured that the Government would require compliance with his orders and unless this was done they would have to accept full responsibility for any action they might otherwise take.

On May 9 the Policy Committee of District 18 passed a resolution calling for a strike vote of the miners of the district. On May 19 a conference was held at the office of the Director of Coal Operations, at which were present Messrs. W. H. Armstrong, F. E. Harrison and J. O. Jones representing the Department of Labour; President Christophers, Vice-President McFagan, and Secretary Brown, of District 18, International Representative Irvine and A. Suznar, member of the Policy Committee. President Christophers made a complaint concerning the application of Order No. 124 with regard to ashmen, stablemen, wipers and tippie oilers. Referring to ashmen it was pointed out that these men were removing extra ashes which accumulated in three hours when no men were on shift. With regard to stablemen at Michel it was claimed that the company had five men where they formerly employed four, but that the company was paying less for the five men than they had previously paid for the four. With regard to wipers it was claimed that their rate of wages under



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Order No. 124 was 52 cents per hour instead of 42 cents as formerly, and that an increase of 10 cents per hour made a reduction of  $44\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day. The hourly rate of fan firemen was increased from 47 to 55 cents. A statement was submitted by the Director of Coal Operations showing the alteration in wages under Order No. 124.

On May 20 various communications passed between the Director of Coal Operations and President Christophers with regard to the holding of an investigation into conditions and wages at the mines, but no agreement was reached as it was intimated that the men would not accept the findings of the commission unless their demands were conceded in full, and a proposal that the matter be referred to the international president of the union was also rejected by them. Finally the Director of Coal Operations received the following communication signed by the president and secretary of District 18:—

The membership of the district have by an overwhelming majority rejected Order No. 124 issued by you, which order provided for an extension of the present agreement. As no agreement now exists between your department and the district and unless some action is taken by your Department either to extend the present agreement or make a new one, all workers in and around the mines will be ordered to suspend operations at the hour of three on the afternoon of May the 25th. This will include the following classes of labour: engineers, firemen, fanmen, pumpmen and stablemen.

In reply to this communication the Director of Coal Operations pointed out that Order No. 124 had nothing to do with the extension of the tentative agreement, but dealt only with the matter of wages for outside employees, that Order No. 116 extending the tentative agreement was issued on request of members of District 18, and no objection had been received from the officers of the district with regard to it. He pointed out that the agreement was still in existence and the threat to call out all the workers was a direct contravention of the general terms of the agreement. A further threat to call out such employees as engineers, firemen, fanmen, pumpmen and stablemen would not only be a direct contravention of the general terms of the agreement but would be a violation of the clause providing that, in case of a suspension of mining, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen should not suspend work but should fully protect all the companies' property under their care. He repeated his offer to appoint a commission as requested provided the men's organization was willing to accept the findings of the commission. Subsequently the director stated that he was prepared to recommend to the Minister of Labour that a committee be appointed to investigate the matters under dispute and that no officers connected with the director's office would have anything to do with the investigation or its findings, providing that the men were willing to accept the findings of such a commission. President Christophers, however, continued to decline the proposal that he would accept the findings of such a commission, and issued orders for a general strike to take place on May 24, in which engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen, lampmen and stablemen were included. On that date approximately 7,000 men in 47 collieries ceased work in District 18. Towards the end of June the secretary of District 18 approached the Director of Coal Operations regarding the question of a new agreement for this area and with a view to ending the strike. The Director of Coal Operations telegraphed to Mr. J. L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, asking what position the International Union would take towards the negotiation of a new contract for District 18. To this inquiry the following reply was received: "District 18 has never officially notified International Union of present strike or reasons therefor. No action of any character has been taken. International Union does not now make any request of Dominion Government looking towards new agreement." During these negotiations the Director of Coal Operations states that



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the officials in charge of District 18 displayed sympathy with the One Big Union movement, and inquiry was made of the officials of District 18 as to whether if an agreement were made it would be carried out by the U.M.W. of A. or by the One Big Union. To this inquiry the following reply was received:—

The Policy Committee was appointed at the regular convention of this district for the purpose of making a new agreement. We are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association and should to the best of our ability be prepared to carry out the agreement made during its life. It must, however, be distinctly understood that any agreement made by us will have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership, if the agreement so reached is ratified by the membership we have no reason to believe that it will not be carried out in its entirety. We are still a part and parcel of the International Union and as such the agreement would be made and carried to its logical conclusion.

On July 7, the following telegram was forwarded by the Director of Coal Operations to Acting President Lewis:—

Secretary District 18 has advised us that district is still part of International organization and is prepared to enter into negotiations for new agreement with Western Coal Operators notwithstanding fact that the membership of District has voted in favour of severance of relations with International. Policy Committee of District 18 have refused to accept an extension of present agreement in line with the policy of their International Union. If new agreement is negotiated what assurance can International furnish regarding the carrying out of said agreement in view of action of present officials in declaring strike without your sanction?

On July 16, the Director of Coal Operations was notified that the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America had authorized the sending of a commission of three members of the Board to Canada in an effort to stabilize the situation in District 18. The commission was endowed with complete authority to put into effect any policy they might believe necessary. The International Commission arrived at Calgary on July 25, and three days later notified the Director of Coal Operations that the charter of District 18 had been revoked and the former district officials removed from office. It was further stated that efforts would be made immediately to reorganize this area under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, and that the members of the commission would assume control of the affairs of the organization in this territory.

The Director of Coal Operations was notified that the commission were willing to recommend the miners to resume work upon the following conditions:—

(1) Acceptance of the existing agreement and all orders of the Director of Coal Operations to date.

(2) No discrimination to be shown against any employee over whom the United Mine Workers of America has jurisdiction.

(3) That negotiations for a new agreement will commence as soon as the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America has met and formulated a policy. This territory to be granted the same privileges as other outlying districts affiliated with the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America in negotiating new contracts.

(4) That the non-suspension policy of the international organization will be in force and effect pending all negotiations.

On August 6, a joint conference was held between the members of the International Commission of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of

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the Western Coal Operators' Association. The chairman of the commission asked for the co-operation of the coal operators in the effort to bring about a resumption of work. On August 14 the Director of Coal Operations issued the following statement:—

The aims of the One Big Union, as indicated by its constitution issued at the convention held in Calgary in June, are clearly in contravention of the provisions of the criminal code, which declares it to be an offence to belong to any organization which advocates force, confiscation of property without compensation, and the overthrow of constituted form of government.

Inasmuch as the One Big Union leaders have on various occasions openly advocated the use of these unlawful methods, and because they are not recognized by the international labour movement, they and their organization cannot be recognized or tolerated. The Mine Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers' organization are in complete accord on this point and their decision is fully endorsed by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Fuel Director, on behalf of and with the approval of the Federal Department of Labour.

An agreement has been reached whereby individual mines will be opened on order of the Fuel Director, and such orders will be issued as soon as individual operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America are in a position to start said mines as provided by existing agreements with that organization, and all orders issued by the Director of Coal Operations which are in effect, including Order No. 124 of April, 1919, together with the rights therein as to settlement and adjustments of disputes. The resumption of work in all the mines now depends upon the men themselves, who are guaranteed rates and conditions as set forth in the existing agreement and Order 124, which gave to the outside employees nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, and also Order 126, which has reference to new agreement.

Orders have been issued to-day for the reopening of sixteen mines in District 18.

In accordance with this statement, Order No. 126 was issued by the Director of Coal Operations, announcing that he had been advised by the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that the charter of District 18 had been revoked and that a special commission had been placed in charge of this area. The employees at the sixteen mines which were enumerated in the order were directed to resume work upon the following basis:—

(1) Acceptance of tentative agreement and all orders to date.

(2) That negotiations for a new agreement will commence as soon as the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America has met and formulated a policy. This territory will be granted the same privileges as other outlying districts affiliated with the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America in negotiating new contracts.

(3) That the non-suspension policy of the international organization will be in force and effect pending all negotiations.

Following the issuance of this order practically all the mines in District 18 opened for work. After the resumption of operations a number of complaints of alleged discrimination were forwarded to the Director of Coal Operations. Twenty-eight of such cases were investigated at the mines affected, and 20 men were reinstated.

Conditions throughout District 18 were quiet until the beginning of November, when supporters of the One Big Union again became very active with their propaganda. On November 15 a joint conference was held between the operators and representatives of the miners, at which the latter made a request for the installation

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of the closed shop. No agreement, however, was reached, and on November 26 the acting chairman of the International Commission of the United Mine Workers of America wrote to the Director of Coal Operations. The letter was in part as follows:—

Due to the discontent in the mining industry of District 18 after the recent strike of the miners here, and the failure of the miners to take advantage of the check-off which we have under the open shop contract here which resulted in a decrease in our membership to such an extent that it is seriously menacing the successful continuance of the tentative agreement here or the entering into, negotiating or forming a new contract.

Now after we had canvassed this situation very thoroughly in our judgment as representatives of the international organization of the United Mine Workers of America, we deemed it advisable, in order to prevent the possible shut down of a large part of the industry because of unreasonable demands that might be made by certain leaders here parading under different titles, to ask that a meeting of the Coal Operators' Association be held in Calgary November 15 for the purpose of considering the following requests, that all men working in and around the mines who are entitled to belong to the United Mine Workers of America be checked off for the same, and said check-off to be turned into the district office here in Calgary by the representatives of the coal companies, as this is the only possible method whereby we can prevent the said moneys that is due to district and international organizations from being used by local men for the purpose of propagating O.B.U. propaganda.

While we agree that this may to some extent interfere with the tentative agreement here, yet we feel that this is the only solution to a bad situation.

At the meeting which was held on the date set forth we failed to reach a satisfactory agreement and adjourned to meet on the 19th, at which time again we failed to agree, and adjourned on the 20th. . . . We regret very much that the coal operators and the mine workers' representatives were unable to find a solution for this entire question and must agree to submit to your office the entire problem for your consideration.

So far as we have been able to ascertain the operators are somewhat reluctant in putting into effect our request for fear that it would result in the closing down of a large number of the mines, and feel that an order issued from your office in compliance with our request would be in a larger measure respected and complied with than any agreement we may reach ourselves.

On the 10th of December a joint conference was held at Calgary between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, at which the latter made application for an advance of 14 per cent in wages and a closed shop. Negotiations were continued until the 18th, when the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, arrived. After further conferences a mutual agreement was reached between the operators and the men. This contract was confirmed by an order of the Director of Coal Operations and read as follows:—

Subject to the approval of the Director of Coal Operations, by order, we, the undersigned, agree to the following temporary agreement entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada and the United Mine Workers of America, through their representatives.

(1) It is hereby agreed that commencing December 1 all members of the United Mine Workers of America or those who hereafter become members of that organization and who are employed in or around the mines by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association shall be paid an increase of 14 per



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cent, same to apply on prices and bonuses now paid to all classes of labour in such mines. This increase to temporarily remain in effect pending the investigation and negotiations which are now being conducted relative to mining conditions and wages in the competitive field of the United States.

(2) It is agreed that when negotiations are concluded in the competitive fields of the United States, that representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America shall be selected by each organization to meet in Calgary to formulate and negotiate an agreement to govern for a period of time which may be agreed upon by the representatives of the two associations and sanctioned by the Director of Coal Operations. The results of the investigation and negotiations in the United States to be taken into consideration in reaching a basis of agreement.

(3) It is further agreed that this contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of America must join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agree to forward deductions made to the acting secretary of the district or such other persons as that official may designate.

NOTE.—The foregoing clause to become effective whenever the officials of the United Mine Workers of America appear on the ground in each locality and co-operate with the operators in arranging details.

(4) It is agreed that no man will be employed or be permitted to remain in the employ of the company unless he agrees to comply with the foregoing conditions.

(5) Retroactive pay due miners under this agreement for the first pay period in December is to be paid in two equal instalments on the two pay-days in January.

(6) Nothing in this agreement shall prevent either side from taking up any matter for readjustment that may seem to them unjust when the conference referred to in clause No. 2 convenes.

NOTE.—The representatives of the United Mine Workers of America urge that a clause be inserted providing for the acceptance of the United States settlement as a basis of negotiation in a new agreement. An agreement on this point being found impossible, this question is referred to the Coal Director for a decision when the new agreement comes up for consideration.

The report of the director here sets forth a statement showing the rates of wages paid in District 18 from December 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919, including the advance in wages made under this new agreement.

On January 3, 1920, a letter was received by the Director of Coal Operations from the Secretary of District No. 1, Mining Department of the One Big Union, stating that the Executive Board of District No. 1 recommended to the mine workers in every sub-district: (1) That the 14 per cent increase included in Order No. 141 be accepted as a temporary arrangement. (2) That under no consideration must clause 3 of said order, which makes compulsory the signing of the United Mine Workers of America check-off, be accepted. (3) That in the event of any of the coal operators putting into effect a lock-out for non-compliance with this clause the whole membership of the district should take such action as they may deem necessary for the support of that portion of the membership so discriminated against.

In reply the Director of Coal Operations stated that in view of the policy of the One Big Union, which was not only to repudiate agreements but also to refrain from assuming any contractual responsibilities, it was impossible to give it any recognition.



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"The reason that negotiations have been conducted with the United Mine Workers of America," the director remarked, "is because that organization is willing to enter into a contract and abide by it during the life of said contract."

The One Big Union continued its efforts to secure control of the mine workers in this area and as a result during the month of January caused a cessation at the mines of the Mountain Park Coal Company and one or two smaller collieries in District 18.

A joint conference between the operators and United Mine Workers was held at Calgary on January 25 to discuss the situation throughout District 18. After a prolonged discussion it was finally agreed that, as soon as the United Mine Workers of America could partly organize any particular mine with a sufficient number of men to operate the plant, the closed shop would be put into effect. On February 20 a letter was received by the Director of Coal Operations from the chairman of District No. 1, Department of Mining of the One Big Union, expressing the desire of their membership for the negotiation of a contract with the operators of the district and asking for recognition of the One Big Union. This request was declined by the director on the ground that the constitution of the One Big Union provided for central control and authority which would enable a central body to order a strike at will, thereby repudiating existing contracts.

Activities of the One Big Union during March caused a cessation of work at the mines of four companies. This seriously hampered the output of steam coal for a time, but the employees of these mines gradually drifted back to work and production became normal. During the period covered by this report 58 pit head strikes occurred throughout the district which affected 10,006 miners and occasioned a loss estimated at 502,405 working days. All but three of these strikes were caused by the One Big Union element and resulted in a loss in wages of over \$2,500,000. A list of these strikes is given in the report showing in each case the date of the strike, the date of settlement, the number of days during which the strike lasted, the number of strikers, the total number of days lost and the cause of each strike.

From March 31, 1919, to March 31, 1920, 79 disputes were brought before the Director of Coal Operations under the terms of the contract. Of these, 15 were decided in favour of the employers, 17 in favour of the employees, compromises were reached in 19, and 28 were withdrawn.

The director's report contains a statement showing the average earnings of contract miners in the principal mines in District 18 from July 1, 1917, to March 31.

20. In July, 1917, the average earnings amounted to \$5.69 per day. These increased to \$9.01 in February, 1920, with a slight decline to \$8.93 in March, 1920. A table is given showing the earnings of day wage men in District 18 and of similar classes in the coal fields of Montana and Washington. It was agreed that this agreement would continue in force until the completion of negotiations between the operators and mine workers of the central competitive field in the United States when, no doubt, negotiations would be opened for the making of a new contract in this area. The report concludes as follows: "During the past year the relations between the coal operators and their employees have shown an improvement and, had it not been for the influences of the One Big Union in the district, the number of pit head strikes would have been negligible. We have reason to believe that the next six months will see a marked improvement in the production of fuel and steady employment for the employees of the coal mines in District Eighteen."

## V. RECORD OF STRIKES FOR THE YEAR

Those chapters of the present report dealing with the conciliation work of the department and setting forth the proceedings taken during the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, discuss from different points of view numerous industrial disputes occurring during the year, many of which, however, though properly termed "disputes," did not develop into strikes, some because of the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and others because strikes were arrested by efforts of the department. There remains a considerable number of strikes, most of them of secondary importance, which come before the department chiefly from the statistical point of view.

As readers of these reports are aware, the Department of Labour was established in 1900 and began at that time a record of strikes and lockouts, a record which in process of time has become of considerable value for the purposes of industrial history. The information gathered on the subject is printed from month to month in the pages of the *Labour Gazette* and summarized in the form of an annual statement for the calendar year, which also is printed in the *Labour Gazette*. The figures are given for the calendar rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they become more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year. The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is a careful approximation based on the experience of the officers who have become skilled in these matters.

The record of the department includes lockouts not less than strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is clearly a lockout, is rarely encountered in Canada.

There were 298 strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1919. Of this number, eight were carried over from 1918, making a total of 290 strikes commencing in 1919. The number of employees involved in the 298 disputes was 138,988, and the number of employers was 1,913. The total time loss was estimated at 3,942,189 working days, this estimate being reached by multiplying the number of working days during which the strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labour, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition, it is not classified as a strike or lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although, for departmental purposes, it is recorded. In omitting these small or shortlived strikes from the formal record of the department, the department is in agreement with the practice of most other countries maintaining a record on the subject. There were 41 of these disputes, involving 5,099 employees and a time loss of 4,091 working days during 1919; these are in addition to the 290 strikes mentioned as beginning during 1920.

There were several outstanding strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: (1) The general sympathetic strike at Winnipeg, from May 15 to June 26, involving 22,860 employees and a time loss of 924,562 working days, (2) the strike of coal miners in District 18, from May 24 to the end of August, involving 6,266 employees and a time loss of 462,879 working days; (3) a general sympathetic strike at Amherst, N.S., from May 19 to June 16, involving



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771 employees and a time loss of 17,466 working days; (4) a strike of miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, from June 12 to October 16, involving 525 employees and a time loss of 56,175 working days, and (5) strike in the building trades at Montreal, from September 2 to November 24, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 113,000 working days.

The Winnipeg strike, however, resulted in a considerable time loss apart from its local boundaries. It extended, as a sympathetic strike, to other cities in Western Canada. The number of employees and the time loss in working days in these other cities, as a result of the Winnipeg strike, were approximately 18,430 and 230,130 respectively. Thus the Winnipeg strike and its ramifications involved a total of 41,290 employees and a time loss of 1,154,692 working days, or, roughly, about one-third of the strike total for all Canada. This strike is more fully discussed elsewhere.

In about 90 per cent of the strikes not more than 1,000 employees were involved, and in about 34 per cent of the strikes not more than 50 employees were involved. As to duration, 44 per cent of the strikes were in existence for ten days and under; 55 per cent were under 15 days' duration, and about 20 per cent were over 30 days' duration. Fifteen strikes were untermiated at the end of the year.

Classified by provinces, Ontario had more strikes than any other province with about 39 per cent of the total. Quebec was second with about 27 per cent, and British Columbia third, with about 14 per cent. The greatest time loss, however, occurred in Manitoba where 1,045,660 working days or a little more than 26 per cent of the total were lost through strikes. This was due to the Winnipeg strike. In Ontario the time loss was 26 per cent of the total, while in Quebec it amounted to about 22 per cent.

The class of industry most affected during 1919 was metals, machinery and conveyances, in which there were 45 strikes, involving 70,268 employees, and a time loss of 1,993,704 working days. It should be pointed out, however, that these figures for the metals group include all the employees and the time lost in general strikes in sympathy with the Winnipeg metal workers' strike. Forty strikes, involving 10,779 employees and a time loss of 287,146 working days, occurred in the building and construction group. Twenty strikes, involving 12,196 employees and a time loss of 714,340 working days occurred in the mines, smelters, quarries and clay products trades. The above three industrial groups sustained the greatest time loss through strikes.

Classified by causes, 223 of the 298 strikes recorded involved wages. Of this number, 75 were solely for increased wages, 99 for increased wages and shorter hours, 41 for increased wages and other changes and 8 were because of a reduction in wages. Twelve strikes and lockouts involved union recognition, or were in protest against the employment of non-union labour. There were sixteen sympathetic strikes.

The record shows that 157 of the strikes terminated in favour of the employees and 88 in favour of the employers; 23 were compromise settlements, while 30 were indefinite and untermiated.

As regards methods of settlement, 154 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute, 41 terminated through the efforts of conciliation or mediation (chiefly of the Department of Labour), 7 by arbitration, and 5 by the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 31 strikes, the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 28 strikes the strikers were replaced.

The record printed hereunder shows the number of strikes and lockouts year by year for the period 1901-19. The record reached its highest level for the year 1919, principally because of the Winnipeg general strike, beginning in May. The figures for 1919 were almost twice those of the year which stands next in the list as to time losses on account of strikes, those, namely, for 1911, when the high number had been occasioned by a prolonged strike of coal miners in Western Canada. The lightest

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year in the record both as to numbers of strikes and time losses is 1915, the second year of the war. It may be added that the present calendar year promises at the time of writing to be in the medium class as to seriousness of disputes, judged, that is, by numbers of working days lost, the figures to June 30 being as follows: Number of disputes, 195; number of employers involved, 746; number of employees affected, 35,005; time loss in working days, 523,526.

Following is the record of strikes and lockouts by years for the period 1901-19:—

Year	No. of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	375	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	12,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,624	321,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,749
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,241
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
Total.....	2,236	2,183	12,823	650,597	16,761,039

In the pages introductory to the present volume will be found figures and comments with respect to the extent of strikes in other countries.



## VI. LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly, in English and French, and, judging by the increased number of references that were made to its columns during the past year in official and other publications in this and other countries, it would seem that the *Labour Gazette* has now come to be regarded as an authoritative source of information upon industrial matters. In addition to being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the *Labour Gazette* prints either complete or summarized reports of proceedings of the more important official commissions having to do with labour affairs in Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries; of meetings of organized labour, and of other organizations dealing with industrial matters. The *Labour Gazette* also collects and compiles, and endeavours to keep its readers informed, upon such matters as industrial disputes and agreements, the fluctuations of employment, the changes in wholesale and retail prices, fatal industrial accidents and accident prevention, the more important legal decisions affecting labour, and legislation enacted by the Dominion and Provincial legislatures bearing upon wages; hours of labour, workmen's compensation, and industrial conditions generally. In order that such information with respect to Canada shall be as complete as possible, the department maintains correspondents in some sixty industrial centres in the Dominion.

In the preparing of volume XIX of the *Labour Gazette*, which covers the calendar year 1919, great care was taken to present the material in as condensed form as possible, in order both to facilitate the work of reference and to effect economy in the matter of space.

The matter appearing in the *Labour Gazette* being of necessity largely specialized, and the publication being official, its contents become frequently a matter of quotation. Credit to the *Labour Gazette* is usually given where the publication quoting is of recognized standing, and the following are among the journals which, during the year, reprinted, in whole or in part, original articles appearing in the *Labour Gazette*. This list is by no means inclusive and does not, of course, include ordinary references to the *Labour Gazette* or the monthly statistical articles as to prices, etc.:—

Welland Telegram,  
Vancouver World,  
Windsor Star,  
Kitchener News Record,  
Toronto World,  
Montreal Gazette,  
Edmonton Journal,  
Toronto Mail and Empire,  
Quebec Telegraph,  
Winnipeg Telegram,  
Industrial News Survey,  
Winnipeg Tribune,

Ottawa Citizen,  
Christian Guardian,  
Queensland Industrial Gazette,  
Economic World,  
Canadian Mining Journal,  
American Labour Review,  
Canada Lumberman,  
Halifax Chronicle,  
Canadian Railroader,  
Industrial League and Council  
Journal,  
Personnel,  
British Labour Gazette.

## VII. PRICES AND WAGES STATISTICS

The statistical work on prices and cost of living has been carried on along the same lines as have been followed since its inception in 1910, but certain sections of the field have been further developed. Statistics as to the retail prices of staple foods and fuel and as to rentals have been secured in some sixty localities of Canada with a population of 10,000 or more, and have been published in the *Labour Gazette* each month. The number of commodities in food and fuel for which quotations have been secured has been increased from the original list of 35 in 1910 to over 100. A special investigation was made into rentals of houses, particularly those occupied by workmen in these cities, particulars being secured as to the accommodation and rentals for some 10,000 typical workmen's houses. The investigation was carried out by officers of the department and local representatives, the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in each locality. A special inquiry was also made into the retail prices of clothing, boots, etc., and merchants in the various cities, with considerable trouble, furnished a large amount of very valuable information as to changes in the prices of clothing since before the war.

The object of this development in statistics as to prices has been to provide the necessary foundation and historical background for a retail prices and cost of living index number to be calculated from month to month to correspond to the index number of wholesale prices. The latter has been published in the *Labour Gazette* and in annual reviews since 1910, keeping up to date the record of wholesale prices first published in 1910 in the special report on "Wholesale Prices in Canada 1890-1909," by Mr. R. H. Coats, an officer of the Department of Labour from 1902 to 1915 and since this latter year Dominion Statistician. As stated at the time, 1910, it was the intention to later calculate a similar index number of retail prices to deal comprehensively with the cost of living aspect of the prices problem. Information has also been collected as to family consumption of certain commodities with a view to the establishment of a proper weighting system for such an index number. Arrangements have also been made for co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in continuing the work on wholesale prices statistics and in supplementing the information secured by the department as to retail prices and rentals.

As in previous years, the prices statistics of the department have been used to an increasing extent by employers and employees in connection with the determination of changes in wages. In some cases agreements have been to adjust wages monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually according to the records of the department and the statistics published in the *Labour Gazette*.

Statistics as to the movement of prices in other countries and as to governmental regulation of prices, rentals, etc., have been maintained and published in the *Labour Gazette* as in previous years. A notable feature in connection with this work has been the rapid and steady increase in the development of statistical work on prices and cost of living in other countries and more recently that undertaken by the League of Nations and the development by the International Institute of Statistics of its previous work in the field.

The statistical work on wages, hours of labour, etc., has been continued, information secured from employers' unions, industrial agreements, etc., being compiled with a view to the calculation and publication of an index number of wages to correspond to index numbers of wholesale and retail prices. Arrangements have been made to

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secure additional information as to wages from the various employment offices. Statistics as to wages as heretofore have been published in the *Labour Gazette* in the reports of Boards of Conciliation, Royal Commissions, union agreements, schedules of rates of pay adopted by large employers of labour, etc., the more important of them being dealt with in special articles. A special inquiry was made into the eight-hour day in the summer of 1919 with the object of furnishing information for the Industrial Conference in September of that year, the results being published in the *Labour Gazette*.

### VIII. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, reports as follows:—

The following is the second annual report of the Employment Service of Canada, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. During the year agreements under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act were completed with all the provinces except New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Under a special arrangement offices were conducted in these provinces by the Department of Labour until April 30, 1920.

The principle of a nation-wide employment service was endorsed by the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, September 15-20, 1919, in the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:—

*Resolved* (First) That in the opinion of this Conference adequate provision by public works or otherwise, should be made by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in connection with all interests represented at this Conference to avert any serious unemployment crisis which might occur during the ensuing eight months;

(Second) That the various interests represented at this Conference adhere strictly to the employment policy agreed upon by the Provincial Governments, which aims at the centralization of labour supply and demand in one agency.

(Third) That provision be made for immediate and continuous survey of available and prospective employment, and for adequate employment machinery to direct unemployed workers to employment available.

Another resolution of the National Industrial Conference on social insurance endorsed the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that "a board or boards be appointed to inquire into the subjects of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age." The resolution had also the following clause:—

"That in order to collect necessary data, the Government shall forthwith attach to the proper branches of the Labour or other departments concerned experienced investigators, who shall do the necessary research work and furnish to the Board at the earliest opportunity the results of their investigations."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Employment Service of the Department was instructed to collect information on unemployment insurance. Accordingly, a considerable volume of material on the various kinds of unemployment insurance has been assembled in the form of a memorandum, which also includes a brief summary of the historical development of the subject.

At the beginning of the year there were 66 employment offices operating under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. At the end of the year the number of offices had increased to 95, distributed among the provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 6; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 36; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 8; British Columbia, 13.

The agreement entered into with the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec followed in the main the agreement for the fiscal year 1918-19, with the addition of a few clauses based largely on the recommendation of the Employment Service Council of Canada, adopted at its meeting May 12-14, 1919.



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The following is the text of the agreement for the fiscal year 1919-1920:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, hereinafter called

*The Party of the First Part:*

AND the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, herein represented by \_\_\_\_\_  
hereinafter called

*The Party of the Second Part:*

Whereas by the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) is appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the fiscal year beginning the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, for the purposes of aiding and encouraging the organization and co-ordination of employment offices throughout Canada, and for the promotion of uniformity of methods among them;

And whereas by the Appropriation Act, number three, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, Schedule B, Parliament appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) to supplement the amount provided by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act;

And whereas it is provided in the said Co-ordination Act that the payment of the said moneys shall be conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes for which the payments are to be made and applied;

Now therefore the said parties mutually agree that the said moneys shall be paid upon the terms and conditions as follows:—

1. The said party of the second part shall submit quarterly during the year to the said party of the first part such statements of expenditure and such reports of work done as are required by the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall recommend payment to the party of the second part of a sum of money which shall bear the same proportion to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) as the expenditure of the party of the second part for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes: provided that the sum to be recommended to be paid shall not exceed one-half of the total amount expended by the party of the second part in any one quarter for the maintenance of employment offices; and provided that no payment shall be recommended on account of any expenditure unless the party of the first part is satisfied that such expenditure has properly been made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement.

2. The following expenditures shall be deemed to be properly made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement:—

- (a) Salaries and travelling expenses of permanent and temporary members of the staffs of the employment offices and of a clearing house operated by the said party of the second part, and the salary and travelling expenses of a general superintendent of the employment services of the said party of the second part, provided such salaries and travelling expenses shall be paid only to persons whose whole time is devoted to employment services of the said party of the second part;
- (b) rental, heat, light, water service, office supplies (not including furniture), telephone, telegraph and postal expenses, and janitor service for the employment offices and clearing house;
- (c) expenditures on advertising in newspapers and periodicals and by bill boards and posters necessary to the efficient operation of the employment offices of the said party of the second part and not exceeding ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total expenditure of the party of the second part provided that in all

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such advertising the employment offices of the party of the second part shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada" with whatever amplification of such designation, if any, party of the second part may desire to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

- (d) such standard signs, window lettering and stationery as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto;
- (e) unrefunded advances for transportation issued to persons directed to employment at a distance secured through the Employment Service provided that the party of the first shall have the right to determine whether such advances are necessarily made; and provided that no payment shall be made by the party of the first part on account of losses in excess of ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total advances made during the year.

3. In the operation of the employment offices the party of the second part shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and for both male and female employees.

4. The party of the second part shall in the operation of the employment offices and clearing house use such forms and records as the party of the first part may prescribe.

5. The party of the second part shall organize in connection with the employment service a Provincial Advisory Council, and in every city of the province of \_\_\_\_\_, with a population of twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more, a Local Advisory Council to represent equally employers and employees to assist in the administration of the employment service of the said province.

6. The party of the second part agrees to establish a clearance system within the province of Saskatchewan as soon as practicable and to assist in the co-ordination of such clearance system with the interprovincial clearance system established by the party of the first part.

7. The parties hereto agree so to organize their respective employment services that they shall be able to render to employers and employees the services afforded by commercial employment agencies.

8. The party of the second part shall not issue any new provincial licenses to commercial employment agencies within the province which charge any fee or commission either to employers or employees, and shall not transfer any licenses already issued.

9. The parties hereto agree that their respective employment services shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada," provided that either party shall be at liberty to amplify such designation to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

10. The parties agree to accept the terms and conditions of P.C. 3111 of December 17, 1918, as part of this agreement and the same is accepted as such.

11. The party of the first part shall at all times have the right to inspect by means of officers appointed by him for the purpose the operation of the employment offices of the party of the second part, and may withhold payments of moneys otherwise due and payable under this agreement if in his opinion the conditions of this agreement are not being fulfilled.

12. This contract shall have no force or effect until the same is approved by the Governor in Council.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said Department of Labour, at the city of Ottawa, this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1919.

[SEAL]

(Sgd.)

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And in witness whereof the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said province at the city of \_\_\_\_\_, in the said province, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1919.

[SEAL]

(Sgd.)

## LIST OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The following is a list of the Employment Offices and Clearing Houses operating under the Act as at March 31, 1920:—

Province	City	Street Address
Ontario.....	Belleville..	..253 Front St.
	Brantford..	..136 Dalhousie St.
	Brockville..	..137 King St. W.
	Chatham..	..189 King St. W.
	Cobalt..	..Wallace Blk.
	Cornwall..	..
	Fort William..	..300 Victoria Ave.
	Galt..	..Union Bank Building.
	Guelph..	..170 Upper Wyndham St.
	Hamilton..	..87 James St. N.
	Kingston..	..22 Market St.
	Kitchener..	..194 King St. W.
	Lindsay..	..20 William St. N.
	London..	..108 Dundas St.
	Niagara Falls..	..Cor. Park and Clinton Ave.
	North Bay..	..60 Main St. E.
	Orillia..	..17 Peter St.
	Oshawa..	..Room 3, Felt Blk.
	Ottawa..	..139 Queen St.
	"	..271 Dalhousie St.
	Owen Sound..	..261 9th St. E.
	Pembroke..	..Dixon Blk.
	Peterboro..	..196 Charlotte St.
	Port Arthur..	..193 Park St.
	Sarnia..	..120 Front St.
	Sault Ste. Marie..	..349 Queen St.
	St. Catharines..	..200 St. Paul St.
	St. Thomas..	..580 Talbot St.
	Stratford..	..Windsor Hotel Blk.
	Sudbury..	..Station St.
	Timmins..	..86 Pine St.
	Toronto ..	..45 King St. W.
	"	..172 Front St. W.
	"	(Unskilled).
	"	..1252 Bloor St.
	Welland..	..15 Division St.
	Windsor..	..61 Sandwich St. E.
Prince Edward		
Island.....	Charlottetown..	..Market Building.
Nova Scotia	Amherst..	..Hagen Bldg., Church St.
	Halifax..	..167 Granville St.
	New Glasgow..	..Maritime Blk., Charlotte St.
	Yarmouth..	..Eakins Blk.
New		
Brunswick..	Bathurst..	..Court House.
	Campbellton..	..Town Hall.
	Fredericton..	..70 York St.
	Moncton..	..268 St. George St.
	Newcastle..	..Town Hall.
	St. John..	..49 Canterbury St.
	St. John..	..156 Principal St.
Quebec.....	Hull..	..180 Notre-Dame St.
	Lachine..	..3 St. James St.
	Montreal..	..186 Windsor St.
	"	..83 Dupont St.
	Quebec..	..31a King St.
	Sherbrooke..	..23a Des Forges St.
	Three Rivers..	..



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Province	City	Street Address
Manitoba	Brandon	142 Tenth St.
	Dauphin	G.W.V.A. Bldg.
	Portage la Prairie	Municipal Bldg.
	Le Pas	
	Winnipeg	177 Henry Ave. (Unskilled).
	"	220 Bannatyne Ave.
	"	216 Bannatyne Ave.
	"	439 Main St. (Farm labour).
	"	219 Portage Ave. (Women's).
	"	210 Montreal Trust Bldg.
Saskatchewan	Estevan	McCready & Holden Blk.
	Moose Jaw	18 High St. E.
	N. Battleford	Board of Trade Bldg.
	Prince Albert	Masonic Bldg.
	Regina	1820 Albert St.
	Saskatoon	Ross Blk.
	Swift Current	115 Railway St.
	Weyburn	City Hall.
	Yorkton	1st Avenue.
Alberta	Calgary	142 7th Avenue E.
	"	128 9th Avenue E.
	Drumheller	
	Edmonton	10220 101st St.
	Lethbridge	Hull Blk., 3rd Avenue.
	Medicine Hat	Quebec Bank Bldg.
	Red Deer	17 Ross St. W.
British Columbia	Cranbrook	
	Fernie	
	Kamloops	
	Nanaimo	
	Nelson	
	New Westminster	Old Court House.
	Prince Rupert	
	Vancouver	Hotel Europe Bldg., Powell St.
	"	Cor. Homer and Duns- muir Sts.
	Vernon	Cor. Broughton and Langley Sts.
Provincial Clearing Houses—	Victoria	
	Montreal, P.Q.	10 St. James St.
	Toronto, Ont.	15 Queen's Park.
	Winnipeg, Man.	439 Main St.
	Regina, Sask.	1641 Broad St.
	Calgary, Alta.	144 7th Ave. E.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Dunsmuir and Homer Sts.
Interprovincial Clearing Houses (Department of Labour)	Maritime Clearing House	792 Main St., Moncton, N.B.
	Eastern Clearing House	Department of Labour, Ottawa.
	Western Clearing House	103 Victory Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
	Pacific Clearing House	630 Birk's Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

At the time of writing the number of offices has been considerably reduced owing to the closing of offices in the Maritime Provinces, operated by the Department of Labour during the demobilization period. With the gradual demobilization of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment a number of one-man offices throughout the Dominion have also been closed. It is expected that the majority of the local offices in the Maritime Provinces will be reopened either by the provincial Governments or by the municipalities concerned.



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## SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The regular procedure under the Act was modified to some extent in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In those provinces there had been no beginnings in employment work as in other provinces, and in view of this fact and the urgency of the demobilization problem an arrangement was completed with the provincial Governments concerned by which the Department of Labour should operate the employment offices during the demobilization period, the provincial Governments co-operating to the extent of supplying premises and equipment. Authority in the matter was given the Minister of Labour by an Order in Council (P.C. 3171) of December 24, 1918. Under this arrangement offices were opened at Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, and Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, and Bathurst, Fredericton, Moncton and St. John, in New Brunswick. In addition so-called "one-man" offices were established in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island at Glace Bay and Sydney Mines in Nova Scotia for a few months, and at Campbellton and Newcastle in New Brunswick. The department's authority for carrying on these offices expired on April 30, 1920, and the offices were closed on that date accordingly. It is understood, however, that the provincial Governments are making arrangements for the establishment of public employment offices in the more important centres, either directly or through the municipal councils concerned under the recent amendment to the Act outlined below.

## DISBURSEMENTS TO THE PROVINCES

For the fiscal year under review the disbursements to the provinces for the maintenance of employment offices totalled \$169,207.61. Under the Act each province participates in the amount available for distribution in the proportion which its expenditure bears to the total expenditure of all the province. Accordingly, Ontario, which expended \$127,432.98 in a total expenditure by all the provinces of \$338,415.22, should receive  $127,432.98/338,415.22$  of the \$250,000 available for distribution by the Department of Labour, or \$94,109.96. There is, however, the further provision that a province cannot be granted more than 50 per cent of its actual maintenance expenditure in any year and the subvention to Ontario was therefore reduced to \$63,716.49, being half its expenditure of \$127,432.98.

Because of a special arrangement in the Maritime Provinces, outlined below, those provinces did not enter into agreements under the Act and accordingly did not receive subventions.

The following table shows the distribution of the payments among the remaining provinces of the different items of expense accepted as proper maintenance expenditures under the agreement:—

Distribution	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	9,923 93	40,467 99	18,657 40	12,708 66	14,905 77	17,861 10	114,524 85
Travelling expenses.....	514 10	1,109 05	259 80	958 71	1,535 54	778 63	5,155 83
Rental.....	950 00	10,966 22	3,622 13	3,143 75	2,816 40	2,555 68	24,054 18
Heat.....	110 50	431 84	195 48	23 03	154 89	62 89	978 63
Light.....	36 47	451 44	57 28	113 73	55 68	89 78	804 38
Water.....	9 50	44 08	26 92	.....	0 72	3 17	84 39
Office supplies.....	1,356 30	5,044 85	2,659 23	339 43	289 64	1,382 27	11,071 72
Telephones.....	150 54	2,032 07	792 35	697 40	853 10	803 67	5,329 13
Telegrams.....	.....	488 74	128 87	270 58	269 08	387 00	1,544 27
Postage.....	1 90	1,569 62	30 00	280 23	225 12	165 48	2,272 35
Advertising.....	.....	596 55	70 46	.....	1,376 09	343 32	2,386 42
Express and cartage.....	.....	51 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 94
Exhibition booth.....	.....	156 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 87
Emp. management course.....	.....	305 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 23
Janitor service.....	.....	.....	.....	371 50	.....	115 92	487 42
Totals.....	13,053 24	63,716 49	26,499 92	18,907 02	22,482 03	24,548 91	169,207 61

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## EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT AMENDED

By the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act (1918, chapter 21), the Minister of Labour was authorized to make grants to the provinces to meet a portion to their maintenance expenditures on public employment offices. The Act stated that the moneys available should be distributed among the provinces pro rata with their expenditures but no province was to receive a grant in excess of half the amount it had expended. The subventions were also made conditional upon agreements between the Minister and the Provincial Governments as to the conditions and purposes upon and for which the moneys should be spent. The Act authorized the minister to enter into agreements for the maintenance of employment offices with Provincial Governments only but in the Maritime Provinces there was some opinion that the work was more directly the concern of the municipalities. Accordingly at the 1920 session the legislation was amended by the addition of a clause (section 5, subsection 2) which empowered the minister to set aside from the moneys available under the Act an amount for the maintenance of employment offices other than those operated by provincial governments. It was provided, however, that no such office should receive assistance unless the minister were satisfied that the Provincial Government concerned did not propose to enter into an agreement for the maintenance of employment offices in accordance with the Act in that province.

The amendment also provides that the sum set aside for municipal or other offices not operated by the Provincial Governments and approved by the minister shall be distributed among such offices pro rata with their expenditures as provided in the case of offices conducted by Provincial Governments.

At the same time the Act was amended by the addition of a section (section 3, paragraph "d"), which authorizes the minister to require, under penalty, the return of information on employment conditions from employers and other persons.

The following is the text of the Act as amended:—

CONSOLIDATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES' CO-ORDINATION ACT—CHAPTER 21, STATUTES OF 1918, AND AMENDMENT OF 1920

An Act to Aid and Encourage the Organization and Co-ordination of Employment Offices

(Assented to 24th May, 1918.)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.
2. In this Act and in any regulation made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—
  - (a) "minister" means the Minister of Labour;
  - (b) "employment office" means an employment office, or any division of an employment office, operated by any Provincial Government, or any other employment office, or division of an employment office, approved by the Governor General in Council; (1920 amendment),
  - (c) "employer" includes a person seeking employees;
  - (d) "employee" includes a person seeking employment.
3. The minister is authorized and empowered,—
  - (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
  - (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

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- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment;
- (d) to require any person or firm to make a written return of such information as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Act or of any regulation made by authority of this Act, under penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, for each refusal or neglect to answer or wilfully false answer. (1920 amendment).

4. For the purposes of such organization and co-ordination, and subject to the conditions set forth in section seven, the following sums shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, namely:—

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars;

During each succeeding fiscal year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The moneys appropriated for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes, but in no case shall the allotment to any province exceed one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by such province.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subsection one of this section the minister may in any year set aside from the moneys allotted to a province such sum as may seem desirable for the maintenance of employment offices where none are operated by the Provincial Government, provided that, before any such employment office is assisted under this Act the minister shall be satisfied that the Provincial Government concerned does not propose to establish employment offices in accordance with this Act within a reasonable time, and provided further that the sum so set aside shall be allotted to such employment offices, but in no case shall the allotment exceed one-half of the amount expended for the maintenance of such office. (Amendment of 1920.)

6. The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

7. In any agreement so made the following conditions respecting the operation of employment offices may be stated:—

- (a) That the offices shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and for both male and female employment;
- (b) That the offices shall make such returns and submit to such inspection as the minister may require.

8. Such officers shall be appointed as are required for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for such inspection, examination and report as are necessary to ensure the expenditure of the moneys paid in accordance to the intention of this Act and the agreements and regulations made under its authority. Such appointments shall be made under the provisions of the laws relating to the civil service, and the salaries and expenses of such officers shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.



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9. The minister shall annually lay before Parliament during the first ten days of the session, a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year, which report shall contain a statement of the moneys expended, the purposes to which they have been applied, and the work done by the several provinces in the earning of the subsidies paid or authorized to be paid.

10. The minister may make any regulations not inconsistent with this Act which he may deem necessary or convenient for carrying this Act into effect, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

An advisory body has been established to assist the minister in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. This was provided for in the regulations under the Act (P. C. 3111 of December 17, 1918), as follows:—

1. To assist in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and to recommend ways of preventing unemployment, the Minister of Labour shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, establish an Advisory Council to be known as the Employment Service Council of Canada. Such council shall consist of: One member each appointed by the Provincial Governments; two members appointed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; two members appointed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; one member appointed by the Railway War Board; one member appointed by the Railway Brotherhood; two members appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture; three members appointed by the Department of Labour, two of whom shall be women; one member appointed by the Returned Soldiers; one member appointed by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

2. The members of the Employment Service Council of Canada, including the chairman, shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

The Minister of Labour invited these various Governments, departments and organizations to name their representatives, and the following were appointed:—

*Nova Scotia*.—W. M. MacCoy, K.C., Commissioner of Industries and Immigration, Halifax.

*New Brunswick*.—Celine Melanson, Moncton, N.B., representing the province of New Brunswick.

*Quebec*.—Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent, Quebec Employment Service, Montreal.

*Ontario*.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.

*Manitoba*.—J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent, Manitoba Employment Service, Winnipeg.

*Saskatchewan*.—Thomas Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, Regina.

*Alberta*.—J. W. Mitchell, General Superintendent, Alberta Employment Service, Calgary.

*British Columbia*.—J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Victoria.

*Canadian Mfrs. Association*.—G. M. Murray, Eastern Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto. G. E. Carpenter, Western Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada*.—Arthur Martel, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal. E. W. A. O'Dell, General Organizer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Hamilton.



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*Canadian Railway War Board.*—W. M. Neal, General Secretary, Canadian Railway War Board, Montreal.

*Railway Brotherhoods of Canada.*—S. N. Berry, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors, member Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, Montreal.

*Returned Soldiers.*—C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, Great War Veterans' Association, Ottawa.

*Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.*—Major L. L. Anthes, Director Information and Service Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Ottawa.

*Department of Labour.*—Mrs. Rose Henderson, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Montreal. Mrs. J. S. Robson, Chairman, Women's Department, Repatriation Committee, Ottawa. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The first meeting of the council was held in Ottawa, May 12, 13 and 14, 1919. It was devoted to a general stocktaking of the progress of the Employment Service to date, and an attempt was also made to mark out the course of development. Consideration was given to such matters as the re-establishment of the soldier, the attitude of employers and employees toward the service, the farm labour problem, regularization of employment, and the establishment of relations with the British employment exchanges. The council agreed upon a constitution which has been accepted by the minister with some minor changes. The constitution, as approved, provides for one regular meeting annually, but the secretary is required to call special meetings upon instruction from the chairman or at the request of five members of the council with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

The following are the recommendations passed by the council for the minister's consideration. A statement of the action taken on the recommendation follows in each case:—

*Recommendation 1.*—That it is desirable that provincial and local councils be formed and that the minister urge upon the provincial governments the establishment of such councils at as early a date as possible.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Minister of Labour inserted in the agreement with the Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the year 1919-20 the following clause: The party of the second part shall organize in connection with the Employment Service a Provincial Advisory Council and in every city of the province with a population of twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more a local advisory council to represent equally employers and employees to assist in the administration of the Employment Service of the said province.

*Recommendation 2.*—That in order that all concerned may be fully aware of the machinery provided by the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, a publicity campaign be inaugurated by the interested Government bodies, and that as the agreement of the Minister of Labour with the several provinces makes no provision for expenditure on advertising, that the minister amend the agreements with the several provinces, to allow them to expend on advertising their employment systems a sum not to exceed ten per cent of their total expenditures under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

In view of this recommendation it was stated in the agreement with the Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the

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year 1919-20 that advertising expenditure as follows on the part of the Provincial Governments would be accepted as properly made under the agreement:—

Expenditures on advertising in newspapers and periodicals and by bill-boards and posters, necessary to the efficient operation of the employment offices of the said party of the second part, and not exceeding ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total expenditure of the party of the second part, provided that in all such advertising the employment offices of the party of the second part shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada" with whatever amplification of such designation, if any, the party of the second part may desire to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

*Recommendation 3.*—That as it has been proven to the satisfaction of the Employment Service Council that commercial employment agencies are retarding rather than promoting the efficient distribution of labour and as full benefits cannot be derived from the government system of employment offices while private agencies continue to exist, that effort should be directed to the elimination of private employment agencies as soon as the laws of the respective governments permit.

Several of the provinces have already acted on this resolution of the council. Legislation forbidding the operation of such agencies has been enacted in the four western provinces, the dates set for the proclamation of the legislation being as follows: Manitoba, June 2, 1919; Saskatchewan, June 1, 1919; British Columbia, November 1, 1919; Alberta, July 1, 1920.

In the province of Ontario legislation was passed at the 1919 session of the legislature by which the number of commercial employment agencies in the province was greatly reduced. According to the new law licenses may be issued to employment agencies other than nurses' registries as follows: Four employment agencies in the city of Toronto; two employment agencies in the city of Ottawa, and town of Sudbury, respectively; not more than one employment agency in any other municipality in the province.

The province of Quebec has enacted legislation for the abolition of commercial employment agencies, it being stated that "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time order the closing of all employment bureaux kept or controlled by individuals, companies or other persons, in such places as he shall determine; and any individual or other person, and in the case of a company, its president and its manager or secretary shall be liable, in case of refusal or neglect to obey such order, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before any magistrate having jurisdiction, in the ordinary manner and, on failure to pay the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than three months."

The Governments of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are also considering the enactment of legislation forbidding the operation of commercial agencies.

It perhaps should be noted that this action on the part of the provinces is in line with the recommendation of the recent International Labour Conference at Washington.

The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit. Where such agencies already exist, it is further recommended that they be permitted to operate only under Government license, and that all practicable measures be taken to abolish such agencies as soon as possible.

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*Recommendation 4.*—That handicap and juvenile divisions be established in the Employment Service, that a special committee be appointed to work out details to be submitted to the Council at its next meeting and that the committee forward to the provincial authorities such information or suggestions as may be obtained by them in their research.

In view of this recommendation the Department of Labour established the office of Juvenile Employment Specialist. The Civil Service Commission held a written examination and J. M. Wyatt, M.A., Chief Probation Officer of the Toronto Juvenile Court, was appointed to the position. Arrangements can be made whereby Mr. Wyatt's services will be available to the provinces for the study of juvenile employment problems and the organization of juvenile employment work. Some research in connection with employment work for juveniles and handicapped workers is being carried on in the Department of Labour, and it is hoped that it will be possible to forward the results of this work to the provincial employment services shortly. The information will of course be available to the committee appointed by the Employment Service Council and should be of use to them in the formulation of recommendations for submission at the next meeting of the council. Because of the preventive character of juvenile employment work, it was thought best to give it first attention. Some study of the problems involved in the placement of handicapped workers has been made and it is hoped that shortly closer attention may be given to this section of the employment service field. It should be added that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have conducted offices for the placement of handicapped soldiers in the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Montreal.

*Recommendation 5.* That the several departments of the Federal, Provincial, County and Municipal Governments, the railways, steamship companies, trade unions, manufacturers and other representative sections of employers and employees, be requested to work in the closest possible conjunction with the employment offices of the service in obtaining help and that in the engagement of labour for Government work the authorities concerned be requested to place all orders with the Employment Service.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labour has been in communication with various Government departments and railway companies in this matter. A copy of each new list of employment offices issued by the Employment Service of the department is forwarded to all large employing departments of the Dominion Government and to the railway companies for distribution to the officers concerned. The Department of Public Works has advised that instructions have been issued to its officials to secure labour so far as possible through the properly authorized governmental agencies. The Hydrographic Survey of the Department of the Naval Service advised that, "In so far as possible this service will be delighted to make use of this information." The Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior advised, "We will be very glad to have a copy of your communication forwarded to the chief engineers of our offices with instructions that all engineers employing help shall bear in mind your organization and take advantage of it whenever possible." The Geological Survey of the Department of Mines advised that the local offices would be used as much as possible. The Geodetic Survey of the Department of Interior also promised co-operation. The general manager of Eastern Lines of the Canadian National Railways advised, "We are giving this information (list of offices) to all officials for reference in the event of men being required in any of the departments. They have been instructed to make use of these bureaus in all cases where it is possible to do so." The general manager of the Canadian National



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Railways, Western Lines, advised that all concerned had been notified. Mr. Wm. Neal, General Secretary of the Canadian War Board, issued under date of May 29, 1919, a letter to the various railways drawing their attention to the Employment Service, enclosing a list of local offices and recommending that the offices be used by the railways when and where possible.

*Recommendation 6.*—That as the Federal Department of Immigration anticipates the establishment of guilds for the reception and placement of domestic servants and other female workers, the Minister of Labour should consider the desirability of using the Employment Service of Canada for ascertaining the requirements for labour in Canada and for the placement in Canada of all immigrants seeking employment.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Employment Service of the Department of Labour is supplying the Department of Immigration with information as to the state of the labour market in Canada, and effort is being directed towards the establishment of a close liaison between the Employment Service and the Department of Immigration in these matters. Plans have been adopted whereby when a request is received in the Department of Immigration from an employer in Canada for the importation of labour, it is referred to the Employment Service for a statement as to employment conditions in the particular industry, whether or not the wages and conditions are standard, whether there is any labour dispute, etc. It is hoped that very shortly a plan will be inaugurated by which employers looking to the importation of labour will be referred to the local employment offices and that their application will be pronounced upon by the local offices before action is taken looking to the importation of labour from other countries.

*Recommendation 7.*—That in the approval and execution of public works and in the purchases of Government supplies regard shall be had so far as reasonably practicable to the general state and prospects of the labour market to the end that the total volume of employment of the country may be kept as constant as possible.

Action along the lines of this recommendation has been taken by the Dominion Government. At the first session of the House in 1919, a Bill was introduced for the establishment of a purchasing commission. Through the concentration of all purchasing in a single agency, this would permit more careful regulation of purchasing in accordance with labour market conditions. Although the Bill was not passed, there is some hope that it may yet be enacted. In the releasing of Government contracts from time to time, reference has been made to the Employment Service for information as to employment conditions in the industries and localities affected, and in view of the heavy demand for building labour in 1919, which seemed likely to be continued throughout 1920, the Government's building programme was greatly curtailed.

*Recommendation 8.*—That there be established in the Dominion Provincial Employment Service a section to be called the Professional and Business Section, and that the Minister of Labour open further negotiations with the Provincial Governments in the matter.

Through the Dominion Superintendents of eastern and western offices, there have been negotiations with the various Provincial Governments looking to the establishment of a Professional and Business Section in the Employment Service, and in some of the provinces professional and business offices have been operating with success.



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*Recommendation 9.*—That the franking privilege be extended to much of the mail matter of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service.

The question of extending the franking privilege to the mail matter of the Employment Service received close attention. The Minister of Labour took the matter up with the Postmaster-General, and there has been much correspondence between the two departments on the subject. For various reasons, however, it was impossible to make headway. In view of the financial obligations of the Dominion Government on account of the war it is difficult to secure favourable consideration for any proposal involving a decline in revenue. While the loss of revenue might seem trivial in this case, the Post Office Department insists that the granting of the franking privilege to the Employment Service would establish a dangerous precedent. Most of the offices are provincial offices, and it was urged that if the privilege were granted to one provincial department it would have to be granted to others. It was stated further that any slackening of the franking regulations had been shown by experience to result in the printing and mailing of a larger volume of material, and accordingly an additional expense to the Government. Even the granting of the franking privilege to the Department of Labour's clearing houses at points outside of Ottawa was denied. The general policy in this matter is in the direction of more rigid postal regulations and the curtailing of privileges already granted with a view to increasing the Dominion Government's revenue from postal sources.

*Recommendation 10.*—That in view of the rapid development of the Employment Service and as the expenditures of the provinces are likely to so increase that the allotment of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1919-20 will be totally inadequate, that steps be taken to have the E. O. C. Act amended to provide that the amount available for distribution for the present fiscal year shall be increased to \$250,000 and for each succeeding year to \$300,000.

While the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act has not been amended to provide the sum mentioned in this recommendation for distribution to the provinces, an additional appropriation of \$150,000 was made for the fiscal year 1919-20, making a total of \$250,000 available for distribution for that year. For the fiscal year 1920-21, an additional appropriation of \$100,000 has been placed in the estimates, and as a sum of \$150,000 is available under the Act for this year the total appropriation is \$250,000 as before.

*Recommendation 11.*—That university courses in employment management be provided for.

A meeting of the committee appointed under this resolution was held at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on August 13. The following members were present: Dr. W. A. Riddell, Mr. G. M. Murray, and Mr. Bryce M. Stewart. Mr. A. Martel was unable to be present. Dr. Riddell outlined the plans for the employment management course to be given at Toronto University. It was thought that this course should be regarded as an experiment for the guidance of the council in future work of this kind. It was agreed that if the Toronto University course should appear to fill a need some plan for the promotion of such courses in other universities, east and west, should be adopted. The prospectus of the course for Toronto University was considered, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That the committee endorse the employment management course to be given at Toronto University in September, 1919, as the first Canadian experiment in this field, and that permission be given Toronto University to advertise the course as under the auspices of the Employment Service of Canada."

The course at Toronto University proved very successful. The lectures were well attended by members of the Ontario Employment Service, by employment managers

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and others interested in employment work. Many of the prominent business men of the city were interested and expressed their appreciation of the value of the course.

*Recommendation 12.*—That the Department of Labour furnish each province with a "job analysis," which should give a description of each occupation, with a code word or number for each, the qualifications and training necessary and also the disabilities which would permit employment in the occupation without serious handicap.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labour has been anxious to give attention to this recommendation of the council, but the pressure of work during the year of organization was such that it was found impossible to begin work on job analysis unless there was some increase in staff. This was thought undesirable, and now that the work of organization is almost completed it is hoped that action on this recommendation may be taken shortly, especially as there have been several inquiries as to when this analysis will be available.

*Recommendation 13.*—That application and order forms, together with stamped or franked envelopes, be supplied to secretary-treasurers of municipalities, and such other individuals or associations as decided on by the provincial general superintendents, and that the Postmaster General be asked to instruct all postmasters to distribute these forms, when called upon to do so by the Department of Labour.

In pursuance of this recommendation, extension service application and order forms were prepared and supplied to postmasters indicated by the provincial general superintendents of the various provinces. To date these forms have been distributed to post offices in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The matter was arranged of course with the Postmaster General, who instructed the postmasters to co-operate with the Employment Service in this way. It yet remains to arrange that some publicity shall be given to the fact that application and order forms may be secured at these post offices. It would be advisable perhaps that each of the post offices should have a sign giving notice that it is a branch office of the Employment Service. The matter of signs was taken up with the Postmaster General who advised that it would be difficult to make the necessary arrangements from Ottawa. Accordingly it is hoped that it can be arranged through the general superintendents of the provinces that signs can be distributed to all the post offices assisting the Employment Service in this way.

*Recommendation 14.*—That an additional form be prepared to be used for acknowledging receipt of orders and advising the employer what action he may expect to be taken.

In view of this recommendation the Employment Service of the Department of Labour has prepared and distributed Form E. O. 17—Acknowledgment of Order.

*Recommendation 15.*—That the name "Employment Service of Canada" be approved and used by all the provinces in as far as practicable.

Acting on this recommendation also, the Minister of Labour inserted the clause quoted above in connection with Recommendation 2 in the agreement under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the year 1919-20. It was also provided in the agreement that expenditures on "such standard signs, window lettering and stationery, as may be agreed on by the parties thereto," should be deemed to be properly made for the purposes of the agreement. The use of the name "Employment Service

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of Canada" will be discussed with the provinces when standard signs, window lettering and stationery are being considered. Some of the provinces are already using the name on letterheads and in advertisements.

*Recommendation 16.*—That the question of a standard design for advertising purposes be referred to the chairman, and the secretary with instructions to submit to the various provinces recommendations for their consideration, and that on a majority vote of the provinces a design be adopted.

Much effort has been expended by the Employment Service of the Department of Labour in an endeavour to arrive at a design that would be satisfactory to all concerned. Several designs have been submitted, but as yet no choice has been made. The matter has been further delayed by the departure of Dr. Riddell, the chairman of the Council, to take a position in the International Labour Office.

*Recommendation 17.*—That when a uniform design has been decided upon, the expense of making use of same as a standard sign for the Employment Offices be shared equally by the Federal and Provincial Governments as an expenditure under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

Acting on this recommendation it was provided as stated in connection with Recommendation 15 that expenditure on standard signs agreed upon by both parties should be deemed as properly made for the purposes of the Act.

*Recommendation 18.*—That the Department of Labour organize at the expense of the Federal Government a preliminary advertising campaign to place before the public the fact that there is a national system of employment offices.

In considering this recommendation it was decided that an aggressive advertising campaign would be too heavy a drain upon the budget of the Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and as the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was interested in the matter from the point of view of the returned soldier, a joint advertising campaign was conducted by the two departments, the expense being shared equally between them.

*Recommendation 19.*—That the Minister of Labour negotiate with the telegraph companies for a special telegraph rate for the Employment Service.

It was understood that this recommendation was passed by the council on the understanding that special telegraph rates were given to some of the larger business interests and that the same consideration should be given to the Employment Service. In as far as could be learned, however, such special rates are not granted and accordingly further action has not been taken.

*Recommendation 20.*—That the Minister of Labour approach the steamship lines with a view to securing a special transportation rate for labourers being sent to employment through the employment offices.

The question of special transportation rates on steamers is of importance only in the province of British Columbia, and there on coast-wise steamers alone. In conference with the railways on the subject of the special transportation rate this point was raised at different times and the special rate was granted wherever necessary on lake and river boats. The concession was withheld, however, in as far as coast-wise steamers were concerned.



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*Recommendation 21.*—That the Minister of Labour establish a weekly bulletin for the Employment Service giving data with regard to the operation of the employment offices and such other information as he may think advisable.

This recommendation has received the minister's attention and the minister has approved the publication of a weekly bulletin for the Employment Service. Arrangements are now being made with the printer and the first issue should appear shortly.

*Recommendation 22.*—That the question of the co-operation of the Dominion Provincial Employment Service with the British employment exchanges be referred to the chairman, the vice-chairman and the secretary of the Employment Service Council for investigation and report at the next regular meeting of the council and that in their deliberations the following points shall receive earnest consideration:—

- (1) No commercialized immigration shall be permitted.
- (2) All private advertising in the United Kingdom to promote immigration to Canada shall be supervised by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.
- (3) That a close liaison be established between the Dominion Provincial Employment Service and the Immigration Department on the one hand and the Employment Exchanges of the United Kingdom on the other with a view to regulating immigration according to the state of the labour market of Canada.
- (4) That all immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada be passed upon by the Canadian immigration officials in the United Kingdom and that a medical certificate be furnished by such officials in each case.

The matters outlined in this recommendation have received much attention from the Department of Labour and the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and some of the points are still unsettled. It may be said, however, that arrangements have been made by which the Employment Service of the Department of Labour furnishes regularly to the Oversea Settlement Office of the British Ministry of Labour information as to the state of the labour market in Canada for the information of intending emigrants. Approval has also been given to a plan whereby applications from employers in Canada for the admission of workers from the United Kingdom shall receive attention only after officials of the Employment Service in Canada have certified that the Service has been unable to secure the required help in this country, and that the employer in their opinion will observe employment conditions agreed upon.

*Recommendation 23.*—That the following be approved as the Constitution of the Council:—

- (1) *Officers*.—The officers shall consist of chairman, vice-chairman and secretary.
- (2) *Election of Officers*.—The officers shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote of members present at a regular meeting of the council, and shall hold office for one year from date of election, or until a successor is elected.
- (3) *Duties of Council*.—The duties and jurisdiction of the council shall be as set forth in Order in Council 3111, December 23, 1918, or as may be extended by further Order in Council.
- (4) *Meetings*.—Regular meetings of the council shall be held on the second Monday of May and November each year during its term of existence,



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and shall continue until the business on hand at the commencement of the meetings shall have been dealt with. Emergency meetings may be held at any other than the dates above mentioned as the business of the council may require. Such meetings shall be called by the secretary upon instruction from the chairman or at the request of five members of the council, with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

- (5) *Place of Meetings*.—Unless otherwise arranged at a meeting of the council or by the chairman, all meetings of the council shall take place at Ottawa.

Members having subjects for discussion at meetings of council are requested to communicate with the secretary at least three weeks prior to the date of meeting. The secretary shall docket all subjects to be presented at meetings and shall mail copy of docket to each member of council at least two weeks prior to date of meeting.

Subjects not appearing on docket may be presented only upon approval of meeting.

The minister suggests that regular meetings of the council should be held only once in the year at whatever date the council may decide upon. At its first session the council outlined a programme of work that will require more than a year to execute. The number of labour conferences, national and international, which several members of the council have to attend also makes it desirable that the council shall meet only once in the year and the minister makes his suggestion in view of these circumstances.

*Recommendation 24*.—That the following election of officers be approved:—

Chairman—Dr. W. A. Riddell.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. Arthur Martel.

Secretary—Department of Labour.

The minister has approved the election of officers as above and has instructed Mr. Stewart to act as secretary of the council for the Department of Labour.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT

Close co-operation was maintained between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Labour in employment work. After the armistice it was arranged that the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment should have a representative in each local employment office to render special service to soldiers. A co-operative arrangement was also made with the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department for the establishment of employment offices in some of the smaller towns in which local unemployment problems had arisen because of the return of numbers of soldiers but in which it was thought conditions would not justify the opening of a permanent office. With the concurrence of the Provincial Governments concerned the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment opened temporary offices at these places which, it was agreed, should deal with employment for civilian workers as well as for soldiers. The Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department sustained fifty per cent of the salary expense in connection with such offices. The remainder of the salary and all maintenance expenses were shared between the Provincial Governments and the Labour Department in the regular way. In the Maritime Provinces, where the Provincial Governments had no direct part in employment work, the expenses in connection with these so-called "one-man" offices were shared equally between the Department of Labour and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

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In some of the larger cities the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment established employment offices for returned soldiers who had suffered disabilities on active service. Offices for professional and business workers were also maintained in some of the larger centres.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The fiscal year 1918-19 was a year of organization. The majority of the offices of the service were opened in the last three months of the year and the number of placements reported, 52,341, represents the work of part of the year only.

During the fiscal year under review the number of vacancies notified to the offices of the Employment Service was 449,022, of which 396,924 were for men and 52,098 for women.

Applications for employment during the year numbered 470,250, of which 437,200 were received from men and 33,050 from women.

The number of placements effected was 328,937, of which 307,883 were placements of men and 21,054 were placements of women. In addition 51,663 casual placements (when the employment is not expected to continue more than one week the placements are described as casual) were reported, a total of 380,600. Disregarding the figures for casual employment, the placements were 70 per cent of the applications, and 73 per cent of the vacancies offered by employers.

The following tables show the application, vacancies and placements reported weekly by the offices of the various provinces:—

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STATEMENT of Applications reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919,  
to March 27, 1920

Week ended	P. E. I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada		Total
										Men	Women	
April 5	Nil	186	223	415	2,414	777	697	652	987	5,760	591	6,351
" 12	44	442	260	435	3,167	651	618	828	1,233	1,720	708	7,728
" 19	40	137	276	394	2,232	588	822	794	1,221	5,725	539	6,264
" 26	48	174	235	370	2,551	524	556	769	954	5,868	513	6,381
May 3	41	168	283	837	2,618	497	563	917	836	6,271	539	6,810
" 10	52	214	235	1,033	2,746	435	552	993	904	6,603	661	7,264
" 17	81	231	208	1,038	2,339	343	577	1,119	807	6,494	559	7,053
" 24	66	244	302	751	2,343	288	600	1,112	793	6,094	425	6,489
" 31	52	233	328	910	2,631	273	569	747	701	6,181	427	6,608
June 7	47	209	339	871	2,635	331	924	867	878	7,022	541	7,563
" 14	53	231	348	1,068	2,709	381	856	861	948	7,022	531	7,563
" 21	42	293	337	750	2,523	465	813	833	894	6,662	673	7,335
" 28	40	278	340	693	2,574	384	728	853	965	6,662	673	7,335
July 5	35	248	432	846	2,507	344	707	906	1,439	8,115	811	8,926
" 12	43	243	433	948	2,885	344	707	906	1,439	8,115	811	8,926
" 19	50	249	409	948	2,722	1,244	708	931	1,032	7,470	746	8,216
" 26	45	259	409	993	2,722	1,244	708	931	1,032	7,470	746	8,216
Aug. 2	39	210	391	1,020	2,903	1,258	802	905	1,272	8,331	698	9,029
" 9	223	274	374	966	2,903	1,258	802	905	1,272	8,331	698	9,029
" 16	34	250	332	1,091	2,910	1,361	1,167	1,069	1,302	10,568	663	11,231
" 23	27	259	332	987	2,880	1,361	1,167	1,069	1,302	10,568	663	11,231
" 30	44	274	354	1,016	2,952	1,412	1,247	1,153	1,482	12,164	708	12,872
Sept. 6	27	204	298	744	2,573	2,539	1,467	1,363	1,509	12,709	727	13,436
" 13	27	287	325	1,031	2,787	2,006	1,375	893	1,211	10,588	675	11,263
" 20	32	304	321	1,013	2,676	1,861	1,375	893	1,220	9,027	520	9,547
" 27	16	279	349	872	2,157	2,093	1,188	1,047	1,308	8,238	592	8,830
Oct. 4	47	244	363	922	2,956	1,909	1,231	1,000	1,285	8,643	615	9,258
" 11	35	264	350	932	2,768	1,723	934	975	1,087	8,543	657	9,200
" 18	38	206	368	848	2,604	1,235	904	1,205	1,086	8,833	676	9,509
" 25	44	262	369	892	2,781	1,937	904	1,205	1,199	8,937	770	9,707
Nov. 8	81	251	435	672	2,950	1,279	995	1,141	1,245	8,837	770	9,607
" 15	84	228	395	1,002	3,043	1,423	875	1,172	1,347	9,330	752	10,082
" 22	59	256	366	965	2,792	2,074	888	1,157	1,434	8,585	756	9,341
" 29	47	292	404	914	2,976	1,991	869	1,056	1,444	8,275	730	9,005
Dec. 6	31	458	364	956	3,183	950	722	958	1,554	8,339	676	9,015
" 13	33	196	367	776	2,625	631	565	917	1,218	6,914	568	7,482
" 20	10	130	220	2,622	2,511	635	546	880	1,415	6,797	532	7,329
" 27	43	221	356	2,912	3,565	485	377	906	737	8,803	269	9,072
Jan. 3	60	428	333	2,189	4,967	709	587	1,008	1,337	11,636	504	12,140
" 10	31	430	338	1,622	6,039	732	868	1,273	2,068	13,226	794	14,020
" 17	46	358	372	4,343	4,743	734	686	1,069	1,573	10,602	644	11,246
" 24	35	253	253	1,151	4,791	796	519	1,776	1,541	9,929	684	10,613
" 31	41	287	329	1,063	4,212	749	533	912	1,339	8,756	673	9,429
Feb. 7	22	265	352	988	4,051	1,352	482	1,044	1,281	9,238	692	9,930
" 14	22	265	352	988	3,963	657	358	909	1,328	8,188	654	8,842

STATEMENT of Applications reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920.—*Con.*

Week ended	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
										Men	Women
Feb. 21.....	44	198	442	847	3,755	748	466	824	1,468	8,185	617
" 28.....	38	241	304	979	3,833	703	486	845	1,368	8,129	658
Mar. 6.....	44	277	283	968	3,809	1,018	531	777	1,523	8,519	711
" 13.....	21	252	252	991	3,631	1,050	527	978	1,519	8,437	784
" 20.....	37	256	317	891	3,491	885	522	792	1,678	8,105	774
" 27.....	27	255	305	1,111	3,586	1,151	775	908	1,757	9,107	770
Total for fiscal year 1919-20.....	2,195	13,125	17,739	52,633	163,832	62,779	43,897	50,303	63,747	437,200	33,050
										470,250	

STATEMENT of Vacancies reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920

Week ended	Nil	90	173	146	1,765	757	1,126	657	611	4,461	864	5,325
April 5.....	22	230	113	168	1,966	911	979	864	767	5,059	961	6,020
" 12.....	17	116	252	279	1,780	945	1,252	701	721	5,231	862	6,093
" 19.....	20	145	154	488	2,342	1,009	900	718	627	5,588	816	6,404
" 26.....	24	139	170	329	2,257	513	759	739	645	4,972	752	5,754
May 3.....	73	149	217	443	3,106	691	654	821	523	5,813	864	6,677
" 10.....	69	123	186	345	2,765	477	586	980	578	5,266	843	6,109
" 17.....	29	125	265	229	2,230	246	533	825	473	4,307	648	4,955
" 24.....	85	109	268	230	3,075	520	489	575	520	5,089	752	5,871
" 31.....	17	169	213	396	2,813	1,410	843	531	343	5,966	779	6,735
June 7.....	30	644	203	477	3,083	280	813	628	568	5,807	919	6,726
" 14.....	33	200	368	378	4,235	2,240	736	670	735	8,142	1,453	9,595
" 21.....	33	246	277	354	2,967	1,210	891	679	754	6,141	1,280	7,421
" 28.....	35	220	835	234	3,092	1,185	743	821	730	6,827	1,088	7,895
July 5.....	32	175	329	397	3,223	1,578	932	655	1,179	7,483	891	8,374
" 12.....	37	161	319	628	3,232	1,578	932	569	1,007	7,349	1,114	8,463
" 19.....	42	161	470	845	4,635	1,902	1,255	651	1,003	9,804	1,160	10,964
" 26.....	26	129	342	1,321	5,809	3,430	1,656	748	857	12,741	1,857	13,598
Aug. 2.....	27	131	268	2,432	4,152	5,410	3,210	1,088	1,412	17,306	824	18,130
" 9.....	28	181	318	651	3,908	5,285	2,168	1,387	1,919	14,774	1,037	15,811
" 16.....	18	110	318	1,373	5,238	3,756	3,778	1,427	1,232	18,015	1,235	19,250
" 23.....	30	159	431	1,485	3,996	3,528	2,751	1,025	1,250	12,811	843	13,654
" 30.....	34	125	337	272	3,212	2,738	2,493	790	904	9,976	929	10,905
Sept. 6.....	28	287	333	318	3,843	2,216	1,536	908	1,071	9,479	1,061	10,540
" 13.....	18	197	398	587	4,382	2,564	1,911	911	1,196	11,003	1,211	12,214
" 20.....	13	282	319	363	3,608	4,213	1,657	1,096	1,089	11,682	958	12,640
" 27.....	41	318	376	447	4,178	2,038	2,300	1,310	1,011	11,141	878	12,019
Oct. 4.....	33	189	378	437	2,780	2,489	945	646	1,334	8,478	705	9,183
" 11.....	11	443	437	417	3,098	1,507	1,081	882	1,334	7,949	881	8,830
" 18.....	19	218	366	312	2,738	2,977	1,778	993	332	8,452	751	9,233



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Nov. 1	14	110	301	431	5,055	1,369	1,093	1,022	683	9,326	762	10,088
" 15	10	147	476	376	4,885	2,786	873	833	717	9,038	847	9,885
" 22	13	118	303	274	2,854	2,789	502	682	1,071	7,766	990	8,746
" 29	13	126	357	347	3,035	1,287	481	589	1,080	7,279	1,114	8,393
Dec. 6	15	163	409	590	2,867	1,087	753	739	1,011	6,672	903	7,575
" 13	8	167	402	179	3,889	1,445	587	647	1,184	6,538	1,352	7,890
" 20	7	119	402	174	3,889	1,445	404	657	1,001	5,897	989	6,886
" 27	9	287	282	380	2,776	1,053	445	633	1,010	5,687	1,056	6,743
Jan. 3 (1920)	3	118	180	112	1,502	558	274	491	619	3,369	497	3,866
" 10	10	146	230	170	1,675	806	275	573	702	3,988	711	4,699
" 17	6	94	218	303	2,645	1,874	520	732	1,107	5,947	995	5,942
" 24	13	128	253	1,805	2,777	806	453	470	996	5,221	1,232	7,453
" 31	10	148	321	390	2,777	837	381	562	1,095	5,395	931	6,326
Feb. 7	8	121	271	280	2,552	1,874	411	766	1,019	5,130	1,007	6,137
" 14	12	181	380	281	3,226	882	390	694	1,144	5,964	944	7,107
" 21	8	164	340	275	2,720	1,020	352	681	1,157	6,282	1,091	7,383
" 28	15	129	271	324	2,024	1,270	483	608	1,229	5,886	1,182	7,068
Mar. 6	21	168	293	392	2,893	1,545	488	886	1,363	6,205	1,262	7,467
" 13	19	210	248	290	2,893	1,091	767	843	1,352	6,660	1,901	8,561
" 20	16	157	217	267	3,608	1,370	722	969	1,361	7,352	7,924	9,224
" 27	14	172	258	243	3,100	1,366	741	957	1,553	8,154	1,551	9,705
" 27	13	178	190	406	3,646	1,757	975					
Total for fiscal year 1919-20	1,179	9,522	16,001	23,869	166,119	88,312	53,041	40,691	50,288	396,924	52,098	449,022

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STATEMENT of Placements reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919,  
to March 27, 1920.

Week ended	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada		Casual Placements in Canada
										Men	Women	Total
April 5		56	90	128	1,332	371	559	493	627	3,332	334	3,666
" 12	10	115	135	103	1,487	464	587	719	702	3,985	415	4,380
" 19	11	104	105	108	1,490	440	543	620	791	3,912	337	4,247
" 26	21	65	181	164	1,477	436	530	596	667	3,887	303	4,188
May 3	21	97	165	210	1,669	408	479	716	641	3,897	316	4,213
" 10	41	120	192	411	1,977	396	508	776	550	4,159	381	4,540
" 17	81	168	211	438	1,859	326	538	813	550	4,369	407	4,776
" 24	36	193	207	407	1,601	225	528	793	437	4,100	349	4,449
" 31	56	113	211	386	2,160	245	575	463	502	4,251	275	4,525
June 7	52	138	232	321	1,753	214	604	507	381	3,523	201	3,724
" 14	30	156	200	490	1,880	385	694	570	495	4,567	280	4,846
" 21	37	205	272	477	2,315	739	739	547	636	5,107	409	5,517
" 28	31	220	248	401	2,077	789	737	566	663	5,197	537	5,734
July 5	27	194	336	388	1,691	844	733	579	646	4,804	484	5,278
" 12	24	136	339	437	2,282	1,136	699	682	1,097	6,318	534	6,852
" 19	37	146	315	459	2,262	1,130	670	613	1,797	6,806	632	7,438
" 26	33	146	385	554	2,508	1,195	824	638	784	7,719	513	8,232
Aug. 2	34	126	301	632	2,492	1,719	944	808	784	7,344	413	7,757
" 9	32	125	297	660	3,087	1,522	1,522	1,015	1,005	6,618	432	7,050
" 16	26	99	288	712	2,397	1,889	1,889	1,008	1,202	11,147	516	11,663
" 23	18	128	290	802	2,394	4,036	2,157	1,052	1,149	11,504	539	12,043
" 30	32	177	289	811	2,454	4,046	2,454	1,222	1,149	9,592	482	10,074
Sept. 6	30	115	250	578	2,201	1,967	1,761	1,775	732	8,055	353	8,408
" 13	26	157	248	654	2,187	1,807	1,297	777	1,007	7,898	333	8,231
" 20	31	164	250	686	2,398	1,995	1,093	921	1,152	8,225	465	8,690
" 27	24	163	247	668	2,602	1,812	1,069	948	913	8,773	374	9,147
Oct. 4	33	176	292	700	2,228	1,666	1,069	863	814	7,753	341	8,094
" 11	32	152	293	665	1,958	1,066	1,066	871	781	7,039	369	7,408
" 18	19	100	275	604	1,994	1,066	1,731	871	706	6,102	337	6,439
" 25	21	135	244	665	2,175	1,181	1,740	1,036	799	7,157	349	7,506
Nov. 1	45	144	352	531	2,195	1,098	823	1,019	636	6,457	386	6,843
" 8	85	155	306	603	2,306	1,296	909	792	793	6,849	396	7,245
" 15	58	152	293	698	2,144	1,280	860	690	846	7,186	435	7,621
" 22	44	173	311	723	2,308	1,022	768	816	880	6,511	438	6,949
" 29	61	173	283	621	2,106	821	738	688	880	5,936	427	6,363
Dec. 6	23	155	240	585	2,148	825	635	586	955	5,745	407	6,152
" 13	29	97	252	466	1,927	480	480	538	758	4,803	333	5,136
" 20	32	156	249	429	1,695	495	481	566	975	4,671	407	5,078
" 27	2	72	122	241	1,046	417	318	416	469	2,940	163	3,103
Jan. 3 (1920)	13	115	147	328	1,454	502	377	493	700	3,852	277	4,129
" 10	9	118	222	479	2,301	592	479	625	983	5,345	463	5,808
" 17	14	113	203	516	2,138	500	434	470	839	4,894	375	5,269
" 24	11	104	202	768	1,833	637	387	457	959	5,026	432	5,458
" 31	3	70	154	709	1,834	552	331	553	882	4,807	411	5,218

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Feb., 7.....	9	113	222	675	1,975	601	295	599	992	5,057	424	5,481	1,280
" 14.....	6	107	217	707	2,183	565	252	644	1,010	5,293	398	5,691	1,198
" 21.....	16	77	222	855	2,100	732	368	591	1,171	5,710	422	6,132	1,251
" 28.....	14	114	176	700	1,966	597	348	562	1,097	5,154	450	5,604	1,250
Mar., 6.....	16	131	200	589	1,986	714	383	578	1,215	5,344	448	5,792	979
" 13.....	12	103	175	585	1,987	721	383	613	1,148	5,233	474	5,707	1,238
" 20.....	13	142	187	523	2,236	834	375	592	1,282	5,707	485	6,194	1,362
" 27.....	17	138	152	674	2,437	983	619	780	1,392	6,656	546	7,202	1,608
Total for fiscal year	1,427	6,786	12,265	27,827	106,035	56,507	37,697	36,566	43,827	307,883	21,054	328,937	51,663
1919-20.....													

## INFORMATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Under the section of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, which empowers the Minister of Labour "to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment," effort is being directed to the collection and compilation of statistical and other information concerning unemployment. The following statistical information bearing on unemployment is available:—

1. Weekly reports from all public employment offices showing the number of applications, vacancies and placements for each office during the week. Summaries of these reports are distributed weekly to all employment offices of the Employment Service of Canada and to the press.

2. Weekly reports from about 5,000 employers with over 700,000 employees showing the number of persons on the pay-roll on the last day of the week and the number anticipated to be on the pay-roll on the last day of the next week. From these reports tables are compiled and summary statements are issued to all offices of the Employment Service of Canada and to the press.

3. Monthly returns relating to unemployment among their members are received from about 1,500 labour organizations with a total membership of over 200,000. From these returns tables are compiled showing percentages of unemployment in trade unions by occupation groups and by provinces and cities.

4. Reports are received from the remaining private employment agencies showing the number of applications, vacancies and placements during the month.

5. Fifteen city corporations furnish monthly reports showing the number of workers temporarily employed on city work.

6. Monthly reports are received from 50 municipalities with a population of 10,000 and over showing the volume of employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued.

As to non-statistical information the Employment Service has collected a considerable volume of material on various measures for preventing or alleviating unemployment, such as short time instead of reduction in staff during slack periods, the reservation of Government work for periods of depression, the concentration of Government purchasing in times of seasonal inactivity, vocational guidance, the placement of handicapped workers, unemployment insurance, etc.

The information in hand has proven of value in various instances in estimating the employment situation in any locality before the release of Government contracts. It has also been of service in immigration matters, especially in connection with requests from employers for the admission of labour from other countries. With data at hand indicating whether employment in the industry in question is expanding or contracting a basis is afforded upon which decision as to admission or exclusion can be made, especially when correlated with reports from employment offices as to the demand for workers of the class called for and the supply of such workers. When the record has been continued for a few years the Service should be well informed as to the seasonal fluctuations in the different industries, and accordingly as to the times in the year when they will be calling for or releasing labour. The Service should then be able to anticipate its problems and to prepare for them. As organization improves and staffs become more experienced it should be possible, with this information at hand, to arrange for the dovetailing of occupations; that is, to transfer workers from industries in seasonal decline to those in the period of expansion, thereby reducing seasonal unemployment and enabling employers to maintain maximum production. In time the statistics should also afford some basis for a scheme of unemployment insurance. It is proposed to make much of the data available to employment officials and others interested at frequent intervals through a bulletin.



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## LABOUR MOBILITY

The clearance work of the Employment Service is now fairly well organized. Each local office reports daily to the clearing house of the province (1) positions unfilled and impossible to fill locally, (2) applicants unplaced and willing to leave locality. At the clearing houses the items reported are listed in a provincial clearance bulletin, which is circulated daily among all the employment offices of the province so that an unsatisfied demand for labour in one part of the province may be related to unemployed workers in another. Superintendents of offices able to satisfy items on the bulletin are required to communicate with each other, arrange transfers if possible and report to the provincial clearing house so that the items disposed of may be cancelled in the next issue of the bulletin. The interprovincial clearing houses of the Department of Labour, at Ottawa for the East, and at Winnipeg for the West, receive copies of all clearance bulletins issued by the provincial clearing houses in their districts. When the provincial clearance officer is unable to secure the workers required in any case within the province, he marks the item for interprovincial circulation on the provincial bulletin. The interprovincial clearing house lists such items from all the provinces in its jurisdiction in an interprovincial clearance bulletin, which in the case of the Western Clearing House at Winnipeg is circulated among all the employment offices in the West. In the same way the Eastern Clearing House at Ottawa sends its bulletin to all offices in the eastern provinces. By this plan employment office superintendents are advised if the local demands for labour or employment can be satisfied in nearby provinces. They are authorized to communicate directly with the other superintendents concerned, and reports on transfers affected are made to the two provincial clearing houses interested and to the interprovincial clearing house of the district. Ottawa headquarters also issues a Dominion clearance bulletin, which circulates among all the offices of the country applications for employment and orders for labour that appear to be especially difficult of satisfaction, involving perhaps transfers between East and West and possibly necessitating effort to secure workers from other countries. The items in this bulletin are mainly those reported by the interprovincial clearing houses as involving special difficulties and not likely to be satisfied by offices in their territory.

A reduced fare plan agreed upon by all the larger railways of the country has been an important factor in the success of the clearance work of the Employment Service. On March 1, 1919, a special transportation rate for persons being sent to employment at a distance was granted by the following railways: Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Michigan Central Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Wabash Railroad, Kettle Valley Railroad and Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Under this transportation arrangement a reduction from the regular fare was granted on all trips of 116 miles or more, a flat fare of \$4 being charged on trips of from 116 to 400 miles, and a one-cent-a-mile rate on all trips of more than four hundred miles. In October, 1919, the railways requested a revision of the agreement and after several conferences on the subject the following was agreed upon: Full fare on all trips of 116 miles or less; a flat rate of \$4 on trips of 117 to 177 miles, and on trips of more than 177 miles 2½ cents per mile. The new rate became effective February 15, 1920. Reduced fares are granted to applicants on presentation of a certificate signed by the superintendent of the local employment office. The certificate is issued of course only in cases of bona fide placements through the Employment Service. The rate presupposes the existence of a well-organized system of provincial and interprovincial clearance to insure that persons will not be despatched long distances when suitable employment is available near at hand. The importance of this reduced fare plan in enabling the Service to secure employment for persons who would otherwise be out of work and thereby to reduce unemployment and increase production, can scarcely be overemphasized.

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The number of special rate certificates issued by offices of the Service during the year ended March 31 was 40,078, of which 23,962 were issued to points in the same province as the despatching office and 16,116 to points in other provinces. The following tables gives the figures by provinces:—

Interprovincial Transfers to points in	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Total
Certificates issued by offices in—										
British Columbia.....		122	1,054	46	9	2				1,235
Alberta.....	2,206		279	210	9		1		1	2,706
Saskatchewan.....	756	351		1,914	96	1				3,118
Manitoba.....	118	304	944		3,176					4,442
Ontario.....	10	5	9	26		1,004				1,095
Quebec.....	1		2	15	2,796		89		1	2,902
New Brunswick.....			1	16	16	5		78	5	121
Nova Scotia.....			1	18	7	2	292			320
Prince Edward Island.....							170	7		177
	3,091	682	2,390	2,245	6,108	1,056	552	86	6	16,116

Transfer certificates issued in each province to points within the province.

British Columbia.....	5,476
Alberta.....	1,521
Saskatchewan.....	2,773
Manitoba.....	2,672
Ontario.....	10,784
Quebec.....	517
New Brunswick.....	123
Nova Scotia.....	96
Total.....	23,962

#### FARM LABOUR

During the year the Employment Service devoted much attention to the securing of labour for employment on farms and about 25 per cent of the total placements were for farm work. In the cities of Toronto and Winnipeg, special farm labour departments are maintained in the local offices. To meet the demand for help on the western farms for the spring seeding a special effort was made to recruit workers as they were released by the mines and lumber camps, at the close of the winter activity. To this end, temporary offices were opened at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction in Saskatchewan, and Bowsman and Barrow's Junction in Manitoba, and as the workers became available from the camps or mines, they were despatched direct to spring work on farms in the Prairie Provinces.

The demand for harvesters for the western wheat crop taxed the Service heavily. In the four weeks from August 11 to September 6, the Service received orders for almost 50,000 workers of which approximately half were required by farmers in the western provinces. A conference was held with the passenger traffic managers of the railways and general policy with regard to the harvest excursions, advertisement of the excursions in the eastern provinces, the railway rates, and the method of distribution from Winnipeg were discussed. For some years the railways had refrained from running excursions out of the Maritime Provinces with the result that the entire burden of the western harvest labour demand fell upon the provinces of Ontario and Quebec at a time when they required farm labour. In view of this and also of the fact that there was some unemployment in the coal mining districts of the Maritime Provinces in the summer of 1919 it was arranged to despatch excursions from those provinces though at a somewhat higher fare than from Ontario and Quebec. Employment offices in British Columbia also gave special attention

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to the harvest labour demand from the Prairie Provinces and about 500 persons were despatched from the Pacific coast. By this plan, the burden of supplying the harvest labour requirements of the west was more evenly distributed, and at the same time unemployment in the Maritime Provinces was considerably relieved.

## SCHEME OF CO-OPERATION WITH BRITISH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

An important phase of the work of the Employment Service during the year 1919-20 was the putting into effect towards the end of the year of a new arrangement with regard to the admission of workers from Great Britain to fill vacancies which cannot be filled in Canada. Formerly such vacancies were notified by employers either to the Canadian Immigration Department or to the Employment Department of the British Ministry of Labour. The procedure followed by the Canadian Immigration Department was to deal with each application of a Canadian employer by making inquiries as to whether there was any Canadian source of supply, whether the wages and working conditions were such as to warrant encouragement of the admission of such labour, and whether the employment offered was of a permanent character. If, after inquiry along these lines the admission seemed warranted, the department notified its London office. The employer concerned was also notified and made his own arrangements as to trade selection in Great Britain. The practice followed by the Employment Department of the British Ministry of Labour in connection with vacancies for employment abroad was to communicate directly with individuals or firms in other countries notifying vacancies in their business, and to ask them to fill up a form with particulars of the employment offered. Providing that the terms were satisfactory, the department circulated the vacancy through the machinery of the local employment exchanges with a view to the engagement of suitable applicants. While this course served as a temporary expedient, it was felt that in view of the organization of the Employment Service of Canada and the developments in the British system of employment exchanges, it would be possible to devise some more satisfactory arrangement. The British authorities accordingly suggested to the Canadian Government a form of procedure recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in Great Britain for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to oversea employment. This procedure was to the following effect:—

(a) That a printed form of application be made available through the Employment Service machinery of the Canadian Government in order that prospective employers may be enabled locally to fill up particulars as to the conditions of employment they offer.

(b) That upon completion the form be returned to the officer in charge of the nearest employment office in Canada who should satisfy himself as to the bona fides and apparent ability of employers to fulfil the offered terms and make an endorsement to that effect upon a slip to accompany the form.

(c) That the form so completed and endorsed be transmitted to the Director of the Employment Service at Ottawa.

(d) That if the application be approved, a duplicate copy of the form be forwarded to the Executive Officer of the Oversea Employment Committee, Ministry of Labour, 59 Victoria street, London, S. W. 1, in order that endeavours may be made to fill the vacancies.

(e) That such steps be taken as may be necessary to carry out these arrangements in co-operation with the representatives of the Canadian Immigration Department in Ottawa and London.

It was thought that this procedure would obviate delay and at the same time would insure that no applicants would be taken into consideration before the author-



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ities had had an opportunity of deciding whether prevailing conditions were such as to warrant the introduction of the required labour. It was also suggested that particular care should be taken when dealing with the endorsement of vacancies for women.

This procedure after being considered and approved by the Minister of Immigration and the Minister of Labour was accepted by the Canadian Government. In order to put the new arrangement into effect the Employment Service drew up a form (E.O. 39) to be filled in by employers desiring to have workers admitted into Canada from abroad, notified the employment office superintendents of the scheme, and gave them a detailed statement of the procedure to be followed. The plan has not been in operation long enough to make possible any estimate of its value.

#### THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

In order to meet the problem of unemployment among ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Federal Government made an appropriation to provide financial assistance during the winter months of 1919-20 for all necessitous cases. The administration of this appropriation was entrusted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, but it was provided that no application for assistance should be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of the Information and Service representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department in the nearest employment office of the Employment Service of Canada. The Information and Service Branch representatives were authorized to issue certificates of two classes. It was provided that certificate "A" should be issued to the applicant if no employment were available. On the other hand, if employment could be had but at a rate of remuneration insufficient to maintain the applicant and his dependents, or if the employment were at a distance and it were necessary to give the applicant financial assistance to reach the place of employment certificate "B" was issued. The actual necessity for assistance was inquired into in each individual case by officers of the Patriotic Fund who determined also the amount of assistance, if any, to be given and the duration of the same. It was originally intended that in the first instance assistance should not be given for a period longer than two weeks, provided, however, that further assistance might be granted on the presentation weekly of a card from the proper representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. But in order to meet the case of applicants living at a considerable distance from the nearest office of the Patriotic Fund, the administrator of the Fund was subsequently empowered to extend the above periods at his discretion. According to the original scheme, financial assistance was to be granted from the Federal Emergency Appropriation during the months of December 1919, and January, February and March 1920, provided that in cases where extreme hardship would result from the termination of the assistance, it might be continued during the month of April. An Order-in-Council of March 23, however, provided for a general extension of the appropriation up to and including April 10 in the case of men without dependents, and up to and including April 24 for men with dependents. The total amount expended in giving assistance to applicants receiving certificates of class "A" or class "B" was \$4,629,803.70, of this amount \$4,146,624.51 was expended in assisting unemployed persons, \$438,189.38 in supplementing the income of persons inadequately employed and \$44,989.81 in giving applicants financial assistance to reach employment at a distance.

The first certificates issued were dated December 27 and from that date until the end of April the representatives of the Information and Service Branch exercised the strictest possible supervision over the issue of certificates and renewal of certificates, and co-operated with the Employment Service of Canada to insure that as many vacancies as possible should be made available for returned men. In order to handle the additional work thrown upon the employment offices by the Federal Emergency



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Appropriation, it was necessary for the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department to appoint a number of additional officers and in some localities to make alterations in premises or to secure additional premises. Statistics of the work done in the public employment offices in connection with the Federal Emergency Act compiled by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment show that the total number of men who received unemployment certificates was 43,382 of whom about half were placed at some period. Of the total number receiving unemployment certificates, 28,295 men had not registered prior to December 1, 1920.

## STAFF

Employment offices in Western Canada were supervised for the Department of Labour by Mr. L. F. Howard, with headquarters in Winnipeg. In January, 1920, however, Mr. Howard was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the position of Dominion Superintendent of Eastern Offices, with headquarters at Ottawa. At the same time the work in the West was placed in charge of Mr. R. A. Rigg, of Winnipeg, who was appointed Dominion Superintendent of Western Offices. Mr. Rigg has charge of the Western Clearing House, through which the interchange of labour between provinces in the West is arranged. The branch clearing house at Vancouver is also under his supervision. The interchange of labour between provinces in the East is conducted by the Eastern Clearing House at Ottawa, under Mr. Howard's supervision. He also has charge of the branch clearing house at Moncton, N.B. The Dominion superintendents are further charged with the inspection of provincial employment offices under their jurisdiction, and with the duty of reporting any failures on the part of the Provincial Governments to conduct their employment services in accordance with the terms of the written agreements with the Department of Labour.

In December, 1919, Mr. J. M. Wyatt, M.A., was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the position of Juvenile Employment Specialist. Since his appointment Mr. Wyatt has been preparing plans for the organization of placement work for juveniles and assisting the Provincial Governments in the promotion of these plans.

## IX. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(The report received from Prof. Gill, Director of Technical Education, covers the year ended June 30, 1920. The report covers the first year's proceedings under the Technical Education Act, activities under the statute having, however, commenced only towards the close of the calendar year 1919, being coincident with the appointment of the director. The director has found it convenient to bring his statement down to the close of the school year, June 30, three months later than the close of the fiscal year. The payments made under the statute to the close of the fiscal year are, however, also indicated. The governing statute requires that the report made under its provisions shall include the reports made by the several provinces on the work done in each province for the promotion of technical education and the expenditure connected therewith, and the reports of the several provinces are accordingly appended to the report of the Director of Technical Education.)

Prof. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for Canada, reports as follows:—

### INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of assisting the provinces in promoting technical education, the Act provides authority for the Minister of Labour to distribute to the Provincial Governments, under specified conditions, an amount of money not exceeding \$700,000 during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. The amount available for each province is determined, according to section 4 of the Act, by first setting aside \$10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to the population as shown by the last decennial census. According to this method of allotment, the amount available for each province for the year was as shown in table I. This table also shows the amount paid to the provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For purposes of administration, especially in connection with the tabulation of statistics, it has been found more convenient to base the annual report on the school year, which ends June 30, rather than on the federal fiscal year. For those who are interested only in financial matters within the fiscal year, table I has been prepared. This table shows the amount of money paid out of the federal grant during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Table II is a complete financial statement covering provincial and federal expenditures for the school year ending June 30, 1920. Table III is a statement of the educational work done by the provinces in the same year.

### CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE ACT

1. Section 3 of the Act provides that an Order in Council shall be passed by each province indicating its desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Act. This condition has been fulfilled by all of the provinces.

2. Section 6 provides that between the minister and each province which has signified its desire to take advantage of the Act an agreement must be reached with respect to the character and scope of the work to be done. In accordance with this provision, agreements have been executed with all of the provinces. The terms of the various agreements are substantially the same, minor differences being necessary to meet the conditions which are incidental to the different systems of education in the provinces. These agreements are to be renewed annually, modifications being made from year to year as may be mutually agreed upon. The working out of these agreements has given rise to the most cordial relations between this department and all of the provincial departments of education, and the foundation has been laid for harmonious and effective co-operation in the promotion of all phases of the work.

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A typical agreement is presented in Appendix I.

3. According to section 5, payments from the federal grant are to be made only on condition that an equal amount is expended on technical education by the Provincial Governments. The amounts paid out from the federal grant were, therefore, equal to one-half of the total moneys paid out of the provincial treasuries for purposes of technical education.

## PURPOSE OF THE ACT

4. "Technical Education," as defined in section 2 of the Act, "means and includes any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." According to this definition, technical education may include any form of education or training which will fit a boy or girl for useful employment in any chosen vocation. The chosen vocation may be in the field of manufacturing, engineering, commerce, trades, fisheries, agriculture, home-making, professions, etc. "Technical" and "industrial" are thus included in "vocational" education. The latter term, being the most comprehensive and the one generally used in the United States, will in future be used to include all work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act.

5. While the above definition of technical education is very broad and comprehensive, it was clearly not intended that the Act should provide assistance for work already organized or established. Consequently the work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act has been limited to vocational education which has not been provided for except in a minor degree. The vocations for which education and training have been established are: (1) the professions (involving a degree), (2) teaching (elementary and high school), (3) agriculture—a federal grant has been given for this work. In accordance with the above, all work of college grade (courses leading to a degree), the training of nurses, the training of teachers for elementary and high schools, and agricultural education have been excluded from the benefits of the Act. The work of the elementary schools and the academic courses in high schools, including manual training, are excluded because they are not vocational, and because they have been long established and provided for.

With the above note classes of educational work eliminated, the field for vocational training is fairly well defined.

## CHARACTER OF THE TRAINING

6. The Act does not provide for any specific kind of education or training. The character of the work is to be determined by federal-provincial agreement. In view of the fact that the Act was fundamentally based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910, the report of the commission was looked to for guidance on this question. According to the recommendations of the commission "the aims of industrial training and technical education" should be:—

- (1) The preservation of health and the vigour of life,
- (2) The formation of good habits,
- (3) The development of the sense of duty and responsibility,
- (4) The preparation of the body, mind and spirit for following some useful occupation,
- (5) The cultivation of the mental powers, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the scientific spirit with reference to the occupation,
- (6) The promotion of good-will, and desire and ability to co-operate with others,
- (7) The maintenance of standards and ideals.



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7. There are those who would restrict the work of technical education to such instruction or training as would improve the efficiency of the boy or girl as a productive machine. The adoption of such a policy would create an army of slaves instead of an army of happy, industrious citizens. It has, therefore, been decided that the aims of vocational education in Canada shall, as far as possible, be those laid down by the commission. On this basis the dominant purpose of any course of vocational education shall be to train for citizenship, the fitting for useful employment being regarded as the crowning element in the educational system. Before starting on a definite course of vocational training, the pupil should be aided and encouraged in finding his own aptitudes and in selecting a vocation for which his native ability is best suited. In accordance with the aims set forth above, emphasis should be placed on the development of character and ability to co-operate with others. This involves the development in the individual of good-will toward others, loyalty to the community, and a definite sense of responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of organized society.

#### REPORT OF PROGRESS

8. For a considerable time previous to the war, the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario had been conducting technical evening classes. A little later, Ontario established some technical day schools. Quebec and Alberta followed with both day and evening classes. At the present time all the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, have made a good start. All realize the necessity of vocational education, and all are taking steps to develop the work as rapidly as possible. With the exception of Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, all have appointed a special officer to take charge of this work. In the case of the two provinces mentioned, the demand for vocational education, other than agriculture, is not very great, especially in Prince Edward Island. Notwithstanding this, the province of Saskatchewan has under consideration the appointment of a man to take charge of the work of vocational education in the province.

9. Notwithstanding that a considerable amount of work has already been done in some of the provinces, it cannot be said that the work has been extended to cover any considerable portion of the field. If Canada is to keep up in the commercial race, the technical school accommodation must be increased within the next ten years at least to equality with the present high school accommodation.

10. The enactment of the Technical Education Act, followed by the appointment of a Federal Director, has given a decided impetus to the work in all the provinces, and the next few years should witness a decided development. The increased cost of building and of equipment will no doubt adversely affect this development, as it will present an insuperable difficulty to some of the smaller towns and cities. As an illustration, it may be pointed out that for a city with a population of 50,000 the cost of building and equipping a technical school to meet even present needs will exceed \$200,000. Yet the total amount available from the federal grant last year for the largest of the western provinces was only \$51,838. To assist in overcoming this difficulty it may be necessary for the Federal Government to aid the provinces on the more liberal scale recommended by the Royal Commission.

11. In addition to the lack of money to provide the necessary accommodation, there is difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers. On account of the large expense involved, none of the provinces has attempted to adequately cope with this problem. In any educational work the teacher is by far the most important factor, but we appear to have almost lost sight of the deep significance of this fundamental fact. We train teachers—at least we pretend to—for the elementary and high schools. If it is profitable to do this it will surely be more profitable to train teachers for technical schools, since the work of these teachers is more complex and difficult. In



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vocational work the teacher must not only *know*, through actual experience in productive employment, the practical side of the vocation toward which the pupil is being guided, but he must also know how to guide his pupils—how to keep their minds active on constructive problems. It is fundamentally important that the vocational teacher should guide the pupil rather than impart knowledge. The latter should be incidental. In this connection I may venture the statement that one of the great weaknesses of our present educational system is the tendency to regard the adolescent mind as a storehouse which should be filled with information, rather than as a living, growing organism which should be trained to function properly, i.e., to think independently, logically and constructively.

12. At the present time the work in every province is suffering from an inadequate supply of properly trained teachers. For this work a special training is necessary. Existing institutions which are equipped to train teachers for ordinary educational work are of no use for this purpose. An institution equipped and staffed for this special purpose must be provided if properly qualified teachers are to be secured. It is within the financial possibilities of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to provide teacher-training institutions which will meet their own needs, but at the present time it would be too great a burden for the other provinces. Under these conditions the best solution of the problem would obviously be the establishment of one institution for the whole of Canada through the co-operative effort of all the provinces. This solution would not only be the most economical but it would be the most efficient. Another possible solution would be co-operative action by the four western provinces and similar action by the eastern provinces. The first solution would not only provide the necessary teachers but it would serve to create a national spirit and a unity of purpose which are the corner stones on which a nation is built.

## REPORTS OF PROVINCES

13. These are included in the latter part of this report.

TABLE I.—Money Available and Money Paid to Provinces under Technical Education Act, Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920

Province	Amount Available	Amount Paid
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	43,346 01	19,407 78
Alberta.....	41,832 35	23,374 21
Saskatchewan.....	51,838 18	809 18
Manitoba.....	48,710 03	4,487 42
Ontario.....	224,383 30	111,751 06
Quebec.....	180,199 30	94,716 96
New Brunswick.....	39,897 30	4,561 77
Nova Scotia.....	51,830 18	14,679 61
P. E. Island.....	17,963 35	Nil
Totals.....	700,000 00	273,787 99

TABLE II.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures, School Year ending June 30, 1920

	Expenditure made by Local Boards				Expenditure made by Provincial Governments						Paid from Federal Grant
	Capital Expenditures	Teachers' Salaries	Maintenance and supplies	Administration	Teacher Training	Instruction by correspondence	Grants to Local Boards				
							On Capital account	On Teachers' Salaries	On Maintenance, etc.	Total	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	9,006 08	98,259 16		4,300 44		2,461 15	3,787 50	28,741 98		39,380 77	19,600 38
Alberta.....	75,624 99	85,620 06		4,863 13		7,288 68	75,624 99	19,672 64		107,440 44	26,370 31
Saskatchewan.....	952 75	2,284 00		*			476 37	1,142 00		1,618 37	800 18
Manitoba.....		64,398 75		*				19,023 54		19,023 54	9,511 77
Ontario.....	300,506 54	410,743 06		18,660 96	3,685 60		156,462 18	172,466 47		351,275 21	158,711 18
Quebec.....	421,930 00	149,944 00	465,546 00	8,625 00				1195,953 37		202,578 37	102,289 28
New Brunswick.....		3,174 50	1,107 19	5,869 71	1,991 03			1,587 25	553 59	10,001 58	5,000 79
Nova Scotia.....	5,883 59	14,403 00	2,336 56	7,597 13			5,883 59	14,403 00	2,336 56	30,230 28	15,115 14
P. E. Island.....											
	413,913 95	828,826 53		50,006 07	5,676 63	9,749 83	242,244 63	452,990 25	2,890 15	763,557 56	337,498 03

\*No separate administrative staff. †Includes grants for all purposes. ‡Approximate figures. §Work in this province not yet started.

TABLE III.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, Year ending June 30, 1920

Provinces	Number of Schools			Number of Teachers			Pupils Enrolled					
	Day	Evening	Day and evening	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Dept.	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence	Total
British Columbia.....	4	6	4	14	56	99	1	156	900	2 448	83	3 521
Alberta.....	2	10	3	15	41	62	2	105	1 099	1 357	124	2 580
Saskatchewan.....		1		1	2	21		23	55	411		466
Manitoba.....	3		4	7	33	85		118	1 159	1 888		3 047
Ontario.....	1	38	13	52	183	931		1 114	4 505	37 370		41 875
Quebec.....	2	15	4	21	64	*85	21	149	650	4 723		5 373
New Brunswick.....		2	1	3	5	23	28	100	54	1 600		854
Nova Scotia.....		26		26		117		117		2 830		2 830
P. E. Island.....												
Totals.....	12	98	29	139	384	1 423	3	1 810	8 512	51 827	207	60 546

\* Approximate.  
† Returns not complete.

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## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

The extent of the technical work in the province of British Columbia is covered by the following activities: a series of night schools for industrial work; a correspondence school in mining and mine surveying; a day technical course for boys in Vancouver and a household science course for girls in the same city.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS

During the year 1919-20 night schools were held in the following places:—

Cities	Students	Courses of Study
Cumberland.. . . .	11	1
Chilliwack.. . . .	96	7
Coal Creek.. . . .	28	2
Fernie.. . . .	32	2
Merrit.. . . .	45	2
Nanaimo.. . . .	77	5
North Vancouver.. . . .	152	7
Ocean Falls.. . . .	15	2
South Vancouver.. . . .	213	7
Union Bay.. . . .	10	1
Victoria.. . . .	514	22
Vancouver.. . . .	1,276	22

The courses of study embraced: commercial English, commercial arithmetic, typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, accountancy, telegraphy, Spanish, French, engineering mathematics, mechanics, draughting, electrical engineering, carpentry and joinery, ship-building, civics and economics, journalism, cookery, dressmaking, millinery, drawing and design.

The men and women engaged in giving instruction in these subjects were employed in the various industries and were chosen for their thorough working knowledge of that which they had to teach.

## CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN MINING

Correspondence courses in coal-mining and mine surveying were conducted for men engaged in the coal-mining industry in order to provide the requisite training for the examinations held by the Department of Mines. The instructor is a thoroughly competent mine manager and engineer and holds first-class papers in British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Eighty-three pupils are enrolled and gratifying results are being secured.

The courses of study are as follows:—

- No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fourteen years of age who have left school.
- No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.
- No. 3. Course for fireboss, shiftboss or shotlighter's papers—Third class.
- No. 4. Course for overman's papers—Second class.
- No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers—First class.
- No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

## TECHNICAL COURSE

The technical course for boys has been held during the past three years in King Edward High School, Vancouver, but if the plans of the Board of School Trustees in that city mature a technical school will be provided in which to commence work next September.

*Subjects.*—The course is composed of the following subjects:—

First Year.—(Fundamentals of industrial work).—English, practical mathematics, shopwork in wood and metal, draughting, drawing and design, mechanics, physics, electricity and magnetism, civics and economics.

Second Year.—(Fundamentals with a direct vocational bias).

Third Year.—(Vocational).—English, business forms and usages, civics and economics, practical mathematics, shop-work in wood and metal, draughting, drawing and design, mechanics, physics, electricity and magnetism, chemistry.

*Number.*—There are 140 boys taking first-year course; 95 boys taking second-year course; 31 boys taking third-year course.

*Staff.*—The thirteen members of the staff are men who enter into the vocational aspect of their work and those who teach the shop-work and allied subjects do so in the light of their practical experience.

#### HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE OR HOME-MAKERS' COURSE

This course is designed to give training to potential home-makers and at the same time to give a fitting preparation for industrial life. It has now been in existence for three years and the various courses are as follows:—

First Year.—English, arithmetic, hygiene, physiology, cookery and dietetics, physics, sewing and dressmaking, millinery; any two of the following subjects—French, mathematics or instrumental music and drawing and design.

Second and Third Years.—English, arithmetic, child welfare, physiology, cookery, dietetics and home-nursing, physics, chemistry, sewing and dressmaking, millinery, any two of the following four subjects—French, mathematics, instrumental music, drawing, design and art handicraft.

*Number.*—There are 24 girls engaged in first-year work; 14 girls in second-year work; 8 girls in third-year work.

*Staff.*—The staff of one full-time and eight part-time teachers are well trained for their work. Sewing, dressmaking and millinery are taught by one who has herself conducted a business and thus understands the problems of the workroom.

#### COMMERCIAL COURSES

Commercial courses are conducted in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Kamloops, Nelson and Revelstoke. The commercial course extends for three years and the subjects are as follows:—

First and Second Years.—Reading and orthoepy, penmanship, spelling, English literature, composition, history, arithmetic, book-keeping and business forms, typewriting, shorthand.

Third Year.—Penmanship, English literature, arithmetic, business correspondence, accountancy, laws of business, statute law, elementary economics and civics, typewriting, shorthand.

These courses are purely vocational and an endeavour is being made to fit youth for office work and a business career.

At present the work in the technical courses is being conducted in the high schools, but the beginning of the session 1920-21 will see technical schools in Vancouver and New Westminster, while Victoria will most probably use part of the high school for the course in question.



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As recommended by Mr. L. W. Gill, Dominion Director of Technical Education, everything possible will be done for those pupils who at present proceed to work without entering high schools. After the technical schools are equipped and in running order it will be possible to present intensive vocational courses which will appeal directly to such boys and girls.

It is also the intention of this department to encourage a "follow-up system" whereby the placing of the pupil in industrial work will follow his training as a natural consequence.

Enclosures will be found to contain the following statement of expenditures on night schools.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON NIGHT SCHOOLS—

Chilliwack.. . . .	\$ 514 40	
Coal Creek.. . . .	160 00	
Fernie.. . . .	134 40	
Merritt.. . . .	128 00	
Nanaimo.. . . .	640 00	
North Vancouver.. . . .	1,116 40	
Ocean Falls.. . . .	230 40	
South Vancouver.. . . .	1,673 60	
Union Bay.. . . .	36 00	
Victoria.. . . .	2,028 40	
Vancouver.. . . .	3,258 80	
		\$ 9,920 40

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON COMMERCIAL WORK—

Kamloops.. . . .	\$ 520 00	
Nelson.. . . .	520 00	
New Westminster.. . . .	1,073 32	
North Vancouver.. . . .	606 66	
Revelstoke.. . . .	520 00	
South Vancouver.. . . .	1,256 66	
Vancouver.. . . .	2,836 66	
".. . . .	2,645 00	
Victoria.. . . .	1,878 33	
		\$11,856 63

## EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL WORK—TEACHERS—

Vancouver.. . . .	\$ 5,079 15	
".. . . .	1,663 64	
		\$ 6,742 79

## EXPENDITURES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

New Westminster.. . . .	\$ 500 00	
Nelson.. . . .	500 00	
Vancouver.. . . .	2,000 00	
Victoria.. . . .	687 50	
		\$ 3,687 50

EXPENDITURE ON ADMINISTRATION.. . . .	\$ 6,444 31	
		\$ 6,444 31

Total expenditure.. . . .	\$38,851 63
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## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

The problem of technical education in Alberta, as elsewhere, must be considered in relation to the basic or dominant activities of the people and special attention must necessarily be given to the scientific and mechanical aspects of these activities.

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In Alberta the chief occupations of the people may be grouped under the following headings: Agricultural and pastoral activities, coal-mining, construction and operation of public utilities, railroads, power plants etc., building operations, home-making, manufacturing, clay products, glass, clothing, etc.

The employments, which may be grouped under the foregoing headings, fall into classes requiring skill and technical training upon the part of those engaged therein. An appreciation of this has given rise to a widespread and manifest interest of the people in a further development of technical education in the province.

The following statements describe the main outlines of the work of technical and commercial education as at present carried on in the province.

#### TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS

Each Public School Board in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton maintains a technical school. The school in Calgary is designated as a prevocational school.

In each school pupils are admitted who have at least grade VII standing. In the prevocational school at Calgary the course of study carries students through grades VII, VIII and IX, while the technical school at Edmonton provides instruction for students wanting matriculation into the university. A special matriculation for such students is at present under consideration.

The academic subjects taught are as outlined in the departmental course of studies for similar grades in the public and high schools. In addition to these studies at the prevocational school, the girls receive instruction in household science, household arts, shorthand and typewriting; while the boys are taught printing, woodwork, forge work, sheetmetal work and leather work. For both boys and girls the instruction in these industrial and technical subjects occupies 50 per cent of the school day.

Notwithstanding that the pupils of this school spend only 50 per cent of their time on ordinary school subjects, the principal, Mr. Robert Massey, B.A., states that the pupils succeed in passing the examinations for entrance to high school, equally as well as pupils from other schools, and one of the pupils, Miss Charlotte Christoferson, won the Governors' medal in open competition.

The Edmonton Technical School offers four types of courses: (1) a prevocational course; (2) an industrial course; (3) a matriculation course; (4) special courses.

The practical work offered, comprises mechanical drawing, woodwork, machine shop practice, printing, forging, gas-engine, assaying, sewing, dressmaking, cookery, textiles and textile chemistry and millinery.

The Edmonton School Board are at present considering the problem of providing new accommodation for the work carried on in the technical school under the principalship of Mr. J. M. Clindinin, B.A., who in his announcement states the aim of the school to be as follows:—

To offer to students the opportunity to develop their practical and mechanical tendencies and to become acquainted with the fundamental processes and principles underlying various avocations while pursuing the regular academic courses;

To provide facilities for those who will be engaged in industrial and domestic pursuits to acquire the necessary knowledge and skill which will fit them to do their work with greater intelligence and efficiency;

To give instruction to other persons who are able to attend only a part of the time in those subjects which will be of direct benefit in their daily work;

To co-ordinate the work of the school with the needs of the industries of the community.

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## COMMERCIAL DAY SCHOOLS

Instruction in Commercial subjects is provided by the School Boards in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge and provincial grants are made to each district to partly cover the cost of tuition.

Two courses are open to students and these are known as regular and special.

The regular course covers a period of two years while the special course is covered in one year. The subjects taught in these courses include: book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, commercial law, office practice, business English, penmanship, rapid calculation, English literature and composition, Canadian history and civics, and commercial geography.

In the short course students specialize in either stenography or book-keeping as a major subject.

The enrolment of students in these courses is greater in the first year of the two-year course than in the second year and there is a considerable enrolment in the short course. Most of those taking the short course elect shorthand as the major subject for the reason that most of the students are girls and for the reason that the demand for stenographers exceeds that for book-keepers. In addition to those who enter the short course from other schools there is a considerable accession to this course from the two-year course at the end of the first year.

There is difficulty in retaining pupils in these courses because of inducements held out to them by business firms.

The staff at Edmonton numbers six (6) (in two centres), at Calgary, eight, and at Lethbridge, two. They are qualified for the work by teaching experience in secondary commercial schools or in business colleges and most of them hold the commercial specialists diploma. One holds the intermediate chartered accountant's certificate and one the chartered accountant's degree.

## NIGHT SCHOOL IN CITIES

During the term, October to April (1919-20), night schools for adults were in operation in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and a revival of activity is to be noted in all four cities.

The School Board of Calgary offered instruction in seven centres well distributed throughout the city. The subjects of instruction included commercial work, mechanical drawing, English and arithmetic. The total enrolment for the fall term was 342, of which 170 were enrolled in commercial work. The class in mechanical drawing consisted largely of apprentices from the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden.

Edmonton used three centres for night class instruction and offered a wide variety of subjects. The work is well organized and over 800 enrolled for courses. Instruction was given in the following subjects: Book-keeping, stenography, millinery, woodworking, machine shop practice, forging, gas engine, costume design, interior decoration, design and show-card writing, English, mathematics, electricity, chemistry, English for non-English and mechanical drawing.

Most of the courses are of ten weeks duration and two terms of ten weeks make up the winter session. Students are allowed to enrol for attendance on two or three or four evenings each week in certain subjects. This enables them to do intensive work on special lines.

In Lethbridge, students were enrolled for preparatory work in English, mathematics, science and mining.

Medicine Hat offered instruction in commercial arithmetic, business forms, English, shop mathematics, mechanical drawing and lettering.

For a time during the war the operation of night schools in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat was suspended. Edmonton carried on throughout the war. The



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work, resumed and increased during the past season, will in all probability be extended in scope and interest next year.

The Provincial Government pays 40 per cent of the cost of tuition in the night schools of these four cities.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR MINERS

There were 314 coal-producing mines in the province of Alberta during the year 1919 and approximately 6,000,000 tons were produced in 1918. In order to provide suitable instruction to miners, night schools are conducted at the larger mining centres by a co-operative arrangement between the local school boards and the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary. To furnish instruction to miners in other centres the Provincial Institute carries on a correspondence course in mining. These two methods of instruction provide the means whereby the men working in the collieries may receive the education and technical knowledge necessary to obtain the certificates of competency required by officials under the Coal Mines Act and necessary also to improve their efficiency as miners.

The instruction is of a scientific and technical character and deals with such topics as geology, methods of working, explosives, safety-lamps, ventilation and air control, engines, generators, surface plant, machinery and surveying. In addition to work on the mechanics and science of mining, instruction is given also in preparatory English and mathematics to those who feel the need of help in these subjects and to those who would not profit fully by the technical instruction without such aid.

The Provincial Institute supplies each instructor with a set of the lectures in the correspondence course. During the winter session (1919-20) night classes for miners were held at the following mining centres:—Bankhead, Bellevue, Blairmore, Coleman, Drumheller, Hillcrest Mines, Lethbridge, Lovett, Nordegg, Rosedale. As a rule two lessons were given to each class each week and the lessons were of two hours duration. The instructor was the mine manager, or superintendent or some other official chosen because of his technical knowledge of mining, because of his aptitude for teaching and also because of the confidence held by the miners in his competency. The instructors in the preparatory work were the teachers employed by the school board to conduct the regular day-school work at the mining centres.

Liberal grants are made to school boards by the Provincial Government. A small fee is charged those in attendance and these fees together with the grants usually cover the cost of tuition. The board provides, without charge, the accommodation, heat, light and extra janitor service necessary.

Herewith is submitted a tabular statement showing the enrolment in night classes in the nine mining centres in operation during 1919-20. The session lasted from October 1 to March 31.

STATEMENT OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES AT MINING CENTRES  
INTERIM REPORT

Locality Year 1919-1920	Number of Classes	Enrolment of Classes				Total Enrolment
		Preparatory Subjects	1st Class Mining	2nd Class Mining	3rd Class Mining	
Bankhead.....	3	49			13	62
Bellevue.....	3	12	5	5	10	32
Blairmore.....	1	21				21
Coleman.....	4	18	10	13	16	57
Drumheller.....	1				14	14
Hillcrest Mines.....	1				14	14
Lovett.....	1				4	4
Nordegg.....	3	22		5	5	32
Rosedale.....	3	14			18	32
Total.....	20	136	15	23	94	268



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## CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR MINERS

Students are enrolled for three courses leading to the certificate required of officials under the Mines' Act. Lectures are sent out to students as follows: For the first and second-class certificates every Tuesday from October 1 to the end of March, and for the third-class, every alternate Tuesday within the same dates. The topics dealt with are those enumerated by the Mines Department. The certificates granted to successful candidates enable them to hold the following official positions: (a) manager, (b) overman, (c) fire boss.

During 1919-20 the correspondence students enrolled numbered one hundred and twenty-four (124).

The course is conducted by the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary and the administrative and instructional staff at present number three who devote their whole time to the work.

Fees are charged students and all expenditures on salaries and maintenance are borne by the province.

The courses are of assistance to miners everywhere throughout the province, especially those working in mining centres where night classes are not as yet in operation.

## LAND PURCHASE AT CALGARY

An agreement was entered into on July 3, 1919, by the Minister of Education for the purchase of a site at Calgary for a building to be known as the "Provincial Institute of Technology and Art." Plans have been prepared and tenders called for the building, one wing of which will be occupied by a normal school. The completed structure will cost in the neighbourhood of one million dollars.

Provision has been made for class-rooms, art and draughting rooms, home economics laboratories, rooms for commercial work, laboratories for science instruction and shops for work in wood, metal and power. There will be an auditorium, special rooms for teachers, lockers and assembly rooms for students, a power plant available for instruction in steam and electrical engineering and for fuel testing on a commercial scale.

The accommodation outlined above indicates broadly the nature of the work to be undertaken in the new institute. There will be courses for special teachers of practical work, for students in commerce and finance, in fine and applied arts, in home economics, and in the mechanic arts and engineering.

## PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

## REPORT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

As the urban population of Saskatchewan (centres with population over 3,000) is small compared to the rural population—the ratio being about 1 to 5—and there are no large industries, apart from agriculture, the field for technical education is very limited. Prior to the passing of the Technical Education Act no attempt was made to organize vocational classes in the province. Many of the high schools, however, have established elementary classes in domestic science, commercial work and manual training. It is proposed to extend and develop this work to meet the requirements of the Federal Act. In some cases practically no extension is necessary. Along certain lines this has already been done by the Regina Collegiate Institute. Next year it is probable that other high schools will do likewise. It is proposed to take advantage of the Federal grant wherever this is possible.

Early in February of the present year a Bill, known as the Vocational Education Act, was passed by the Provincial Legislature. This Act gives the Minister of Education authority to give special grants in aid of vocational education in the province. A copy of this Act is appended to this report. (See Appendix II.)

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

## REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

Technical education courses, recognized as coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act, 1919, were carried on in Winnipeg, Brandon, Virden, Dauphin and Stonewall during the year ending March 31, 1920.

In Winnipeg, day vocational classes were conducted in home economics, in the various branches of commercial work, and in printing. In addition to this, part-time instruction was given to apprentices in railway shops and printing establishments. Evening continuation work was carried on in commercial subjects, in the various branches grouped under the head of building trades, and in electrical work, forging, tinsmithing, machine-shop work, design, pattern-making, auto-mechanics, printing, telephony and sign-writing. Classes were also conducted in the various branches of home economics. The technical work of the evening schools was chiefly confined to those already employed in their vocations. In addition to using equipment and class-rooms in the technical high schools, special apparatus was provided for evening classes for the accommodation of the large number of vocational students taking this work. Teachers were for the most part procured who were themselves engaged in industrial work and who had trade teaching experience. The extent of vocational and technical work undertaken by the Winnipeg School Board may be in some measure judged by the fact that the board made during the federal fiscal year an expenditure of \$57,030 for this purpose. This sum does not, however, by any means represent the total amount spent by the board upon technical education. In the Kelvin and St. John's technical high schools, with a total enrolment of well over 2,000 pupils, courses are offered in all of the above-named branches as part of the regular school work, i.e., a boy carries wood or metal working as a subject in his course, which may be leading him to arts matriculation or a teacher's certificate. The academic work is enriched in order to assist the student in "finding himself" and to give him some real skill. Work of this nature does not at the present time, however, come under the Act.

In Brandon, technical work is confined chiefly to commercial subjects and home economics, although in the evening schools instruction is given in courses relating to the building trades. In Dauphin, Virden and Stonewall only day vocational work in home economics is offered.

The coming year may be expected to see some considerable development in technical education in Manitoba.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1919

## ADVANCE DURING THE YEAR 1919-20

The present year marks the most important advance made in industrial and technical education since the passing of the Industrial Education Bill of 1911.

The opportunities for instruction have been materially widened by the opening of new schools in a large number of centres and by a remarkable increase in attendance at both day and evening classes. The organization has been strengthened also by a more direct adaptation of courses to meet the needs of workers and industries.

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The extension of the facilities for training in many centres is restricted now only by the limitations in the accommodations and equipment available.

The Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919, which set aside ten millions of dollars for promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, and the more liberal provision made by the province through its present scheme of grants, have stimulated municipalities to enter upon an extensive programme of building operations.

But, unquestionably, the most important forward step taken during the year was the passing of the Adolescent School Attendance Bill of 1919. The Act secures to adolescents of all classes more equal and adequate opportunities for training and, at the same time, tends to increase our national resources by providing the means for rendering available for more effective service a much larger proportion of the potential talent in our youth.

## EVENING SCHOOLS IN NEW CENTRES

Evening schools were opened during the year at Beamsville, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Lindsay, Midland, Port Hope, Orillia, Oshawa, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Timmins, Walkerville.

The enrolment in these schools has been exceptionally large. The spontaneous response to the opportunities offered is an additional evidence of the important service to be rendered by evening schools.

Walkerville offers a typical illustration. Early in the autumn the department received inquiries from the School Board regarding the possibilities of evening classes. A member of the staff was sent to make a preliminary survey and to offer advice. The School Board took up the work of organization with energy, and its action was heartily supported by the management of the industries in Walkerville and Ford. An evening school was opened with the following enrolment: Machine shop practice 142, draughting 92, blue-print reading 30, electricity 13, stationary engineering 14, tool making 67, die making 22, dressmaking 39. Total 417. The management of the Ford Company placed temporarily at the disposal of the Advisory Industrial Committee its machine shops to provide accommodation and equipment for evening instruction in machine shop practice. The board has purchased an extensive equipment which will be used for this purpose as soon as it is installed.

Sarnia affords another illustration of the existence of a large and, perhaps, unsuspected field of service for evening schools. In 1917 and again in 1918, the Board of Education considered the matter of opening evening classes and went so far as to send special deputations to other places to inquire into their working. However, it was felt that, partly on account of inadequate accommodation and partly on account of an apparent lack of public demand for instruction, the time was not opportune. Last autumn the question was again taken up by the board, and it was decided to make a beginning. The response was overwhelming; six hundred and eighty-five persons applied for the various forms of instruction offered. A day technical school will be organized when the new combined Collegiate Institute and Technical School is opened.

The importance of the organization of evening schools in such places as Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Timmins in Northern Ontario should not be overlooked. These communities have important industries employing a large number of workers who need training, but they are far removed from the educational centres of the province. Evening schools, therefore, are proving to be of great assistance. The demand is mainly for instruction in English and in the theoretical and practical work connected with employments in the industries. The following list of classes at Timmins is of interest because it gives an indication of the varied needs of those applying for instruction: Machine drawing, arithmetic, shop mathematics, senior



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English, junior English for mixed nationalities. English for Finns, English for Chinese, sewing, chemistry.

#### INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE AT EVENING SCHOOLS

There has been a marked increase in the attendance at the evening schools that have been in operation for several years. As my reports have shown, a constant increase in attendance has been maintained from year to year in these schools throughout the war, but with the return of the men from overseas, special demands are being made for instruction. It would appear from the reports received at the department that the attendance during the year 1919-20, will probably be fifty per cent. in advance of that for the previous year.

The enrolment does not include the attendance of partially disabled men receiving vocational training at day classes under the direction of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, but these classes have affected indirectly the attendance at evening schools, because many of the men who have completed day courses continue their instruction at evening classes. Moreover, the success of the day classes in fitting partially disabled men for occupation has induced a large number of men who do not qualify under the Regulations of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for day class instruction to enter upon vocational courses at evening schools.

#### A WIDER ADAPTATION OF COURSES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WORKERS AND INDUSTRIES

It has been the aim of the department through the organization of the industrial and technical schools to provide for a thorough training in the essentials of a general education as a basis for citizenship and vocational efficiency and, at the same time, to furnish specialized training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to trades and industries.

The first of these aims has been very fully attained in connection with the day schools. A fair share of the time and attention of the organizers during the autumn was devoted to realizing more fully the second of these aims by assisting advisory committees and principals of schools in widening materially the field of theoretical and practical instruction offered, especially in evening class courses.

The more important extensions have been connected with providing courses for stationary and marine engineers, masters and mates, railroad employees, and electrical workers.

A new Act respecting licenses for stationary engineers came into effect on January 1, 1920. This Act grades engineers into four classes according to experience and technical knowledge. To provide an opportunity for men to obtain theoretical and practical instruction for the different grades of certificates, it was found advisable to organize evening classes in a number of the towns and cities. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, and it has had the hearty support of the Provincial Department of Labour.

Through the request of the National Association of Marine Engineers classes in marine engineering to prepare men for the higher grades of certificates have also been established. Such classes are now in operation in Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Fort William and Kingston.

Classes for masters and mates to prepare for the examinations for the various grades of certificates have been organized in Port Arthur, Owen Sound and Sarnia. A school for navigation has been conducted for some years in Kingston, and schools under private auspices carried on in Toronto and Collingwood. The school in Collingwood under Captain Inkster has been taken over by the Advisory Industrial Committee. The masters and mates are, as a rule, free from duty during the winter months; accordingly, the courses, which are of an intensive character, may be provided for in day classes.



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The schools entered a new field this year in providing instruction for railway engineers, firemen and train hands in the operation of air brakes and other special equipment. A beginning was made in connection with the school at Lindsay. The railway companies are giving their support and assistance in providing charts and other equipment. This field will probably have important extensions in the future.

The rapid growth of the Hydro-Electric system in Ontario, and the consequent displacement of coal by electricity, is bringing into existence a new industry. The manufacture, installation and maintenance of electrical devices, transmission lines, generators, motors, transformers, and control devices is affording employment to an increasing number of workers. Many of these workers are stationary engineers, machinists, or handy men who have become engaged in the industry with an inadequate training for promotion in the work. The industrial and technical schools offer them an opportunity for instruction and many are taking advantage of it.

## ORGANIZATION OF EVENING SCHOOL COURSES

The length and the type of evening school courses are receiving more attention from principals and advisory industrial committees. In some cases, it has been found advisable to offer courses which extend throughout a year or even a succession of years. The technical schools at Toronto and Hamilton offer first, second, third and fourth year courses in a number of subjects and departments, and these courses are taken from year to year by students with the regularity that marks the progress of high school or university instruction. Other technical schools are beginning to offer extended courses of a similar nature. But the greater part of the work accomplished through evening school instruction has been done through short courses. Taking into account the needs of most communities, a short unit course designed to give instruction in some narrow, but well-defined field, is found to be, on the whole, the most effective means of evening school instruction. By arranging unit courses in sequence it may be made possible to lead students from topic to topic throughout a series in an extended course when they could not be induced to enter a course planned on the basis of long and continuous attendance. The units of such a course should be so arranged as to deal with one specific topic at a time and the instruction in each topic should, as far as possible, be complete in so far as it goes. In this way, the knowledge of definite accomplishment becomes an incentive to further progress.

The appendix to the Recommendations and Regulations of the department contain suggestive unit courses in a variety of subjects for men and women.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS

The chief obstacle in the way of the establishment and extension of day schools has been the lack of accommodations. This obstacle will, in the near future, be removed in the case of most of the larger industrial centres.

The liberal grants offered by the Department of Education for buildings and equipment for technical education have made it possible for a number of municipalities to enter upon extensive building programmes. In some cases the schools proposed are to be made departments of the collegiate institutes or high schools; in others, they are to be established as independent institutions. Niagara Falls and Fort William have buildings in process of construction. Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Sarnia, and Kitchener have decided to build and have their plans in various stages of completion. The large new central technical school at Toronto is already overcrowded and the Advisory Industrial Committee are considering plans for additional accommodations in a new school in the eastern part of the city. The question of building is being considered also by Belleville, the border cities (including Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich and Ojibway), Brantford, Collingwood, Guelph, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, and other municipalities.

## ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

The public possibly scarcely yet realizes the importance of the forward step taken by the Provincial Legislature last session in passing the Adolescent School Attendance Bill. We have been prone in late years to give attention in discussing the means for improvement in education mainly to the varying factors which modify instruction for those at present in attendance at elementary and secondary schools and we have overlooked the large body of young people who drop out of school at an early age. It is true that from time to time we have discussed the position of the 80 per cent whose education terminates with the public schools, but, in this connection, we have been concerned mainly in overcrowding the public school course of study in the interests of those who are expected to leave at fourteen years of age and we have failed to provide an adequate solution of the real problem involved, that of extending the period of education for all through some form of compulsory attendance. The aim of the Adolescent School Attendance Act is to make provision for such an extension.

I make the following quotations from a recent work, "Problems of National Education," by Twelve Scottish Educationists, edited by John Clarke, for two reasons, first, because they furnish an admirable summary of the needs, the principles involved, the scope, and the ends to be attained through such legislation as we have secured in Ontario and, second, because they show that we are attacking a problem which is not peculiar to one part of the Empire, and that our means of attack has the support of thoughtful and experienced educators in a country that, admittedly, has been foremost in educational thought and practice.

\*"Better education and more education are an urgent necessity, national and democratic. We require to mobilize the intellectual resources of the nation against the arduous times that lie ahead, when 'parts' developed by education will be of more and more account. Experience tends to show, has indeed shown, that brains, capacity, talent—whatever name we prefer—are not the prerogative of any one class, but are diffused in an irregular and uncertain fashion through all classes, though unfortunately in many cases arrested, stunted, perverted through lack of training. All this store of potential capacity must be conserved for the nation. Every source of energy must be tapped. In order to recover the concealed gold, the whole body of ore must be treated. Every child of every grade of society must have his chance. No one will henceforth be precluded from the full advantages of education until he (or she) has proved his inability to benefit by them. Equality of opportunity will become a reality, so far as legislation can make it so. No distinction between higher and lower grade will be drawn artificially. It will be left to reveal itself automatically in process of treatment. Greater variety of method will be rendered possible and will be adopted. Material refractory under one course of treatment may respond to a different method. For example, many pupils, particularly boys, who appear to show no aptitude at all for school studies, the practical bearing of which, they may fail to appreciate, not infrequently develop ability in some special direction when they are released from school, thrown on their own responsibility, and brought to concentrate attention on studies relative to their employment. And there are numerous other varieties of pupils for whom education at present does far less than it might do. The future will endeavour to prevent this waste and failure, and to secure for each and all their chances in life."

†"It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the new principle embodied in the Education Acts for England and Scotland by which compulsory training for young persons during working hours is made operative. As has been already stated,

† From the article on Technical Education, by Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal Heriot-Watt

† From the article on Technical Education, by Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, p. 247.



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the modern workshop no longer provides an adequate training for the apprentice by which he can become master of his craft, and the technical school has had to be satisfied with scraps and snippets of time in the evening and on Saturday afternoons and with tired pupils, incapable in very many instances, of sustained effort. The state has been playing with the question of systematic technical education and wasting large sums of money with very inadequate results. Those responsible for technical education have long felt that no real progress was possible under the former system. The claim of part of the time of the workshop for systematic training is only just and right, and for the first time puts technical education in its proper place and gives it well-deserved opportunities.

The results which will be obtained will, one feels confident, be remarkable. Every one responsible for education longs to deal with the young mind between the ages of fourteen and eighteen; each year shows a rapidly increasing mental capacity and ability to grasp principles. They are the most fruitful years intellectually, and the mental gain and the moral discipline which the pupil will obtain as a result of systematic study will be very marked.

The new scheme is only a beginning, but it is a recognition of the right of the young of the working classes to education during those years, and a recognition also of the fact that technical education and a thorough knowledge of a handicraft are not matters to be despised, but worthy of the utmost consideration of the state. Whether regarded from its purely material aspects or from its importance as establishing the only possible principle upon which the great industrial democracy can attain a position of stability, the claiming of these hours for education marks the most important advance since compulsory elementary education was first introduced."

## PROVISIONS OF THE ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

Two plans have been adopted by different countries for the extension of the period of compulsory education of the youth beyond fourteen years of age: (1) to provide for compulsory full-time education beyond the period of fourteen years of age; (2) to provide for part-time education.

The aim of the Act is to combine the essential features of these two plans in so far as they are applicable to Ontario under present conditions. The provisions of the leading sections of the Act fall into three divisions:—

*Division 1.*—The provisions for the extension of the full-time education of adolescents from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Where courses are established which will be of profit to adolescents, full-time attendance is compulsory for all adolescents between fourteen and sixteen years, except in cases where parents or guardians can show that the part-time employment of those under their care is a necessity.

Those necessarily at work must attend school at least 400 hours a year, but it is understood that the selection of the period of attendance can be so arranged as to be of the greatest advantage, both to young persons concerned and the services in which they are engaged. For example, young persons in rural sections who are necessarily employed on the farms during the busy seasons may, as was customary in pioneer days, attend school during winter months, when special courses can be arranged to meet their needs.

There has been a demand in some quarters for the full-time attendance, without exemptions, of all persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age, but it would appear that until the state provides more adequately for the support of orphans, widows, and dependents, there is a real necessity for certain adolescents between these age limits to secure employment. Moreover, a reasonable amount of work, especially in agricultural and industrial employments, under proper conditions, may be made to contribute directly to the educational development of the youth. •

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The purpose of this section of the Act is to ensure that all persons who are not necessarily employed are under instruction in an approved school when their educational status is not satisfactory.

*Division 2.*—The provisions for part-time instruction of adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

Adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age who have not attained a satisfactory educational status, and who are not in full-time attendance at an approved school or college, are required to attend part-time courses of instruction for an aggregate of 320 hours per year when such courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which they reside or are employed. But in this case also the hours of attendance may be distributed as regards times and seasons to suit the circumstances of each locality.

*Division 3.*—The provisions for the compulsory establishment of part-time courses of instruction.

The Act, in so far as it applies to the smaller urban municipalities and to rural school sections, provides that the establishment of part-time schools be optional with school boards. The organization of schools in these cases is made to depend upon voluntary efforts because the providing of an adequate and economical system of schools for the purpose would necessarily involve readjustments of the present school areas, and it is manifest that permanent readjustments can be effected only through the voluntary co-operation of all parties concerned. Any attempt to force a change in boundaries, through consolidation or otherwise, would but impede the movement for more satisfactory school organizations.

But the Act makes it compulsory for an urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or over, to organize suitable part-time courses of instruction for adolescents.

In such municipalities the necessary courses for adolescents can be economically provided, either through the extension of the present high school courses or through the organization of additional schools, without involving modifications in established school areas.

Courses within the limits of the public and separate school course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of public or separate schools. Courses within the limits of the high school course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of continuation schools or high schools.

The vocational courses for those engaged in trades or industries are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Industrial Committees, and the vocational courses for those engaged in commercial occupations are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Commercial Committees, provided for in the Industrial Education Act.

The Act also makes provision for the machinery necessary to its effective operation, and for reimbursing municipalities that have established part-time courses of instruction through grants to be made from sums voted by the Legislature either for this special purpose or for industrial or agricultural education.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

## INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS—DAY SCHOOLS

(I. TABLE N—ATTENDANCE.)

Day Schools	Number of teachers	Attendance						Number of Pupils from families whose head is occupied as below								
		Total number of pupils on the roll for the year	New pupils admitted during the year	Pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school during the year	Boys on the roll	Girls on the roll	Days the school was open	Average daily attendance for the year	Commerce	Agriculture	Law, medicine, dentistry or the church	Teaching	The trades	Labouring occupations	Other occupations	Without occupations
1 Brantford Industrial School.....	6	13	9	9	13	.....	200	10	3	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....
2 Chatham Industrial School.....	4	36	9	9	28	8	168	22	6	1	1	.....	30	.....	6	.....
3 Haileybury Mining Department of High School.....	6	40	29	19	39	1	164	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
4 Hamilton Technical and Art School.....	23	622	372	202	453	169	185	535	81	18	2	2	271	36	147	65
5 Kingston School of Navigation.....	4	17	17	17	17	.....	30	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 London Industrial and Art School.....	9	119	88	78	80	39	171	78	15	7	3	3	49	9	29	4
7 Ottawa Technical School.....	15	549	435	245	212	337	170	109	13	3	2	1	31	1	25	.....
8 Sault Ste. Marie Technical Dept. of High School.....	8	8	8	5	8	.....	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....
9 Sudbury Mining Dept. of High School.....	3	30	15	15	30	.....	172	24	3	1	.....	2	3	17	3	.....
10 Toronto Technical and Art School.....	76	3,266	2,343	618	2,103	1,163	179	1,689	374	36	59	12	342	35	208	150
11 Windsor Industrial School.....	2	39	23	22	29	10	179	24	11	.....	.....	.....	14	9	4	1
Totals, 1918-1919.....	155	4,739	3,348	1,239	3,012	1,727	.....	2,534	506	68	67	20	783	111	423	221

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INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL  
II. TABLE O—

Night Schools	Number of Teachers	Attendance						
		Total number of pupils on the roll for the year	New pupils admitted during the year	Boys and men on roll	Girls and women on roll	Pupils whose birthplace is Canada	Pupils whose birthplace is the British Isles	Pupils who were born in other countries
1 Almonte.....	7	63	63	20	43	48	13	2
2 Arnprior.....	2	21	14		21	21		
3 Belleville.....	17	264	264	109	155	211	45	8
4 Brantford.....	12	553	400	337	216	367	162	24
5 Brockville.....	11	165	103	62	103	139	25	1
6 Chatham.....	17	405	405	145	260	365	33	7
7 Cobourg.....	5	76	61	28	48	71	5	
8 Collingwood.....	9	102	92	55	47	76	18	8
9 Coniston.....	3	48	6	18		14	3	1
10 Dundas.....	7	90	66	44	46	61	26	3
11 Fort William.....	12	155	120	83	72	74	38	43
12 Galt.....	9	277	246	115	162	162	105	10
13 Gananogue.....	7	58	48	15	43	52	5	1
14 Goderich.....	4	116	78	8	108	106	9	1
15 Guelph.....	17	305	225	98	207	221	72	12
16 Hamilton.....	37	1,315	910	752	563	623	458	234
17 Ingersoll.....	5	52	37	16	36	47	5	
18 Kitchener.....	16	233	209	61	172	202	9	22
19 London.....	25	1,092	967	583	509	770	279	43
20 Newmarket.....	4	44	35	20	24	29	15	
21 Niagara Falls.....	9	302	279	152	150	162	103	37
22 Ottawa.....	45	2,191	1,592	653	1,538	1,752	311	128
23 Owen Sound.....	17	355	197	116	239	244	104	7
24 Pembroke.....	11	87	51	23	64	77	6	4
25 Peterborough.....	12	214	86	103	111	153	51	10
26 Port Arthur.....	20	198	124	119	79	114	42	42
27 Renfrew.....	6	166	86	31	135	151	7	8
28 St. Catharines.....	6	135	103	49	86	83	44	8
29 Sault Ste. Marie.....	14	108	80	75	33	42	16	50
30 Stratford.....	9	279	100	129	150	172	100	7
31 Thorold.....	6	49	35	37	12	22	20	7
32 Toronto.....	184	6,476	2,969	2,922	3,554	3,928	2,002	546
33 Welland.....	6	78	65	58	20	35	30	13
34 Whitby.....	7	67	42	8	59	44	20	3
35 Windsor.....	21	482	424	281	201	309	82	91
36 Woodstock.....	12	142	117	78	64	109	30	3
Totals, 1918-19....	611	16,733	10,699	7,403	9,330	11,056	4,293	1,384

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

## AND ART SCHOOLS—NIGHT SCHOOLS

## ATTENDANCE

## Occupations of pupils on entering school

	Textile Industries	Chemical Industries	Sheet Metal Work	Machine Shop Work	Forge Work	Foundry Work	Leather Work	Cabinet Making and Joinery	Carpentry and Building Construction	Painting and Decorating	Plumbing	Power Plant Operating	Electrical Work	Printing or Bookbinding	Photography, etc.	Other Trades	Art and Design	Women at work in factories	Women at work in shops and stores	House Workers	Housekeepers	Other Occupations	Without Occupation
1	37															2			4	1	8	9	2
2																					5	2	14
3		1	8	22	2	6		2		5	3	2		4		3		2	30	36	5	105	28
4		3	10	120	10	6	5	4	12	8	3	15	18	15	3	70	5	85	30	16	75	30	10
5				6		9		3	2		3		1			38		13	23	7	47	13	
6				20					1					2		47		10	52	10	22	201	40
7																3		1		5	13	1	48
8		1	1	28	5	7					1		1	1		4				11	14	32	
9		2	2					3			1	2			8	1							
10				15				8				3		1				10			14	33	5
11				9		5		3	3			7	8			48		5		7	40	20	
12			6	83		2	3						1	1				39	6		94	42	
13				16					1									2	17		16	6	
14				5														5	20	8	36	21	21
15				14		7	1	1	8	2	1		1	2		14	3	32	17	14	8	122	58
16		2	3	128	2	12		1	15	2	19		72	25	3	186	3	13	18	9	2	554	246
17				11				1								4		9	2		7	18	
18				10			18	8	2		11	2	3	1	1	41		23	10	10	18	67	8
19			12	76	4	17	7	7	20	14	15	9	17	26		83	6	67	19	30	163	370	130
20							2	8	1							4		12		3	8	6	
21		3	2	29				8			1	14	11	1		9		28	1	1	85	55	54
22		2	5	63	1		1	1	9	2	17	5	15	53	1	54	6	7	165	590	22	1,172	
23			2	32	1			20					1	2		42		22	20	11	112	77	12
24				9		1			1		1		4			5		2	3	9	44	6	2
25				10									46		1	46		9	31	6	30	27	8
26			2	22				3					14			23			18	5	24	87	
27				8				2										14	10		79	25	28
28		1	14	2	3				1	1	1	1	12			4		11	5		51	27	1
29		14	12	3				1					3			2			6	3	18	46	
30				79				19			2			1				50	22	3	26	56	21
31		2		4					4				1	1		25		1	2		7	1	1
32		91	14	501	15	21	17	39	117	20	52	44	250	141	26	282	53	424	1,698	149	424	1,709	389
33		8	3	19	4				3	1			2			2		1	4	4	4	23	
34				2				2		7			1			2		11	27	2	14	2	6
35		3	4	57	3	2		2			13	3	13	3	3	20		28	31	7	53	218	12
36			1	22	3	5		4						6	1	13		5	7	4	25	43	3
	37	132	88	1,437	52	103	54	135	220	55	145	107	497	284	47	1,073	76	941	2,303	969	1,601	5,273	1,104

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INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND

## III. TABLE P—

Day and Night Schools	Receipts				
	Legislative Grants	Local Municipal Grants	School Fees	Balances and other sources	Total Receipts
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Almonte.....					172 79
2 Arnprior.....	143 79		29 00		882 30
3 Belleville.....		671 79	210 51		2,897 42
4 Brantford.....	1,862 68	1,034 74			1,926 77
5 Brockville.....	1,185 87	600 00		140 90	17,596 19
6 Chatham.....	5,400 62	11,540 20	459 55	195 82	1,610 91
7 Cobourg.....	646 94	900 00	8 00	55 97	732 80
8 Collingwood.....	432 90	213 90	86 00		1,207 31
9 Dundas.....	741 35	289 96	176 00		1,130 10
10 Fort William.....	635 19	450 91	44 00		2,063 43
11 Galt.....	961 47	439 46	662 50		344 04
12 Gananoque.....	344 04	No	report received		735 59
13 Goderich.....	622 67		104 00	8 92	2,181 24
14 Guelph.....	896 29	1,084 95	200 00		17,126 75
15 Haileybury.....	7,000 00			10,126 75	235,535 09
16 Hamilton.....	16,495 96	50,008 00	1,417 75	167,613 38	2,150 27
17 Ingersoll.....	679 40	300 00	184 25	986 62	1,520 24
18 Kingston.....	325 00			1,195 24	2,475 01
19 Kitchener.....	1,211 86	1,263 15			48,514 81
20 London.....	11,965 94	31,809 35	1,635 25	3,104 27	652 15
21 Newmarket.....	453 61	132 20	34 00	32 34	2,242 46
22 Niagara Falls.....	1,400 39	592 07	250 00		26,992 75
23 Ottawa.....	11,631 72	13,553 63	1,364 79	442 61	1,926 42
24 Owen Sound.....	1,085 90	812 32	24 00	4 20	1,580 85
25 Pembroke.....	1,239 43	341 42			2,747 75
26 Peterborough.....	1,014 02	1,500 00	128 17	105 56	2,020 13
27 Port Arthur.....	962 31	652 82	405 00		706 73
28 Renfrew.....	706 73				2,295 14
29 St. Catharines.....	768 60	966 40		560 14	2,242 48
30 Sault Ste. Marie.....	991 45	412 92	150 00	688 11	1,008 89
31 Stratford.....	668 19	340 70			12,132 12
32 Sudbury.....	7,273 70			4,858 42	629 80
33 Thorold.....	556 27		18 00	55 53	267,125 01
34 Toronto.....	21,775 00	197,429 92	13,217 00	34,703 09	2,113 42
35 Welland.....	1,073 11	906 31	134 00		823 80
36 Whitby.....	603 57	220 23			21,094 44
37 Windsor.....	5,967 94	10,530 31	1,187 10	3,409 09	1,173 33
38 Woodstock.....	913 10	51 18	197 50	11 55	
Totals, 1918.....	110,637 01	329,048 84	22,326 37	228,298 51	690,310 73



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

## ART SCHOOLS—DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditure					
Teachers' Salaries	Building, sites and all permanent improvements	Repairs to school accommodation	Library maps and charts, all apparatus and equipment	School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses	Total expenditure
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1					
2	144 00			6 00	150 00
3	706 00		120 55	55 75	882 30
4	2,265 72		131 70	500 00	2,897 42
5	1,242 00		60 00	482 72	1,784 72
6	7,410 07	1,369 56	4,670 46	2,159 89	15,609 98
7	482 00	120 00	500 68	207 95	1,310 63
8	494 03	7 09		227 71	728 83
9	882 55		43 64	254 81	1,181 00
10	793 00			322 95	1,115 95
11	1,680 05	100 00	72 30	203 73	2,056 08
12				344 04	344 04
13	568 00		6 00	109 89	683 89
14	1,310 00		434 85	436 39	2,181 24
15	5,064 11	1,048 71	4,920 39	1,509 18	12,542 39
16	31,603 75	47,676 75	5,303 66	14,953 82	99,860 88
17	761 00			259 18	1,020 18
18	800 00	250 00	4 85	448 92	1,520 24
19	1,752 40	240 00	166 13	316 48	2,475 01
20	18,358 15	2,000 00	2,096 38	22,254 26	44,708 79
21	494 50		11 35	146 30	652 15
22	1,774 30		263 28	185 23	2,222 81
23	16,315 00		6,081 27	4,473 78	26,870 05
24	1,108 25	544 83	14 55	258 79	1,926 42
25	1,303 99		80 01	180 25	1,564 25
26	1,232 00		340 69	250 00	1,822 69
27	1,394 00		500 91	96 00	1,990 91
28	355 00		306 95	30 00	691 95
29	966 32		121 95	401 06	1,489 33
30	1,296 87			305 08	1,601 15
31	983 53			25 36	1,008 89
32	5,300 00		1,062 34	523 90	6,886 24
33	429 75			110 27	540 02
34	128,934 09	11,893 91	7,943 00	84,960 37	234,249 98
35	627 32		1,482 73		2,110 05
36	558 00	103 20	31 50	117 00	809 70
37	5,922 40	118 63	3,185 67	3,309 67	12,536 37
38	765 50		355 33	52 50	1,173 33
	246,076 85	64,096 03	2,234 63	40,313 12	140,479 23
					493,199 86

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

## ANNUAL REPORT ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1918-19

## MONTREAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

*Day Courses*

The effects of the European war: conscription, high cost of living, the great demand for young men in munitions factories, were felt in connection with the number of our students, the total attending the day course having been only 176, as follows:—

	French section	English section
First year.. . . .	53	38
Second year .. . . .	28	18
Third year .. . . .	26	13
	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 69

The first year students, English and French, were divided into two sections.

The matriculation examinations were fairly satisfactory. Teachers seem to take an increasing interest in preparing their pupils for the technical schools.

The number of scholarships awarded was 45, distributed by fractions among 62 students.

During the influenza epidemic in Montreal, the courses had to be interrupted between the 8th October and 12th November, 1918, and this had an effect on the general results.

Discipline was satisfactory, but it is more difficult to have order owing to the re-education work undertaken for soldiers in the school itself.

The average general attendance was 90 per cent.

The special day course for automobile machinists was attended by 48 students. This course will be considerably extended next year.

Other special courses in manual work (mechanics, foundry, modeling) were organized for French-Canadian returned soldiers, with the concurrence of the military authorities.

*Night Courses*

These courses, which usually last six months, practically lasted until the month of May, owing: 1, to the interruption due to the influenza epidemic; 2, to the necessity of repeating certain courses on account of the many applications received.

The total number of students who followed the courses for which fees had to be paid, amounted to 800 this year; they were divided as follows:—

Courses	English Section	French Section	Total
Fitting, preliminary.. . . .	52	57	109
" advanced.. . . .	21	24	45
" Monday.. . . .	49	26	75
" " theoretical.. . . .		9	9
Auto, preliminary—Tuesday.. . . .	21	25	46
" " —Thursday.. . . .	24	28	52
" " —Friday.. . . .	24	25	49
" advanced—Wednesday.. . . .	11	12	23
" prel. supplementary.. . . .	32	31	63
" day practice—1st series.. . . .	4	9	13
" " 2nd series.. . . .	7	6	13
" " 3rd series.. . . .	8	13	21
Drawing preliminary.. . . .	44	30	74
" advanced.. . . .	22		22
Electricity, theoretical.. . . .	20	27	47
" practical.. . . .	27	12	39
Stationary engineers.. . . .	9	7	16
Auto. genius and soldering—1st series	21	4	25
" " " —2nd series	18	6	24
" " " —3rd series	5	9	14
Joinery.. . . .	2	7	9
Foundry.. . . .	4	8	12
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 375	<hr/> 800

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The average attendance was  $73\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
 100 certificates and 21 medals were awarded.  
 The number of lessons given was 1,107.  
 497 for theoretical courses.  
 610 for practical courses.

## QUEBEC TECHNICAL SCHOOL, 1918-19

The Quebec Technical School has just completed its 8th year of teaching.  
 The number of students was smaller this year for the same reasons as in Montreal, especially as regards young men from the country and this seems to be one of the effects of the Military Service Act.

The number of students, when the school opened for the year, was 85, as follows:

	French section	English section
First year. . . . .	42	3
Second year. . . . .	23	4
Third year. . . . .	11	2
	76	9

The average attendance was 85 per cent.

The school was closed for six weeks owing to the influenza epidemic.

The falling off in the number of students during the year, was 27 per cent.

Work and discipline were satisfactory.

## EVENING COURSES 1918-19

There were night courses from the month of October, 1918, to the month of May, 1919.

The number of students who followed them was 117, being an increase of 20 over last year.

They were divided as follows:—

Course	English Section	French Section	Total
Machinists. . . . .	35	1	36
Automobiles . . . . .	52	..	52
Industrial drawing . . . . .	15	3	18
Electricians. . . . .	11	..	11
	113	4	117

The average attendance was 77 per cent.

39 certificates were awarded for the night course.

## SHERBROOKE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Students,—day 8, evening 42.

Teachers,—3.

Of the eight students of this year, two intend going to polytechnical school, four intend going to technical school, two intend taking decorative drawing.

*Subjects Taught*

Mathematics, elementary, cosmography, simple and applied mechanics, physics and their application to industry, chemistry and its application to industry, mechanical, architectural and ornamental drawing, technology in connection with machinery construction, industrial book-keeping, notions of economics and hygiene, reviewing French and English authors.

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## TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT BEAUCEVILLE, YEAR 1918-19

Teaching of sciences and drawing is carried on in an efficient way. Unfortunately, the difficulty of finding board in Quebec is the reason that Beauceville does not send students to the Quebec Technical School.

The results obtained, however, are appreciable and the annual grant may be given to this institution which certainly deserves it.

## SCHOOL FOR HIGHER COMMERCIAL STUDIES AT MONTREAL, YEAR 1918-19

*Enrolment.*—The number of students enrolled for the school year 1918-19 was 126, as follows:—

Preparatory class.. . . .	15
First year.. . . .	24
Second year.. . . .	11
Third year.. . . .	7
Unattached students.. . . .	3
Students in classes for Spanish.. . . .	66
	<hr/>
	126

The attendance was very regular.

*Examination.*—Six students presented themselves at the final examination and all obtained the diploma of Licentiate in Commercial Sciences, namely: Messrs. Wilfrid Dugal, with the greatest distinction (gold medal); Léon Côté, with great distinction (gold medal); Jean Marc Lalonde, with great distinction (gold medal); DeLigny Labbé, with great distinction (gold medal); Eugène Lavigne, with great distinction (gold medal); Georges Marcel Lalonde, with satisfaction.

*Examination of expert-accountants.*—Examinations for accountant experts took place in the school during the week of the 7th April, 1919. The special jury convened for these examinations in accordance with the provisions of the Act 8 George V, chapter 44, consisted of the following: Messrs. H. Laureys, Director of the School; E. Montpetit, titular professor at the School; V. Doré, associate professor at the School; J. Hutchison, delegate of the "Association of Accountants in Montreal;" L. A. Caron, delegate of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec.

The diploma of Licentiate in Accountancy was awarded Mr. Louis Parenteau, of St. Robert.

*Scholarships.*—Four students paid the class fees. The others had scholarships given by the government.

*Visits to industrial establishments.*—These were made concordantly with the subjects taught in the course of industrial technology and merchantable products, as follows:—

1. Elevators in Montreal Harbour.—Grain warehouses.
2. St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Flour milling.
3. C. H. Catelli & Co., Ltd.—Macaroni and similar products.
4. Viau & Frère.—Biscuits, chocolate, candy and factory.
5. Jas. Strachan.—Bakery.
6. Swift & Co.—Cold storage, meat, canned foods, etc.
7. St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries.—Sugar refining.
8. Frontenac Brewery Ltd.—Brewing.
9. Canada Linseed Oil Mills Co.—Linseed and oil cake.
10. J. Barsalou & Co.—Soap factory.
11. Daoust, Lalonde & Co.—Tannery.



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12. Daoust, Lalonde & Co.—Boots and shoes factory.
13. Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.—Sundry rubber goods factory.
14. Dominion Textile Co.—Cotton mills.
15. Belding, Paul Corticilli Co.—Silk and ribbon factory.
16. Liquid Air Soc.—Liquid air.

Library.—The library now contains 4,823 volumes and a great many pamphlets.

The number of industrial, financial and commercial periodicals received for the library has considerably increased since last year. By dint of much effort we have succeeded in having nearly 400 of the most interesting magazines relating to industry, sent to us free of charge. The library subscribes to about 50 other periodicals. This constitutes a truly remarkable collection, unique in Canada. It will, in future, be one of the school's treasures. The list of these periodicals is in the school's year-book.

*Commercial and Industrial Museum.*—Similar progress has been made during the year in connection with the organization of the Commercial and Industrial Museum for which we have received valuable aid from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec. After a voluminous correspondence with the principal commercial and industrial organizations in Canada and the United States, we succeeded in obtaining a fairly good number of samples for the museum. The government of the French Republic has given our institution a splendid collection of Sevres vases valued at a million dollars.

Our museum now contains about 4,600 samples of various kinds of raw material, such as ores (iron, copper, zinc, lead, aluminium, asbestos, feldspar, mica, etc.), rubber, gums, resins, oils, fats, various textiles (animal and vegetable), furs, cocoa, spices, teas, coffees, sugars, various cereals, etc. It likewise contains some 40 complete technological collections.

## COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

During the year ten (10) schools have been opened throughout the province in the following places:—

	Number of classes	Number of pupils	Average attendance
Montreal . . . . .	18	1,374	691
Three Rivers . . . . .	5	149	62
Sherbrooke . . . . .	3	122	48
Saint-Hyacinthe . . . . .	6	111	58
Valleyfield . . . . .	3	80	69
Saint-Romuald . . . . .	1	37	19
Lévis . . . . .	2	37	23
Saint-Johns . . . . .	1	19	10
Lachine . . . . .	1	19	11
Chicoutimi . . . . .	1	18	19
	42	1,966	1,001

Notwithstanding the conditions caused by military regulations calling young men to the colours, the general depression of affairs and the epidemic of influenza which has forced us to suspend the schools for the greater part of October and November, the attendance has been highly satisfactory. It will be noticed in this report that many of the schools have been kept open later in the spring than in the past.

During the year petitions have been received from La Tuque, Lauzon, near Lévis, and Joliette, asking the establishment of drawing classes, the municipal authorities of these localities being willing to place at our disposal suitable rooms, together with the heating and lighting of same, without any outlay to our Council. From information obtained we have every reason to believe that the establishment of classes in places mentioned would meet with success and the opening of same is projected for

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the next fall. The demand made by the National Workingmen's Union of Lauzon for industrial drawing classes is supported by the member of the Legislative Assembly for Lévis, M. A. Roy.

Details are given herewith with each school:

### *Montreal School*

This school was opened on the 7th October, 1918, and closed on the 16th April, 1919.

The following classes were in operation:—

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
"Monument National Building"—		
Freehand drawing, elementary . . . . .	130	70
Freehand drawing, superior . . . . .	140	75
Architectural drawing . . . . .	27	13
Mechanical drawing . . . . .	61	27
Lithography . . . . .	15	9
Modelling . . . . .	58	31
Sign painting and lettering . . . . .	62	23
Joinery, carpentry and stair building . . . . .	25	8
Solfeggio . . . . .	159	96
Dress cutting, dress making, millinery . . . . .	505	216
Freehand drawing, painting (day class) . . . . .	88	46
St. Lawrence Market—		
Plumbing . . . . .	43	33
145 Charron Street—		
Mechanical drawing . . . . .	36	28
C.P.R. Angus Works—		
Mechanical drawing . . . . .	25	16
	<hr/> 1,374	<hr/> 691

Owing to the influenza epidemic, by order of the municipal authorities the classes were closed from the 8th October to the 12th November.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have again kindly provided without any outlay to our council a comfortable room with a complete installation for the classes held at Angus works. They have also supplied the pupils, free of charge, the necessary drawing material for the school term.

The president and members of the Montreal Committee, accompanied by representatives from the press have visited the classes on several occasions.

### *Three-Rivers School*

This school was opened on the 3rd December, 1918, and closed on the 22nd April, 1919.

The following subjects were taught:

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing, first course . . . . .	28	12
Freehand drawing, second course . . . . .	28	11
Joinery, carpentry, stair building . . . . .	39	16
Sign painting and lettering . . . . .	40	15
Painting (day course) . . . . .	14	8
	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 62

It is a pleasure to mention that the School Commission is taking a great interest in the maintenance of the school by defraying the expenses in connection with the heating and lighting as well as providing large and suitable rooms for carrying on the classes. The School Board has also supplied the necessary material to the various classes and generously offered valuable prizes to the most deserving pupils.

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*Sherbrooke School*

This school was opened on the 15th November, 1918, and closed on the 18th April, 1919.

Lessons were given in the following branches:

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Architectural and freehand drawing.. . . . .	45	10
Mechanical drawing.. . . . .	77	38
	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 48

The city council has again taken an interest in the welfare of the classes by defraying a portion of the rent of the school rooms.

It is agreeable to state that the school is well supported by the population and manufacturers who give the apprentices attending regularly the benefit of a reduction of one day from the term of their apprenticeship for each lesson received at the school on presentation of certificate signed by the officers of this council and by the teachers.

*St. Hyacinthe School*

This school was opened on the 18th November, 1918, and closed on the 15th April, 1919.

The classes were the following:—

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing.. . . . .	23	9
Painting.. . . . .	20	11
Architectural drawing.. . . . .	5	4
Mechanical drawing.. . . . .	7	5
Joinery, carpentry, stair building.. . . . .	34	14
Painting (day).. . . . .	22	15
	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 58

*Valleyfield School*

This school was opened on the 2nd October, 1918, and closed on the 28th March, 1919.

The following branches were taught:—

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Architectural drawing.. . . . .	33	26
Mechanical drawing.. . . . .	27	25
Carpentry.. . . . .	20	18
	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 69

As formerly a large and spacious hall well adapted for the purpose was graciously put at our disposal by the municipal authorities, together with the heating and lighting of same.

*St. Romuald School*

Mechanical drawing lessons were given to thirty-seven (37) pupils enrolled with an average attendance of nineteen (19) pupils, from the 9th October, 1918, to the 13th March, 1919; the class was suspended from the 11th October to the 12th November, on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Our resident members for Lévis have the direct supervision of this school.

The free use of the town hall is kindly given to our board with the heating and lighting of same.

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*Lévis School*

This school was opened on the 7th October, 1918, and closed on the 27th January, 1919.

The following classes were in operation:—

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing.. . . . .	20	11
Mechanical drawing.. . . . .	17	12
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 23

The City Council of Lévis granted gratuitously the use of a room, heated and lighted, in the upper part of the city hall, for the holding of the classes.

A display of the drawings executed is projected for next fall, and our resident members will endeavour to encourage the working classes to take advantage of the classes.

*Saint Johns' School*

This school, consisting of one class in mechanical drawing, was opened on the 19th November, 1918, and closed on the 21st January, 1919. Nineteen pupils were enrolled with an average attendance of ten (10) for the year.

As our council has no official representative in this place a local committee, having as president the mayor of St. Johns' took charge of the school and made visits during the school term.

The Catholic School Commission has graciously provided a large and comfortable room in the Commercial Academy together with the heating and lighting of same.

*Lachine School*

Architectural and mechanical drawing were the subjects taught to nineteen (19) pupils, with an average attendance of eleven (11) from the 2nd December, 1918, to the 15th April, 1919.

Having no representative in this place the School Commission took an interest in the operation of the classes.

Most appropriate rooms in the new college building, together with tables, besides the cost of lighting and heating, were kindly placed at our disposal by the School Commissioners.

*Chicoutimi School*

This school was put into operation on the 6th November, 1918, and was closed on the 12th March, 1919. Lessons in mechanical drawing were given to eighteen (18) pupils inscribed with an average attendance of ten.

The municipal council have appointed a local committee, having as president the mayor of the place to supervise the school.

The class room is furnished free of cost as well as the heating and lighting by the municipal authorities.

*Summary*

Our Board has thought it interesting to submit as follows a statement showing the age, sex and nationality of the pupils in each school. It can be noticed that very few pupils are under fifteen (15) years of age, it is less than four per cent (4%) and the majority is over eighteen (18) years of age.



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Schools	Under 15	15 to 18	19 and 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 36	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	61 to 65
Montreal .. . . .	..	563	194	271	164	72	65	28	12	1	4
Three Rivers .. . . .	3	71	28	19	12	8	1	1	1	..	..
Sherbrooke .. . . .	14	62	13	12	8	8	2	..	3	..	..
Saint-Hyacinthe .. . . .	6	68	14	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valleyfield .. . . .	2	66	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Saint Romuald .. . . .	26	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Levis .. . . .	11	15	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saint-Johns .. . . .	5	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lachine .. . . .	..	12	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chicoutimi .. . . .	..	6	4	1	2	2	..	3	..	..	..
	67	882	263	335	196	94	73	33	17	1	4

	English	French	Females	Males
Montreal .. . . .	413	961	846	528
Three Rivers .. . . .	2	147	42	107
Sherbrooke .. . . .	67	55	..	122
Saint-Hyacinthe .. . . .	1	110	43	68
Valleyfield .. . . .	14	66	..	80
Saint-Romuald .. . . .	3	64	..	37
Levis .. . . .	3	34	..	37
Saint-Johns .. . . .	2	17	..	19
Lachine .. . . .	2	17	..	19
Chicoutimi .. . . .	..	18	..	18
	507	1,459	931	1,035

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

## INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick Vocational Education Department was established in May, 1919. This report gives a brief sketch of events leading up to its formation, shows in outline the plans adopted by the Vocational Board for the school year 1919-20; and indicates the progress made in applying this program during the first term of that year. In addition some reference is made to the progress of the vocational education movement abroad; to the Dominion Technical Education Act, and to some problems connected with the development of vocational training in New Brunswick.

## OUTLINE OF PLANS OF VOCATIONAL BOARD

The Vocational Act defines vocational education as that education, the controlling purpose of which is to fit for useful employment. This the board interpreted to include training that will not only increase the productive efficiency of the learner, but also broaden and develop his civic intelligence. It has a social as well as an economic aspect.

Further the Act prescribes that it is the duty of the board to aid in the introduction of vocational education; providing day classes for those 14-25 years of age and evening classes for those over 16. As it is to be done at public expense the implication is that it is to be made general as far as is possible throughout the province.

This places upon the board the obligation to devise means which will bring some form of a vocational education service within the reach of every citizen over 14 years of age, who is not availing himself of the general education program which has long been provided.

### *Kinds of Schools*

As a beginning towards working out such a programme the Vocational Board will encourage the establishment of the following: (a) pre-vocational schools; (b) day vocational schools; (c) part time schools; (d) evening vocational schools; (e) itinerant schools; (f) a correspondence school.

#### *(a) Pre-vocational Schools*

It is well known that boys and girls leave school in alarming numbers between the ages of 12 and 14 years. They are too young to undertake vocational training, therefore pre-vocational work of a practical interesting nature should be given here to hold them in school to give them a useful developmental experience and enable them wisely to select the most suitable vocations.

#### *(b) Day Vocational Schools*

Our common school programme implies, and legislation may be invoked to compel boys and girls in New Brunswick to remain in school till they have either completed grade VIII., or attained the age of 14 years. Under modern conditions this is not sufficient. At this stage they have neither the physical development to enter industry nor enough general education to bring them to their best as citizens. Their education should be continued.

The 90 per cent who drop out of school here must be given a vocational high school course. This will give them the required intellectual development and fit them for life's work. The board therefore very strongly favours day vocational schools organized on the following basis: (1) that all boys and girls 14 years of age and capable of profiting by the instruction shall be admitted. (2) That the school shall be 6 hours in length. (3) That 50 per cent of the school time shall be devoted to practical work on a productive basis, in the vocation selected; 25 per cent to the technical and scientific phases of said vocation, and the remainder to such citizenship subjects as English, French, history, music, civics, health, and the fundamentals of business.

In the larger centres these schools will be organized in separate buildings. In smaller places they will take the form of special departments in existing high schools. They should form the main feature of a vocational system.

#### *(c) Part Time Schools*

These are schools attended by adolescents or other workers for a certain portion of each day, week, month, or year, during working hours. Technical and citizenship subjects only are given. Vocational skill is acquired on the job. The teachers and courses should be specially adapted. This kind of school is economical and efficient and its introduction is strongly urged by the Vocational Board where conditions are favourable. If adolescents must earn money this enables them to do so while receiving training. If a community finds it cannot afford to supply the expensive equipment and accommodation for a day vocational school, it can under a part time plan utilize the machinery, etc., of the local industries. Economy in teaching staff is also affected as groups of pupils go to school only on alternate weeks, days, or months. This scheme has the additional value of giving the boys their practical training under real production conditions. It offers a happy combination of school and industrial influence, at a minimum expense.

Part time schools for vocational education are so highly thought of in the United States that all federal grants for industrial education may be spent in promoting them and 20 per cent of such grants must be used in this way if spent at all.

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*(d) Evening Schools*

The board approves of the organization of evening schools under the Vocational Act. These are classes to give opportunity for self improvement to workers *during their leisure hours*. Usually they deal with the technical aspects of the day work of the student, though this need not always be the case.

If even a fair proportion of our people could be induced to devote a part of their leisure to constructive purposeful study, the standard of efficiency would soon be advanced and the plane of citizenship raised. The evening school is the most economical, efficient, and adaptable instrument of vocational education yet devised. It possesses undreamed possibilities and applications. It may be organized in any place where a group of 10 workers with a common interest can be found—provided a teacher is available. In these days of shorter hours of work and keener competition, it is bound to have a big development.

Already many centres outside New Brunswick have established evening high schools. Within the past few months the unions of Boston have established a labour union college on the evening school basis. This will enable the members to procure training of university grade during leisure hours, and finally procure a degree in arts or science.

The Vocational Board believes an evening school should be established in every community in New Brunswick.

*(e) Itinerant Schools*

Some phases of vocational education require so much equipment and technical knowledge in their presentation as to place them beyond the reach of small communities through any of the above instrumentalities. To meet this difficulty the board favours the organization of itinerant schools which will carry the equipment and technical knowledge from place to place, giving short intensive courses in each locality desiring the same. A beginning will be made this year by organizing such a school for motor mechanics.

The itinerant school is being used extensively in Ontario and the western states.

*(f) A Correspondence School*

As soon as possible it is the intention of the Vocational Board to make technical training available through correspondence courses. This is to give opportunity to those throughout the province who may be isolated or who cannot procure locally the kind of help they require. This service is particularly needed in small communities where special technical training may be required by too few people to warrant the establishment of a local class. Courses will be outlined that such help may be given by correspondence directly from the Vocational Department. Nova Scotia has been carrying on such a service for years. During 1919 the International Correspondence School alone sold more than 1,000 courses in New Brunswick at an aggregate price of about \$100,000.

*Something for every Community*

By means of the above six kinds of schools the Vocational Board has outlined the beginning of a programme to make practical instruction of less than college grade, available to all the people of the province who need it. Any community in which a need can be shown to exist may adopt one or all of these forms of training.

This is but a beginning however, and as experience and changing conditions point the way, other methods of organizing for the dissemination of secondary grade vocational education will doubtless be adopted.



## VOCATIONAL TEACHERS ARE NEEDED

The greatest single difficulty in the successful establishment of vocational education in New Brunswick, is to procure competent teachers. Without a supply of these real progress is impossible. They will have to be selected from the present teaching profession, and from the ranks of workers and given special courses of training. This will require time and money. It will retard progress for a few years; but as the vocational schools begin to function the problem of securing teachers will be less difficult.

As a beginning in teacher training, the board decided to pay the tuition and travelling expenses of a limited number of qualified persons who wished to attend standard institutions abroad to get the necessary preparation. Already seven teachers have availed themselves of this offer.

The summer school is an excellent means of enabling teachers to secure special training during their vacations, and good results can be secured by continuing the courses over a period of years. The Vocational Board decided to use it and to begin in 1919 with the subject of home economics.

A course was accordingly held in Fredericton during the month of July and was attended by forty teachers. It was a great success, for which Miss Mallory and Miss Flewelling deserve the credit. They were ably assisted in its teaching and management by two experts from the States. Both elementary and advanced work was given. About 80 per cent of those attending are now teaching elementary phases, and thus laying the foundation for real vocational work later.

A committee, of which Dr. Bridges of the normal school is chairman, is now working out a permanent policy for training vocational teachers. It is hoped that the recommendations of this committee will go into operation at the beginning of the next school year.

## PROGRESS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING FIRST TERM

Although the Vocational Department has been in operation for only one term, a great deal of interest has been evidenced in the movement throughout the province. Ten communities have formally undertaken to provide a vocational education service in one or more of the forms outlined above, and 1,776 students have applied for instruction. In the aggregate about \$23,000 have been voted by these localities to be spent by their Vocational Committees during the year. Over seventy teachers have been employed. Information at hand justifies the belief that many additional communities will take up the work the next school year.

Day and evening classes are running in Woodstock. The other places are organizing evening schools only for the present. This is a very satisfactory showing.

Following is a list of Vocational Committees already appointed: Carleton county, Fredericton, St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, McAdam, Edmundston, Milltown, Bathurst, Loggieville.

## PROGRESS IN DAY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

*Woodstock leads the Province*

Woodstock and Carleton county have united to establish the first day vocational school in the province. It opened on November 1, 1919. In addition St. John will be running short day courses for adults during the second term of the present year. Full time day vocational classes are being planned by the St. John Committee for next year, and a special vocational building is contemplated.

In Edmundston, Milltown and other places new high school buildings are being built, and these will include vocational departments. The outlook therefore is for steady progress in this connection though it will doubtless be slow.



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*The Carleton County Vocational School*

This school was built with funds left for the purpose by the late L. P. Fisher. It is maintained jointly by the province, the Carleton County Council and the town of Woodstock. The organization now includes (a) pre-vocational classes; (b) day vocational classes in commercial work and home-making; (c) part time class in agriculture, and (d) evening classes in home-making, commercial and mechanical work. The total enrolment is 236 in the day departments and 45 in evening classes.

The director of the school is Mr. R. W. Maxwell. Associated with him is a staff of two men and three women, making a total of six teachers. The budget for the school will be over \$9,000 for the year.

The agricultural department is particularly significant. In it are eighteen young men representing practically every parish of the county. They are enrolled on a part time basis, and will spend six months of the year in school and six months on their father's farm. During the latter period they will carry on practical agricultural projects on a commercial basis under the supervision of their teacher. While in school their work will include farm carpentry, blacksmithing, cement work, motor machines, farm book-keeping, and public speaking.

The formal opening of the Carleton County Vocational School took place on January 20, 1920.

*A County Vocational School for each Municipality*

The Woodstock school is a good type. Its central features are agriculture and home-making on a broad and modern basis. Similar institutions have been developed in Alberta, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that other New Brunswick municipalities will follow the example of Carleton county, and it is the intention of the vocational board to take the matter up with all the county councils as soon as possible.

## PROGRESS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EVENING SCHOOLS

It is the organization of evening classes that the greatest progress has been made during the term covered by this report. In the places where work is actually under way 1,540 students have applied for instruction. These include persons from 16 to 60 years of age, and are representatives of practically every element of our population. Over 60 teachers have been engaged. Courses have been established in the following 26 subjects:—

Commercial arithmetic,

Book-keeping,

Electric wiring,

Electrical theory,

Motor mechanics,

Dressmaking,

Cooking,

Home nursing,

Millinery,

Elementary sewing,

Stenography,

Typewriting,

Power machine operating,

Preparatory subjects,

Lumber survey,

Mechanical drawing,

Machine design,

Architectural drawing,

Sheet metal pattern drafting,

Sign painting,

Estimating for builders,

Applied mathematics,

Machine drawing,

Showcard writing,

Business English,

Industrial chemistry.

Evening schools are economical and efficient. They are held at a time when both the school buildings and the learners would otherwise be idle. They supply knowledge to adults that can be used at once, and prepare the way for a thorough vocational programme for adolescents.

The indications are that they will soon become general throughout the province. For typical evening school programmes see Appendix B.

### *Tables and Financial Statements*

As no official returns have yet been made to the Vocational Board, it is impossible to include tables and financial statements. These will appear in succeeding reports.

In this connection it is fitting to state that more complete data as to school attendance should appear in the educational reports of the province, and graded and ungraded schools should be reported upon separately if we are to clearly understand the size of our educational problem.

### *The Vocational Education Movement*

This movement signifies a great social change. Vocational education is not new, it is only being reorganized. Formerly boys were apprenticed and received it under private auspices by the pick-up method. It then included only mechanical skill. Now it is being organized on a school basis at public expense and includes technical and citizenship subjects.

This change is significant. It means that all are now to have some form of secondary training provided by the State. Those wishing a classical training no longer have a monopoly in this field.

#### THE THREE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

##### *1. Teachers*

The urgent need for qualified teachers has already been referred to. We simply must have these in order to make progress. Some system of subsidizing them while taking the training, as is done in Ontario and Alberta, will doubtless have to be resorted to.

##### *2. Buildings and Equipment Must be Supplied Equipment Used in Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment*

The New Brunswick Act gives no Government aid towards buildings and equipment. Unless these are supplied, however, real progress is impossible. If left to be provided wholly by local funds advancement will be slow.

Practically all the provinces are giving aid to the extent of one-half of the cost of equipment at least. Ontario gives the localities 50 per cent on both buildings and equipment. In Nova Scotia the Government buys all equipment. Most of the Acts in the States provide aid in this connection.

With Dominion funds at our disposal the board is of the opinion that New Brunswick should encourage the extension of vocational education by granting aid to the localities on these capital expenditures.

##### *3. Compulsory Attendance*

The growth of vocational education has everywhere been closely followed by the extension of compulsory attendance legislation. As the various countries and states have broadened and enriched school opportunities for adolescents, so as to meet the needs of all, the tendency is to require boys and girls to take advantage of these opportunities.

##### *Recommendations*

The Vocational Board recommends the following in order to hasten the organization of schools in New Brunswick:—

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1. That authority be given to reimburse localities for outlay on capital account for vocational education. Twenty-five per cent of the Dominion grant may be used for this purpose. It is felt the province should at least make possible the expenditure of this amount.

2. That steps be taken with a view to making the vocational education equipment soon to be disposed of by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department of Canada available for educational purposes on favourable terms.

3: That increased aid be given on the salaries of vocational teachers out of Dominion grants available.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

SUMMARY REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1920

Under the Department of Education, the province of Nova Scotia offers technical education in the form of university courses leading to a degree in civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineering in a central institution, and also secondary technical training in diversified forms spread all over the province. For the purposes of this report only the efforts respecting secondary training will be considered. These may be divided into the following branches: (1) College Short Courses, (2) Correspondence Courses, (3) Industrial Continuation Schools.

## 1. COLLEGE SHORT COURSES

These courses are held in the months of January, February, and March at the central institution at Halifax, the Nova Scotia Technical College. Following the example of the agricultural colleges which extend the facilities of their organization by offering short courses of one or two weeks at a time when the activity on the farms is at a minimum in the winter months, the Technical College prepared a series of short courses extending over a period of two months. These were given during January and February when industrial operations in the province are not so brisk in most branches as during the rest of the year. Building construction is practically at a standstill, the coal mines usually produce a diminished output and are banking a lot of coal, metal mining slackens up to a considerable extent, and many other lines of activity are lessened by the conditions of winter. As an experiment, a course in surveying, designed especially to fit certificated land surveyors, was first attempted and this was so successful for this purpose that a number of other courses were offered in January, 1915. These courses were as follows: Architectural drafting, land surveying, structural steel drafting, steam engineering, machine design, electrical machinery, coal mining, metallurgy of iron and steel, technical chemical analysis, assaying.

The short courses seem to fill a definite educational need in the province and promise to be an important part of the work of the technical college. There are only a favoured few of those pupils in the public schools who have the opportunity of securing a full high school course and a four years' training in a college to prepare them for professional life. Home circumstances in some cases force the boy into industry when he is 14 or 15 years old and has completed only the sixth, seventh or eighth grade. In many other instances the careless boy has found the school irksome and uninteresting and, not understanding fully the future value of education, elects to go to work. No doubt many of these youths have quite as much mental aptitude for college training as the ones who are fortunate enough to get it. We may believe that a great deal of talent which could be developed for the good of the community is sub-



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merged in menial tasks and never brought out by education. Many young men come to their senses after they have been working for a few years and regret that they left school so quickly after they had reached the age limit of compulsory attendance. If they are ambitious to train themselves for more responsible positions they turn naturally to the evening technical classes and secure what knowledge they can from this source. For some of the more ambitious who wish to go further than the evening courses can take them, there are no local facilities for training because these men do not offer themselves in large enough groups simultaneously to make it worth while to form advanced classes for them, and usually the necessary apparatus is not available.

There are no fixed educational standards of admission to the short courses. The student entering upon the work must prove that he has had enough practical work along his special line and that he possesses the proper mental calibre and desire for improvement to benefit by the instruction offered. A short course consists of lectures, recitation, and problem work in the morning and field, drafting room, or laboratory work in the afternoon. A period of two months may seem a short time to secure a thorough grasp of one technical subject, but the number of hours included in one of these courses is usually in excess of that spent on the same subject in a four years' course in an engineering college.

## 2. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

These courses in home study were started in the summer of 1916. A small number of branches of training were first provided in a tentative way to try out the ground and to serve as a basis for future expansion.

A very good start was made during the year 1917 but economics forced on the Department by the long-continued war caused a temporary abandonment of this promising branch of work. The subsidies of the Dominion Government to promote technical education will make it possible to renew efforts in this direction and to expand the work.

## 3. INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

These schools are held in various local centres throughout the province and the classes offered are held for the most part in the evening. For purposes of administration the schools are classified under two heads, viz.: (A) Coal Mining and Engineering Schools, and (B) Evening Technical Schools.

The first class of school ministers to those in coal mining communities who desire to prepare themselves for government certificates of competency necessary in order to hold responsible positions in collieries as officials or stationary engineers. The second class offers advantages in technical instruction to those in industrial communities who wish to increase their knowledge and efficiency in business, industry, or in the home.

The schools usually open during the first two weeks in October and close about the middle of April. Each class meets for two or three evenings a week for a two-hour session each night. For backward pupils or for men who did not have an adequate opportunity to secure an adequate common school training in their youth, it is necessary to hold preparatory classes in English and arithmetic in each local centre. This preliminary education must be carried out in order that the pupils may properly take advantage of regular technical or commercial instruction in other classes.

### (A) COAL MINING AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS

A great deal of the industrial life of Nova Scotia results from the exploitation of the widespread seams of coal with which she has been endowed. It is necessary



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for every colliery official, overman, underground manager, or manager, to hold a Government certificate of competency secured by strict and thorough examination. It is also necessary for stationary engineers operating the colliery hoisting engines to be certificated. In order to provide the educational opportunities for ambitious coal miners and mechanics whereby they can pass the examinations, an evening school is maintained in practically every coal mining town in the province. These schools have been in operation for about thirty years with the result that practically all the officials in the collieries of Nova Scotia have been trained in these classes.

The instruction for miners covers such subjects as Mines Regulation Act, methods of work, mine ventilation, mine surveying, geology, electricity applied to mining, first aid to the injured, mechanics, etc. It usually takes three or four winter sessions for a man to get enough training to pass the highest examination for mine manager. For stationary engineers, the ground covered includes steam boilers, steam engines, pumps, air compressors, steam power plant operation, mechanical drawing, electricity, etc. In this branch also a student follows the courses for three or four winters before he is able to pass the examinations for a first-class certificate. Coal mining classes are demanded for every colliery community, but the engineering classes are usually held only in the larger centres.

A summary report of the enrolment in the schools for the session ending in April, 1919, follows:—

## ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Locality	No. of Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Classes					
			Preparatory	Engineering	Practical Mathematics	Drawing	Electricity	Mining
Cape Breton County South	(Glace Bay.....)	3	47	22		5		20
	Dominion.....	1	8					8
	Birch Grove.....	1	16	16				
	Reserve Mines.....	1	2					2
Cape Breton County North	New Waterford.....	3	33	11	17			5
	Florence.....	3	21	9	9			3
	Sydney Mines.....	5	39	10	6	7	7	9
Inverness Co., Inverness		3	21	11		5		5
		3	42	28	7			7
Pictou County.....	Stellarton.....	3	22			6		16
	Westville.....	1	8		8			
	Thorburn.....	1	9					
Cumberland County	Springhill.....	1	21	21				
	Joggins Mines.....	1	21					
Total.....	29	289	137	41	6	23	7	75

	1918	1919	Decrease
Total Classes.....	41	29	12
Total Enrolment.....	453	289	164

A summary of the enrolment for the schools as they opened in October, 1919, is appended.

## ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1919-20

Locality	No. of Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment by Subjects					
			Preparatory	Engineering	Mine Mathematics	Drawing	Electricity	Coal Mining
Cape Breton North {Sydney Mines.....	5	82	29	.....	26	9	5	13
{Florence.....	3	26	9	.....	.....	10	.....	7
Cape Breton South {Glace Bay.....	4	46	17	8	.....	8	.....	13
{Dominion.....	2	34	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
{Dominion No. 6.....	2	33	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
{Port Caledonia.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{New Waterford.....	3	69	32	25	.....	.....	.....	12
Inverness.....	3	23	7	10	.....	.....	.....	6
Port Hood.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pictou County {Westville.....	4	32	6	6	.....	5	.....	15
{Stellarton.....	3	46	31	5	.....	.....	.....	10
{Thorburn.....	3	30	7	17	.....	.....	.....	6
Cumberland County {Springhill.....	3	33	19	.....	.....	9	.....	5
{Joggins Mines.....	2	28	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....	39	493	219	90	26	41	5	112

## (B) EVENING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Evening classes are maintained in the leading urban communities in order to offer opportunities for self-improvement of adults engaged in trades, commerce and home-making occupations. The schools open during the first two weeks in October and are continued until about the middle of April. Each class meets two or three evenings per week for two hours each night. A large variety of subjects is offered, the special courses being given to suit the dominant industries in each locality.

During the year that has just closed the following classes were conducted:—

Practical arithmetic	Art craft metal work
Business English	Direct current machinery
Practical algebra and geometry	Alternating current machinery
Book-keeping	Gasolene engines
Stenography	Automobile running and repairing
Typewriting	Elements of chemistry
Mechanical drawing	Technical chemical analysis
Machine drawing	Metallurgical chemistry
Machine design	Dressmaking
Architectural drawing	Skirtmaking
Building construction drawing	Garmentmaking
Architectural design	Millinery
Building construction estimating	Cooking
Car building design	Home economy
Structural steel drafting	French conversation
Elements of electricity	French composition

For administration purposes the evening school in each locality is an entity. The affairs of each school are controlled by an advisory committee consisting of members of the school board together with leading representatives of manufacturing and labour interests, acting in conjunction with the Department of Technical Education.

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The instructors are all part-time teachers and are selected on the basis of their trade proficiency and teaching power. Not many of them have had pedagogical training, but after one or two winter sessions under guidance and instruction from the inspector they have given very satisfactory results.

The enrolment in the various classes for the year 1919-20 is as follows:—

## ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1919-20

Locality	Number of Classes		Enrolment by Subjects																	
			Total Enrolment	English and Arithmetic	Prac. Mathematics	Book-keeping	Stenography and Typewriting	Dressmaking	Millinery	Domestic Science	Mech. Drawing	Structural Steel Drafting	Ship Drafting	Arch. Drawing	Steam Engines	Electricity	Surveying	Chemistry	Auto Mechanics	Machine tool Operation
Halifax.....	44	1119	230	33	166	...	139	46	7	51	...	...	...	69	27	91	11	16	202	31
Sydney.....	15	336	93	15	24	41	76	...	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	18	...
Sydney Mines.....	5	107	...	...	...	40	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst.....	12	198	20	...	21	31	43	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	47	...
Truro.....	2	32	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westville.....	2	32	...	...	...	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stellarton.....	1	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glasgow.....	14	251	30	12	13	34	57	...	36	28	7	27	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth.....	6	123	30	...	20	28	25	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Glace Bay.....	6	127	...	...	18	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Totals.....	107	2341	403	60	262	221	507	46	65	138	7	27	69	27	140	11	28	299	31	...

Throughout the whole province there is now distinct awakening of all the people in respect to education and praiseworthy desire to largely supplement the opportunities for vocational training. The subsidies granted from the Federal Treasury should prove a great boon in providing adequate facilities for our people to make themselves proficient for their varied occupations.

T. H. SEXTON,  
Director Technical Education.

## APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the                      day of                      A.D.

BETWEEN

THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, Minister of Labour of Canada, hereinafter called "the minister" *of the First Part.*

AND

, hereinafter called "the province,"  
*of the Second part.*

Whereas by the Technical Education Act (chapter 73, Statutes of Canada, 1919) the minister is authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, to enter into this agreement;

And Whereas by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the province has signified its desire to take advantage of the said Act;

Now Therefore the parties hereto mutually agree each with the other as follows:—

1. For the purpose of the said Act and of this agreement, "technical education" means and includes vocational education or instruction which is supplementary to and distinct from the general educational system of the province, and the controlling purpose of which is to fit young persons for useful employment or to improve the efficiency of those already employed, subject, however, to the following limitations:—

- (a) No person under fourteen years of age shall be admitted to vocational day classes.
- (b) No person under fifteen years of age shall be admitted to vocational evening classes.
- (c) Courses of instruction of college grade are not included.

2. Subject to the modifications made herein all the provisions and conditions set out in the said Act are deemed to be incorporated in this agreement and to be binding upon the parties hereto.

3. In addition to the stipulations contained in the said Act, it is agreed that in determining the amount spent by the province on vocational education no account shall be taken of:—

- (a) Any payment or support given to any religious or privately owned school or institution.
- (b) Any expenditures which have been made in respect of any educational work for which a grant is paid to the province by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

4. The following expenditures and no others shall be deemed to be properly made on vocational education:—

- (a) Purchase or rental of land, buildings, furnishings and equipment to be used for vocational education.
- (b) Remuneration and travelling expenses of persons employed for the purposes of administration of vocational education and all expenses incidental to such administration.
- (c) Remuneration of teachers employed to conduct vocational education classes.
- (d) Training of teachers specifically for vocational educational work.



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5. (1) The province shall furnish the minister with the following:—

- (a) A monthly statement of the work done during each month on a form to be prescribed by the minister.
- (b) At the end of each half of the calendar year a detailed financial statement showing the amount expended by the province under this agreement.
- (c) Such evidence as the minister may require to show that the amounts paid to the province hereunder are expended in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

(2) The province shall not be entitled to claim any part of the moneys available hereunder for the purchase or erection of buildings or extensions and equipment unless the plans and specifications of such have been approved by the minister.

6. The minister or any one authorized by him shall at all times have the right to inspect any work on technical education existing or being carried on under the terms of this agreement, and if the accommodation, equipment, text-books, courses of study, discipline or qualifications of teachers are in his opinion not adequate or satisfactory or if such work is not being carried on to his satisfaction, he may withhold payment of any moneys remaining unpaid under the terms of this agreement. Persons appointed by the minister under this section to inspect shall not have any directive control over any part of the educational organization of the province but shall have opportunity to witness any part of the work, as normally conducted from time to time.

7. The province shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this agreement, take necessary steps to provide for the adequate training of a sufficient number of teachers and to furnish such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this agreement.

8. Subject to the conditions of the Act and to such modifications as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties, this agreement shall be renewed on or about the first day of April each year until the 31st March, 1929.

9. This agreement shall not be valid until the same is approved by the Governor in Council.

In Witness Whereof the minister has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department of Labour, and \_\_\_\_\_ has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said province the day and year first above written.

## APPENDIX II

## BILL

No. 99 of 1919-20

An Act respecting Vocational Education

[Assented to February 4, 1920.]

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:—

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Short title           | 1. This Act may be cited as " <i>The Vocational Education Act, 1920.</i> "  |
| Interpretation        | 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:—   |
| "Board"               | 1. "Board" means any board of trustees of schools established under the provisions of <i>The School Act</i> or of <i>The Secondary Education Act</i> ;  |
| "Council"             | 2. "Council" means the council of the city or town in which the school is established;  |
| "Department"          | 3. "Department" means the department of education;  |
| "Minister"            | 4. "Minister" means the minister of education;  |
| "Regulations"         | 5. "Regulations" mean regulations made under the provisions of this Act.  |
| Instruction of pupils | <p>3. With the approval of the minister the board of trustees of a town district or of a high school district may provide for the instruction of pupils in the following classes of schools:—</p> <p>(a) day schools, which shall have an independent organization or be constituted as a department of an existing educational institution, the purpose of such schools or departments being to train adolescents for greater efficiency in industrial pursuits and for the duties of citizenship;</p> <p>(b) evening schools, in which adolescents and adults may receive theoretical and practical instruction in such occupations as they may be engaged in during the day.</p> |

## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Day schools | 4. For admission to a day school applicants shall hold Grade VI or equivalent standing, or be at least fourteen years of age. |
|-------------|---|

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- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Evening schools | 5. For admission to an evening school applicants shall be at least fifteen years of age and shall satisfy the principal that their general education is such that they will benefit by the instruction for which application is made. |
|-----------------|---|

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## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

6. (1) To assist in the establishment and management of any school or department organized under this Act there shall be appointed annually a vocational education committee with the powers hereinafter specified. This committee shall be composed of ten members, four of whom shall be nominated by the board, three being members thereof; of the remaining members three shall be employers of labour and shall be nominated by the council; the remaining three shall be employees and shall be nominated by such local organizations as the board may determine.

(2) The members of the committee shall be British subjects and shall be resident ratepayers of the district.

7. Subject to the approval of the board the vocational education committee shall have authority:— Powers of committee

- (a) to provide suitable accommodation and equipment;
- (b) to arrange for conducting the school or any class thereof in any school or other suitable building in the district;
- (c) to employ and dismiss teachers and fix their salaries;
- (d) to visit and report to the board on the schools under its charge; and
- (e) generally to do all other things necessary for carrying out the true object and intent of this Act with respect to any school or class which may be established thereunder.

8. Each vocational education committee shall submit annually to the board for approval an estimate of the amount of money required for the next academic year and the board shall meet all expenditures made in carrying out the work which has been approved. Estimates of expenditures

9. Subject to such regulations as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the minister shall apportion any moneys available for the support of vocational and technical education and for the establishment and maintenance of schools authorized by this Act. Apportionments of moneys

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

10. For the proper administration of this Act the minister shall make regulations governing:— Regulations

- (a) the character of the accommodation and equipment;
- (b) the qualifications of teachers or instructors;
- (c) the courses of study;
- (d) the fees that may be charged to pupils; and
- (e) any other matters relating to vocational education not herein provided for.

11. This Act shall come into force upon such date as may be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Coming into force

## X. ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Royal Commission was on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour appointed on April 4, 1919, to inquire into the subject of industrial relations throughout Canada and to report thereon to the Dominion Government.

The subject in question had previously received close attention at the hands of the Labour Sub-committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, and the Royal Commission was appointed on the recommendation of the Labour Sub-committee. A report of the sub-committee to the Privy Council had urged the necessity of some policy being formulated to bring about the adoption of co-operative relations between employers and employees in the various lines of industry as the best means of establishing a satisfactory relationship in employment throughout Canada. It was pointed out that the Labour Sub-committee realized the different conditions existing in various countries, but felt, nevertheless, that there were certain basic principles which apply to all. The committee had itself given earnest consideration to the efforts which were being made in this and other countries for the solution of the problem of industrial relationships, and, recognizing the complexity and importance of this problem, proposed that inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission on the following matters, namely:—

1. To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees.

2. To recommend means for ensuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

For the above purposes the commission shall:—

1. Make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries.

2. Obtain information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively.

3. Investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations were as follows:—

The Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba, chairman; The Honourable Smeaton White, a member of the Senate, and Managing Director, Montreal Gazette Publishing Company, Montreal; and Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P., Railroad Conductor, North Bay, Ont., as representatives of the public.

Mr. Carl Riordon, President, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, P.Q.; and Mr. F. Pauzé, Lumberman, Montreal, P.Q., as representatives of the employers.

Mr. T. Moore, Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Mr. J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, member of the Labour Appeal Board, as representatives of the employees.

Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, who served as secretary on the Technical Education Commission, was appointed secretary.

The commission opened its inquiry in Victoria, B.C., on April 26, and completed it at Ottawa on June 13. Between those dates seventy sessions were held in twenty-eight industrial centres, extending from Victoria, B.C., to Sydney, N.S., in the course of which 436 witnesses were examined representing employers, employees and the public in general. Many of the witnesses represented groups and the statements submitted were in a number of cases presented in writing. The commissioners also



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visited and personally examined many industrial plants with the object of visualizing for themselves the operations of the plants and the working conditions therein.

The report of the commission was presented to the Minister of Labour on June 28, bearing the signatures of Hon. Chief Justice Mathers and Messrs. Carl Riordon, Chas. R. Harrison, Tom Moore and John W. Bruce.

A minority report was also presented by the Hon. Senator White and Mr. Frank Pauzé. Commissioner Riordon also appended to the report certain comments. Following is a summary of the conclusions reached by the Royal Commission:—

We recommend that legislation be enacted to provide for:—

- (a) Fixing of a minimum wage, specially for women, girls, and unskilled labour. (Par. 46 of R. C. Report.)
- (b) Maximum work day of 8 hours and weekly rest of not less than 24 hours. (Par. 52 of R. C. Report.)

We recommend immediate inquiry by expert boards into the following subjects, with a view to early legislation:—

- (a) State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age. (Par. 36 of R. C. Report.)
- (b) Proportional representation. (Par. 68 of R.C. Report.)

We recommend that suitable action be taken by the Government to:—

- (a) Regulate public works to relieve unemployment. (Par. 31 of R.C. Report.)
- (b) Help the building of workers' homes. (Par. 69 of R.C. Report.)
- (c) Establish a bureau for promoting industrial councils. (Par. 99 of R.C. Report.)
- (d) Restore fullest liberty of freedom of speech and press. (Par. 70 of R.C. Report.)

Other general recommendations are:—

- (a) Right to organize. Recognition of unions. (Par. 59 of R.C. Report.)
- (b) Payment of a living wage. (Par. 44 of R.C. Report.)
- (c) Collective bargaining. (Par. 65 of R.C. Report.)
- (d) Extension of equal opportunities in education. (Par. 72 of R.C. Report.)
- (e) Steps towards establishment of joint plant and industrial councils. (Pars. 85 and 98 of R.C. Report.)
- (f) That the findings of the commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

In addition to the foregoing conclusions and recommendations the commission suggested that if it was finally decided that the enactment of any legislation was necessary to give effect to their recommendations and it was found that the same was not within the competence of the Parliament of Canada, a conference should be held in Ottawa with the provincial authorities on this subject, and that representative employers and labour men should also be invited to attend this conference in the interest of harmony and concerted action all along the line. It was further suggested by the commission that at this conference the question of unifying and co-ordinating the legislation bearing on the relations between employers and employees now in force in the several provinces and in the Dominion might be carefully considered and reviewed.

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The minority report of Commissioners White and Pauzé contained a brief survey of existing Canadian industries, a statement as to the character and extent of organization now existing among employers and employees and dealt also with the subject of joint industrial councils. The minority report suggested, as a means of securing a permanent improvement in relations between employers and employees, that a petition of the mine operators of Alberta for the establishment of a local court where disputes might be referred without loss of time, should be considered, and that for the purposes of enforcing the judgments of such court the miners' union should be urged to adopt some form of incorporation. The minority report further suggested the encouragement of joint industrial councils and that where these are established employers and employees should be urged to institute forms of co-operative insurance and other provision for pensions to long term employees, sick or invalided persons.

It was recommended both in the majority and minority reports of the commission that the evidence should be printed. The recommendation in favour of the printing of the evidence was not accepted by the Government but a wide distribution was made of both the majority and minority reports in pamphlet form. The recommendations of the commission were also brought to the attention of the various authorities concerned.

Reference is made in another chapter to the National Industrial Conference which was convened in September, 1919, on the recommendation contained in the Royal Commission report. At this conference attention was also given by the public authorities concerned and by the employers' and employees' representatives who were in attendance to the principal suggestions contained in the Royal Commission report.

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## XI. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

A National Industrial Conference of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, with representative employers and labour men, was held in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, on September 15-20, 1919, on invitation of the Government of Canada. Consideration was given at this conference to the subjects of industrial relations and labour laws, and also to the labour features of the Treaty of Peace.

This conference, the first of its kind to be held in Canada, was convened pursuant to a recommendation of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Industrial Relations, which had travelled across Canada during the preceding spring for the purpose of making a first hand study of the industrial situation and recommending measures designed to secure a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees. More extended reference is made to the report of this commission in an earlier chapter.

There were present at the National Industrial Conference representatives of the Dominion Government and Provincial Governments, including three of the Provincial Premiers, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and delegates in equal numbers representing the interests of employers and employees respectively in all branches of trade and industry throughout the entire country.

The delegates who attended on behalf of employers and employees were selected on the one hand by the national associations representative of the manufacturing interests, lumbering, building and construction, mining, fishing, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, etc., of the country, and on the other hand by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Civil Service Federation. Railway transportation and telegraphs were represented by the members of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, composed of representatives of the railway companies and of the railway brotherhoods who have had to do with the adjustment of various disputes affecting these industries during the present year.

Among the delegates selected by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were four women representing various branches of employment.

A third group was also in attendance composed of the members of the Labour Sub-committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Canadian Cabinet, the members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, from whom the proposal emanated for convening an industrial conference, delegates appointed by the Union of Canadian Municipalities, representatives of Canadian agriculture, to which it had been found impossible to grant representation in the employers' or employees' groups on account of there being no body from which the delegates on behalf of farm labour could be appointed, representatives of various engineering societies, of the returned soldiers, and a few others who attended neither as employers nor employees, but rather on behalf of the interests of the public in general. The employers' and employees' groups together numbered 176. The third group numbered 34.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, was to have presided over the conference, but was unfortunately prevented by illness from doing so. In his absence the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, served as chairman, being assisted by Mr. C. A. Magrath, of Ottawa, and by Sir John Willison, of Toronto, both members of the third group, as vice-chairmen.



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Mr. Gerald H. Brown, formerly Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, but at this time secretary of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, acted as secretary of the conference. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, acted as leader of the employees' group, and Mr. John R. Shaw, of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., as leader of the employers' group.

All the arrangements for the meeting were approved before the assembling of the conference by a joint committee of the employers and employees, selected by the respective groups and presided over by Mr. C. A. Magrath. The sessions were open to the press and public and attracted many visitors, including a number of the Senators and Members of Parliament and representatives of employers' and employees' organizations from the United States.

## AGENDA

The agenda of the conference was as follows:—

1. Consideration of the question of the desirability of unifying and co-ordinating the existing labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, and the consideration of any new laws which are deemed necessary.

2. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations respecting hours of labour.

3. Consideration of minimum wage laws.

4. Consideration of:—

- (a) employees' right to organize;

- (b) recognition of labour unions;

- (c) the right of employees to collective bargaining.

5. Consideration of:—

- (a) the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in favour of the establishment of a bureau to promote the establishment and development of joint industrial councils;

- (b) the further recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations regarding the establishment of joint plant and industrial councils.

6. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the Commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

7. Consideration of resolutions relating to any other features of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.

8. Consideration of the labour features of the Treaty of Peace.

9. Consideration of any other proposals which may be introduced bearing on the relations of employers and employees.

The foregoing agenda was distributed in printed form some weeks in advance of the meeting of the conference, together with printed memoranda on the following subjects: (1) statistics of industrial disputes in Canada, classified by industries, by provinces and by causes and results, covering a period from January 1, 1901, to June 30, 1919, compiled from the official returns published by the Dominion Department of Labour; (2) a summary of the industrial disputes legislation of the Dominion and of various provinces; (3) a memorandum on hours of labour in Canada showing the extent to which the eight-hour day has been adopted by law and by agreement respectively in various branches of employment; (4) a memorandum on the eight-hour day movement in other countries; (5) a summary of the minimum wage laws of certain of the Canadian provinces, and (6) a memorandum on the minimum wage movement in other countries.



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It had been agreed that voting should be confined to the duly accredited representatives of employers and employees respectively. No division was taken, however, during the entire session of the conference, and in the case of most of the items of the agenda the resolutions adopted were unanimous.

The unanimous resolutions in question related to the following subjects, namely: (1) the advantage which would accrue from uniformity in labour laws throughout Canada; (2) the desirability of a parliamentary investigation into the merits of the proportional representation plan of electoral representation; (3) the urgent necessity of greater co-operation between employers and employees and the desirability of establishing joint industrial councils; (4) advising inquiry into the subject of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age; (5) advising investigation of the necessity for the adoption of minimum wage laws for women and children in those provinces in which such laws do not already exist, and suggesting also an investigation of the wages paid to unskilled workers; (6) commending the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their united efforts to improve housing conditions and recommending further efforts on the part of the public authorities to this end; (7) recommending the establishment in each province of compulsory education for full time up to and including the fourteenth year, and for part time in cities and towns up to the sixteenth year, and further advising that education to all grades should be made free; (8) endorsing paragraph 70 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations regarding freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and (9) advising co-operative effort between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in dealing with the problem of unemployment.

In the cases of the three other items of the agenda, the committee reports were not unanimous. The conference agreed, however, that no divisions should be taken on these subjects, but that the reports should be laid on the table and be embodied in the proceedings of the conference. The three items of the agenda mentioned related respectively to (1) the eight-hour day; (2) employees' right to organize, recognition of labour unions and the right of employees to collective bargaining, and (3) the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission should be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

#### INTRODUCTORY ADDRESSES

A message from the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, was read at the opening of the conference, in which he referred to the difficult problems with which the country was faced during the period of reconstruction and expressed his earnest and confident hope that the labours of the conference would be crowned with success.

Addresses were delivered at the opening of the conference by the Honourable A. L. Sifton, Minister of Public Works, and Honourable N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, on behalf of the Dominion Government, also by the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition.

Colonel David Carnegie, of London, England, addressed the conference on the plan of joint industrial councils of employers and workmen, known as "Whitley Councils."

Mr. W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, D.C., formerly secretary of the United States National War Labour Board, addressed the conference on the tendencies in thought and action in respect of industrial relations existing in the United States.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE

Nine committees were appointed composed in each case of three members of the employers' group, three members of the employees' group and two members of the third group, to draft resolutions respecting the various subjects on the agenda. The following resolutions were adopted:—

## INDUSTRIAL LABOUR LAWS

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

*Resolved:*

That the advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada be brought to the attention of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the several provinces respectively; and, that this National Industrial Conference suggests the following as a means towards the end desired, namely:—

The appointment of a board composed as follows:—

- (1) As respects the Dominion:—
  - (a) A representative of the Government.
  - (b) A representative of the employers.
  - (c) A representative of the employees.
- (2) As respects each of the provinces:—
  - (a) A representative of the Government.
  - (b) A representative of the employers.
  - (c) A representative of the employees.

And that the Dominion Government be requested to ask the Government of each of the provinces to select or have selected representatives in respect of the province as above set forth.

J. R. SHAW,  
P. THOMSON,  
A. MONRO GRIER,  
For Employers.

JOSEPH GORMAN,  
JAS. SOMERVILLE,  
JAS. WINNING,  
For Employees.

FRASER S. KEITH,  
JOHN LOWE,  
For Group Three.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Believing that there are defects in the system of electoral representation in Canada, which defects are stated by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations to be a contributory cause of social and political unrest, this conference welcomes the declaration of the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, that a speaker's conference will be called to investigate the merits of the proportional system, and urges that such action be taken without delay.

J. S. WILLISON,  
Chairman.

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## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Your committee is of the opinion that there is urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee. We believe that this co-operation can be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. Your committee does not believe it is wise or expedient to recommend any set plan for such councils.

We therefore recommend that a bureau should be established by the Department of Labour of the Federal Government to gather data and furnish information whenever requested by employers and employees or organizations of employers or employees that whenever it is desired to voluntarily establish such councils the fullest assistance should be given by the bureau.

F. W. WELSH,  
D. A. CAREY,  
OMER FLEURY,  
D. STRACHAN,  
WILLS MACLACHLAN,  
F. J. GERNANDT,  
F. P. JONES,  
DAVID CARNEGIE.

## STATE INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, INVALIDITY AND OLD AGE

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

This committee unanimously endorses the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that a board or boards be appointed to inquire into the subjects of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age.

For the effective carrying out of the above this committee recommends:—

(First) That such board or boards shall be representative of the interests participating in this conference, viz., the Government, the public, the employer and the employee, and shall include a representative of the women of Canada.

(Second) That in order to collect necessary data, the Government shall forthwith attach to the proper branches of the Labour or other departments concerned experienced investigators, who shall do the necessary research work and furnish to the board at the earliest opportunity the results of their investigations.

(Third) That the Government shall set a time limit for the receipt of the report and recommendations as to the advisability of enacting legislation.

(Fourth) While this committee has been appointed to consider only the questions of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, it respectfully recommends that the subject of "widows' pensions" be added.

W. R. ROLLO,  
HENRY BERTRAM,  
W. E. SEGSWORTH,  
KATHLEEN DERRY,  
J. S. McLEAN,  
R. C. McCUTCHEON,  
F. H. WHITTON,  
G. FRANK BEER.

## MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Whereas it is considered expedient that minimum rates of wage should be fixed throughout Canada for women and children, whether employed at a time rate or according to any other method of remuneration;

Whereas minimum wage laws for women and children have been enacted in five and are now in operation in four of the provinces;

Therefore, be it resolved that this industrial conference recommend to the Governments of all those provinces, which have not adopted minimum wage laws for women and children, the speedy investigation of the necessity for such laws, and, if so found, the enactment of such legislation.

It is further recommended that the various provinces throughout the Dominion adopt a uniform law and method of application, but that in all cases the minimum of wages for women and children is to be determined from time to time, due regard being given to local living conditions.

It is the opinion of this conference that the Dominion Government should appoint a Royal Commission, composed equally of representatives of labour, employers, and the public, to investigate wages to unskilled workers and issue a report.

Representation has been made to the committee that the remuneration paid female school teachers in one of the larger provinces of the Dominion is so low as to discourage the employment of the talent necessary to the proper education of its citizens. Your committee recommends that the various Provincial Governments be asked to investigate such conditions, in the respective provinces, to the end that the children of all provinces of the Dominion have equal educational opportunities.

JAMES B. THOMSON,  
O. W. WALLER,  
F. DANIELS,

For Employers' Group.

HELENA GUTTERIDGE,  
E. W. A. O'DELL,  
W. F. BUSH,

For Employees' Group.

THOS. CANTLEY,  
R. B. MAXWELL,

For Third Group.

## LAND SPECULATION AND HOUSING

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

*Resolved:*

That this conference, recognizing that much industrial unrest, economic loss and social suffering has resulted from land speculation, poor and insufficient housing, and high rents, heartily commends the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their united efforts to improve housing conditions and to provide facilities for the proper and satisfactory housing of our people, and recommends increased co-operation of, and investigation by, the Dominion and Provincial Governments to find a satisfactory solution of the problem.



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## EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

*Resolved:*

1. That this conference endorses the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, as to the necessity of the extension of equal opportunities in education; and, in view of bringing about this reform;

That the Government of each province in Canada be asked to establish compulsory education for full time at least up to and including the fourteenth year, and for part time in cities and towns for the two ensuing years; and

That, in all provinces, education, in all grades should be made free, so that the child of the poorest paid worker be given the opportunity of reaching the highest educational institution.

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

*Resolved:*

That we unanimously endorse paragraph 70 of the Report of the Royal Commission, as follows:—

“(70) The restrictions placed upon the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and the denial of the right to read such literature as any portion of the public demanded, was given as one of the principal causes of the present industrial unrest. We have no comment to make upon the policy of the Government in this respect. During the war it was necessary in the interest of the whole country and of the Empire that individual liberty should in many directions be restrained, but we believe that restrictions should not be imposed upon either the freedom of speech or the freedom of the press unless such restrictions are urgently demanded in the interest of the peace of the whole community. We recognize that no person has a right to do anything that is liable to incite the people to commit unlawful acts. A line must be drawn between liberty and license, but care must be taken to avoid creating the impression that the restraints imposed upon the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press, are intended to prevent criticism of legislative or governmental action.”

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

*Resolved:*

(First) That in the opinion of this conference adequate provision by public works or otherwise, should be made by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in connection with all interests represented at this conference to avert any serious unemployment crisis which might occur during the ensuing eight months;

(Second) That the various interests represented at this conference adhere strictly to the employment policy agreed upon by the Provincial Governments, which aims at the centralization of labour supply and demand in one agency.

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(Third) That provision be made for immediate and continuous survey of available and prospective employment, and for adequate employment machinery to direct unemployed workers to employment available.

W. J. BULMAN,  
E. G. HENDERSON,  
E. J. DAVIS,  
For Employers.

M. A. McINNES,  
J. T. FOSTER,  
GEO. SMITH,  
For Employees.

T. LINDSAY CROSSLEY,  
For Third Group.

The following reports were received from committees of the conference and were ordered by the conference to be laid on the table without division and to be embodied in the proceedings of the conference:—

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS RELATING TO ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA RESPECTING HOURS OF LABOUR

##### (EMPLOYERS' REPORT)

The members of your committee, appointed to represent employers, beg to submit the following resolution:—

Resolved that an appropriate Government Commission, composed of an equal representation of employers and employees of the various industrial, producing and distributing industries, should be appointed to undertake investigations as to the adaptability of the hours of labour principles of the Peace Treaty to the different industries of the country, and to report as early as possible.

MELVILLE P. WHITE,  
FRED ARMSTRONG,  
E. M. TROWERN,  
Representing Employers' Section.

##### (EMPLOYEES' REPORT)

That we agree with the recommendations and finding of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and urge the adoption of an eight-hour-day bylaw throughout the Dominion, with due regard and recognition of the Saturday half-holiday, where same prevails and its possible extension.

In industries subjected to seasonal and climatic conditions, such as "farming," "fishing," and "logging," if it can be established by investigation that the operation of such law is impracticable, then exemption shall be granted such industries from the operation of such law.

D. MEAKIN,  
WM. B. HUNTER,  
J. A. McCLELLAND,  
Representing Employees' Section.

## (THIRD GROUP REPORT)

We approve of the principle regarding employment and hours of labour set forth in the Treaty of Peace and in paragraphs 50 to 53 inclusive, of the Report of the Royal Commission, and would recommend that the Governments of Canada enact legislation providing for such in all industries where it is now established by agreement, at the earliest opportunity, and after due investigation by a commission, composed of representatives of employers and employees representing the various industries, legislation be enacted by the Governments of Canada providing for the same to be extended in all industries where it can be applied, having due regard to the curtailment of production and distribution.

CALVIN LAWRENCE,  
R. P. ROGERS,

Representing Third Group.

COMMITTEE REPORTS REGARDING ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA RESPECTING THE RIGHT  
TO ORGANIZE, RECOGNITION OF LABOUR UNIONS, AND THE RIGHT TO  
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

## (EMPLOYEES' REPORT)

Your Joint Committee, to whom was referred item Number 4 of the revised agenda, viz.: consideration of: (a) employees' right to organize; (b) recognition of labour unions, and (c) the right to collective bargaining, respectfully submit the following report, with recommendations, for your favourable consideration:—

1. With a view to effecting and maintaining harmonious relations between employers and employees, this conference declares the following principles and policies, and urges their adoption by all employers, relative to their respective employees:—

- (a) the right of employees to organize;
- (b) the recognition of labour unions;
- (c) the right of employees to collective bargaining.

2. In these recommendations, without changing the generality of their terms,—

- (a) "the right of employees to organize" means the right of employees to organize or form themselves into associations for lawful purposes.
- (b) "the recognition of labour unions" means the right of employees, or their duly accredited representative or representatives, to recognition of their employer or employers, for the purpose of mutually arranging rules and regulations governing wages and working conditions.
- (c) "the right of employees to collective bargaining" means the negotiation of agreements between employers or groups of employers, and employees or groups of employees, through the representative or representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves. Entering into agreements and bargaining collectively with an association or union of employees does not mean recognition of the "closed shop" unless the agreement so provides.
- (d) "employer" or "employers" as used in clauses 1 and 2, means any employer or employers of any industry and of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments.

3. That the Federal and Provincial Governments be urged to enact legislation applicable to industries within their respective jurisdiction, to make

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it unlawful for any employer who shall discharge or refuse to employ or in any manner discriminate against employees merely by reason of membership in labour unions or for legitimate labour union activities outside of working hours.

For the Employees' Section,

W. L. BEST,  
A. C. HAY,  
J. C. O'CONNOR.

(EMPLOYERS' REPORT)

Your committee recommend that:—

(a) Employers admit the right of employees to join any lawful organization.

(b) Employers should not be required to recognize unions or to establish "closed shops."

Employers insist on the right, when so desired, to maintain their plants as "open shops," by which they mean that no employer should discriminate against any employee because of the latter's membership or non-membership in any organization, and no employee should interfere with any other employee, because of the latter's membership or non-membership in any organization.

(c) Employers should not be required to negotiate except directly, with their own employees or groups of their own employees.

For the Employers' Section,

J. P. ANGLIN,  
D. H. McDUGALL,  
A. B. WEEKS.

COMMITTEE REPORTS RELATING TO ITEM 6 OF THE AGENDA RESPECTING APPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(EMPLOYEES' REPORT)

We concur in the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission should be put into effect in all works controlled by all governmental bodies where the principle of democratic management can be applied. We further recommend that employees of all governmental bodies should be entitled to the right of appeal under the Industrial Disputes Act so long as that Act remains upon the statutes of Canada.

We further recommend that the wages and working conditions of employees of Governments should not be less favourable than those which now exist for similar workers in the employment of private individuals or corporations.

F. GRIERSON,  
A. R. MOSHER,  
A. H. GILLIS,

Representing Employees' Section.

(EMPLOYERS' REPORT)

The undersigned members of your committee beg leave to report that the matter referred to them does not in their judgment come within their province,



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but that it is entirely a question between the Governments and their employees concerned.

H. BLAIN,  
ANGUS McLEAN,  
T. R. DEACON,

Representing Employers' Section.

## (THIRD GROUP REPORT)

The representatives of the third group on this committee believe that, in so far as the findings of this conference approve and such findings are to the benefit of the public weal, the suggestions of the Royal Commission be put into effect in all departments and works controlled by the Government of this country.

(Signed) T. D. BOUCHARD,  
R. R. GRANT,

Representatives of Third Group.

## ACTION TAKEN ON CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Following the closing of the National Industrial Conference a wide distribution was made of the printed report of proceedings. The resolutions were also communicated to the provincial authorities and consideration given at once by the Dominion Government to the first resolution proposing a conference with the Provincial Governments and with representative employers and workmen on the subject of uniformity of labour laws. The resolution in question was accepted by the Federal authorities and the Minister of Labour thereupon communicated with the Provincial Governments inviting the appointment of three members in the case of each province, selected on the basis recommended by the National Industrial Conference. A Royal Commission was later appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of uniformity of labour legislation, the meeting of this commission being held shortly after the close of the fiscal year. During the interval which elapsed between the adoption of the resolution of the National Industrial Conference and the holding of the meeting of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, comprehensive memoranda were prepared in the Department of Labour on the subjects of workmen's compensation, minimum wages, factories and shops Acts, and mining laws, the same being communicated to the provincial representatives and to the employers and labour members of the Royal Commission for purposes of information.

Following the adoption of the resolution of the conference on the subject of proportional representation, inquiries into this plan of electoral representation were made by public authorities in various parts of the Dominion. In this connection Mr. Ronald H. Hooper, of the staff of the Department of Labour, visited Winnipeg and Toronto for the purpose of conferring with the Provincial Governments of Manitoba and Ontario in connection with the consideration which was being given to the adoption of proportional representation in these respective provinces. Following Mr. Hooper's visit to Winnipeg it was understood that legislation would be immediately enacted applying proportional representation to the election of ten members for the City of Winnipeg to the Provincial Legislature. The indications in Toronto were that a parliamentary committee would be appointed to consider the adoption, or partial adoption, of proportional representation in the municipal and provincial elections in the province of Ontario. Evidence was also given before the Montreal City Charter Commission, which body has since incorporated proportional representation in its recommendations.

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Prior to the holding of the National Industrial Conference the Department of Labour had for some time been giving consideration and attention to the subject of joint industrial councils. In view of the resolution of the conference the department continued and extended its study on this subject and preliminary steps were taken before the close of the fiscal year looking to the adoption of the conference recommendation.

The recommendation of the conference in favour of the appointment of a board or boards to inquire into the subject of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, was not acted upon, but these questions were instead made the subjects of study in the Department of Labour.

The subject of minimum wage laws was dealt with by the Royal Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, already referred to.

The recommendation of the conference in favour of equal opportunities in education was referred to the Provincial Governments for attention.

With reference to the conference resolutions on the subject of freedom of speech and the press, an Order in Council was adopted on October 6, 1919, bearing on this matter.

Consideration was also given to the resolutions of the conference on the subject of housing and employment by the authorities respectively concerned.

The subject of hours of labour was on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, which assembled at Washington in the month of October, 1919. In connection therewith the Canadian representatives at the International Labour Conference were duly apprised of the discussions which had taken place on the question of hours of labour at the Ottawa conference.

## XII.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The first International Labour Conference, convened under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, was held in Washington, D.C., October 29 to November 29, 1919. The purpose of this organization was to promote the international regulation of labour conditions. The agenda of the first conference had been fixed in the Peace Treaty and the proceedings in Washington were wholly confined thereto. The matters under consideration related to the permanent organization of the International Labour Body and the following specific subjects of reference, namely: (1) the application in the countries represented of the principle of the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week; (2) the question of preventing or providing against unemployment; (3) various proposals relating to the employment of women and children, and (4) the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

Considering the diversity of the interests represented, it was the general feeling that the discussions and decisions of the conference gave evidence of a sincere desire on the part of the participants to fulfil the purpose for which the organization had been created. As in the case of the National Industrial Conference, which assembled in Ottawa in the month of September preceding, the intercourse between representatives of employers and employees and the various governmental authorities concerned undoubtedly made for better understanding all round. The concrete results of the conference are embodied in six draft conventions and six recommendations, which were referred to the different countries participating for the enactment of appropriate legislation or other action.

### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The permanent International Labour Organizations created by the Treaty of Peace with the object of promoting the international regulation of labour conditions comprises (1) the International Labour Conference, consisting of representatives of the different countries which comprise the membership of the League of Nations; the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the member states are held from time to time as action may require, and at least once in every year; (2) the International Labour Office, consisting of the director and staff engaged in the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions in industrial life and labour, and the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference, also to deal with matters arising out of the general conference, and (3) a Governing Body of the International Labour Office, composed of twenty-four members, twelve being Government members, six being employers' representatives and six representatives of workers.

### LABOUR FEATURES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

The following general principles are enunciated in the Treaty of Peace as comprising the methods and principles for regulating industrial conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit:—

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent



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machinery provided for in section 1 and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:—

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight-hours day or a forty-eight-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

The sections of the Peace Treaties relating to labour matters are comprised in part 13 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany and the corresponding part of subsequent treaties.

Thirty-eight countries were represented by delegates at the Washington Conference, as follows: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Columbia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Domingo, San Salvador, Siam, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

On account of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty the United States was not entitled to official representation in the International



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Labour Conference. Representation was, however, extended to the United States by courtesy, but without the privilege of voting. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, was appointed as delegate on behalf of United States workers, no representatives were, however, appointed on behalf of the employers or on behalf of the United States Government.

Delegates were received at the conference from Finland on the same conditions "as obtained in the conditions of other countries which have not adhered to the covenant of the League of Nations."

On the recommendation of the Organizing Committee, Germany and Austria were admitted to membership in the International Labour Organization. Through delay in obtaining steamship passage and the brevity of the conference the German and Austrian delegates were, however, unable to reach Washington in time to participate in the proceedings.

Under the terms of the convention, each state adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates in the conference, two of whom shall be government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. Provision is also made that when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference one, at least, of the advisers should be a woman. It may be of interest at this point to note that there were nineteen women present at the Washington Conference in the capacity of advisers, and that on several occasions women addressed the conference on subjects pertaining to the employment of women and children and also took part in the committee proceedings. In a number of cases the female advisers acted as substitutes for the delegates during the conference and committee proceedings.

The meetings were appropriately held in the Pan-American Building, which is dedicated to the peace and progress of the Americas. Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labour of the United States, presided at the opening meeting and afterwards was elected by the conference as its first president. Three vice-presidents were also elected as follows: Rt. Hon. George N. Barnes, Great Britain, on the nomination of the government delegates; Jules Carlier, Belgium, on the nomination of the employers' delegates; and M. Léon Jouhaux, France, on the nomination of the employees' delegates. Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B., of London, England, who had acted as secretary of the International Organizing Committee, was chosen as secretary-general of the conference. Reference is made at a later point in the present chapter to the officers and personnel of the Governing Body.

All of the proceedings were conducted in English and French, and addresses delivered in other languages were translated into both English and French as the discussions proceeded. The printed report of the proceedings was also issued in Spanish.

The total number of delegates at the conference was 122 and the total number of advisers 150.

## THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation was one of the most complete representations at the conference and took an important part in the proceedings both of the conference and of the various committees which were established in connection therewith. Both of the government delegates from Canada were ministers of the Crown, and these were assisted, as advisers, by three officers of the Dominion Public Service, and by representatives designated by each of the nine Provincial Governments, in response to an

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invitation extended by the Government of Canada. Some of the items on the agenda related to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the provinces and the appointment of certain of the advisers on the recommendation of the different Provincial Governments, thus bringing the conference and the Governments concerned into direct contact, was deemed to be of general advantage. The Provincial Governments responded cordially to the invitation and each Provincial Government save Prince Edward Island named for appointment a minister or a leading official; Prince Edward Island named the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., leader of the Dominion Opposition.

*Government Delegates—*

- The Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Senator and Minister of Labour of Canada.
- The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., M.P., President of the Privy Council of Canada, and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

*Advisers—*

- Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.
- Mr. Loring G. Christie, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs of Canada.
- Mr. Daniel A. Cameron, of Sydney, Member of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia.
- The Hon. C. W. Robinson, of Moncton, Member without portfolio of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.
- The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., of Ottawa, Leader of the Dominion Opposition, and former Minister of Labour of Canada.
- Mr. Louis Guyon, of Montreal, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec.
- Dr. Walter A. Riddell, of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario.
- The Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba.
- Mr. T. M. Molloy, of Regina, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour for the Province of Saskatchewan.
- The Hon. C. R. Mitchell, of Edmonton, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta.
- Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia.
- Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Secretary of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet of the Government of Canada

*Employers' Delegate—*

- Mr. S. R. Parsons, President, British American Oil Company, Limited, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. (Appointed on the nomination of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.)

*Advisers—*

- Mr. Sam Harris, The Harris Lithographing Company, Ltd., Toronto.
- Mr. J. T. Stirrett, General Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.
- Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa.
- Mr. J. B. Hugg, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg.
- Mr. J. G. Merrick, Secretary, Employers' Association, Toronto.

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*Workers' Delegate—*

Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President, Ottawa Typographical Union.

*Advisers—*

Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Arthur Martel, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal.

Mr. Robert Baxter, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Sydney.

Mr. David Rees, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver.

Mrs. Kathleen Derry, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Toronto.

Major L. L. Anthes and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, were also present at the conference on behalf of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, in addition to his duties as one of the Government advisers, served as secretary of the Canadian delegation.

## AGENDA OF CONFERENCE

The agenda of the first conference was contained in an annex to the convention creating the International Labour Body, and was as follows:—

- (1) Application of principle of the eight-hour day or of the forty-eight hour week.
- (2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
- (3) Women's unemployment—
  - (a) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
  - (b) During the night.
  - (c) In unhealthy processes.
- (4) Employment of children—
  - (a) Minimum age of employment.
  - (b) During the night.
  - (c) In unhealthy processes.
- (5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Bern in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The information gathered by the Organizing Committee of the conference from the various countries through a questionnaire was published in three volumes before the opening of the conference, together with the recommendations of the Organizing Committee as to the action which should be taken on each item of the agenda.

## DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the conference resulted in the adoption of six draft conventions, six recommendations and a number of miscellaneous resolutions. The draft conventions and recommendations of the conference related to the following subjects:—

*Draft Conventions:*

Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Unemployment.

The employment of women before and after childbirth.

The employment of women during the night.



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Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

The night work of young persons employed in industry.

*Recommendations:*

Unemployment.

Reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

The prevention of anthrax.

The protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

The establishment of Government health services.

The application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The official text of the draft conventions and recommendations was received by the Government of Canada shortly before the close of the fiscal year.

Consideration was at once given by the Dominion Government to the questions of jurisdiction involved as between the Federal and Provincial authorities. No final decision had, however, been reached on these subjects at the end of the fiscal year.

A comprehensive article on the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference appeared in the December, 1919, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

During the continuance of the conference in Washington measures were taken for the creation of a Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The terms of the Peace Treaty provided that this body should be composed of twelve members representing the various Governments, together with six others representing employers and six representing workers. It was agreed that the government representatives would be nominated by the following countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States, Denmark. The Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, was appointed representative of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body. Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States. M. Arthur Fontaine (France) was chosen as chairman of the Governing Body and M. Albert Thomas (France) was elected as provisional director.

Meetings of the Governing Body were subsequently held in Paris on January 20-28, 1920, and in London, England, on March 22-25, 1920. Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed to attend these meetings on behalf of the Minister of Labour, who, on account of his parliamentary duties, had found it impossible to leave Canada at that time. At the Paris meeting of the Governing Body the appointment of M. Albert Thomas as director was confirmed, and Mr. H. B. Butler, who had acted as secretary-general at the Washington Conference, was appointed assistant director. At this meeting also it was determined a second International Labour Conference should be held in Genoa, Italy, opening on June 15, 1920, the agenda of which should be devoted entirely to matters affecting employment at sea. At the meeting in London attention was given to the proposed agenda for the annual conference of 1921. A resolution was adopted authorizing the establishment of an International Commission to study the question of regulating emigration and immigration and protecting the interests of wage earners not residing in their own country.

A comprehensive report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on the meetings of the Governing Body in Paris and London respectively appeared in the July, 1920, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.





